EPA Jacket 100-1411 Vol.1

From:

Marty Monell [Monell.Marty@epamail.epa.gov] on behalf of Workflow Messenger

[Workflow_Messenger@epamail.epa.gov]

Sent:

Wednesday, May 08, 2013 7:12 AM

To:

Monell, Marty, Harris, Thomas

Subject:

Recommendation of Division Directors Negotiated Due Dates has been completed by Marty

Monell.

Recommendation of Division Directors Negotiated Due Dates has been completed by Marty Monell.

Author: Thomas Harris

Chemical: emamectin benzoate

Form Date: 05/02/2013 Decision #: D449308

Registration #: 100-RURR

Petition #: ---

Original PRIA Due Date: 09/08/2012

Previous Negotiated Due Dates: 10/25/2012, 12/20/2012, 03/20/2012, 04/22/2013

Proposed New PRIA Due Date: 06/07/2013

Click on this link to access this form:

https://webforms.epa.gov/webforms/webformsadmin.nsf/formOpen?OpenAgent&UNID=21E5D4D2F936219685257B5F006F6523&USERDB=webforms/webformsapp.nsf

Click on this link to access all your forms:

https://webforms.epa.gov/webforms/webformsapp.nsf

			ndation of Di legotiated Du		ectors	
Decision #:D449308		Registration #:100-RURR			Petition #:	
					A	
					1	
See page 2 for additional registra	ition entries			non	4	***************************************
Chemical Name: emamed	tin benzoate		10	1		
Fee Category: R230		110	1	PRIA Decision Time	Frame: 15 months	
Submitted by: Thomas	Harris	Harris		Branch: OCSPP/OPP/RD Date: 05/02/2013		
Company: Syngenta Crop	Protection					
Original PRIA Due Date	e: 09/08/201	2	Pr	oposed Ne	w PRIA Due Date: 06	/07/2013
Previous Negotiated Du	12/20/2012	2 03/2	03/20/2012 04/22/2013			
Is the "Fix" in-house?	Yes No n/a If not, date "Fix" expected: 04/10/2012					/10/2012
Negotiated Due Date Re Additional Data Required	Produce Efficac		Toxicology Ecological	Resi		
Data Deficiencies	Enviro	t Chemistry nmental	Acute Tox Ecological	Lab	cacy Residue eling Other	Toxicology Not Submitted
Late Risk Assessment Interim Consideration		Health y Initiated	Ecological Registrant			
CSF Impurities Review	Public Pr		Risk Issues E Administrativ	nvironmental	Risk Issues Huma Other – Comment	
Summary of Deficiency Product Chemistry:	Type(s): Acute To		ot Submitted acy: Labe	`	Deficiencies (D) Cological Data: O	ther (describe):
Describe Interactions with response to previous negrous negrons calls with and emails to Sabel, then issue with data deficionrected label; 5/2/13 requested	gotiated do Syngenta 3/2 enies. Two	ue dates): 8/13, 4/10/13, emails (attach	, 4/17/13, 4/22/13 ed) from Synger	3, 4/30/13, 5/2 nta: 4/22/13 re	2/13. Initial problems with d	lisagreement on
"75 Day" Letter sent?	Yes, Da	te sent		No and reas	son for none? Add comme	nts on page 2
Rationale for Proposed	Due Date:	Syngenta wa	ants more time to	o consider HE	D required label changes (I	PPE)
Registrant notified that	this is the	last negoti	ation?	Yes	Not Applicable	•
Approve:			I	Disapprove		
If disapproved, action to	be taken					
OD or DOD Signature:					Date:	

Decision #:	Registration #:	Petition #:
		*
(ssue(s) (describe in detail)		
and a new use on ornamentals R23	 Since HED and EFED decided to run the both been negotiated several times since the 	nonth of each other: a new use on cucurbits group 9 R176 risk assessments for the two new uses together the PRIA en. [FYI, cucurbits withdrawn 4/22/13 since registrant did
During discussions, Syngenta heroposed ornamental label. That keyhile they were withdrawing the cunegotiate the due date to 5/3/13 what was now too late to negotiate the I sent the label corrections to Syone had been either been fulfilled, deferred until Registration Review. Screening DFR assumption allowed can't issue conditional registrations instead, on 5/2/13 they sent informations are considered (again), HED is now considered.	ted a quick end to this action but instead it ke ad indicated that as with the cucurbits they we illed the action. However, the email from Syn curbit actions they would accept the PPE cha hile they made the label changes. Resurrecte but then realized there were data deficiencies due date I not did not send the request forwa regenta then spent a couple of days researchi waived, submitted, or final determination of wl The one remaining data gap was for a dislod to the use to pass it was not by a large enough the action remained dead. The reqistrant wa ation on an existing DFR and discussed how	ing the HED data deficiencies. I discovered that all excepthether study is even needed (and test animal to use) algeable foliar residue study. While HED's default margin to totally waive the DFR requirement. Since we as informed and it was suggested they withdraw the action we had previously used this to allow new uses.
Comment(s):		

Audit Trail for

Recommendation of Division Directors Negotiated Due Dates

PDF Name: PRIAv5.pdf Form Number: PRIA

Document Identifier: PRIA-13122171247-TH

From: Sent: tom.parshley@syngenta.com Thursday, May 02, 2013 2:18 PM

To:

Harris.Thomas

Cc:

fred.pearson@syngenta.com; pat.eay@syngenta.com; data.mgmt@syngenta.com;

janis.mcfarland@syngenta.com

Subject:

RE: emamectin ornamental renegot: make it 1 month (to 6/3)

Tom: Syngenta requests that the PRIA due date to register emamectin benzoate for ornamentals (Enfold, EPA File Symbol 100-RURR) be extended until Friday, June 7, 2013 to allow EPA to address the proposals/rationale Syngenta provided today, May 2, 2013.

Best regards,

Tom Parshley Senior Regulatory Product Manager Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC

From: Harris, Thomas [mailto:harris.thomas@epa.gov]

Sent: Thursday, May 02, 2013 2:08 PM

To: Parshley Tom USGR

Subject: emamectin ornamental renegot: make it 1 month (to 6/3)

Meredith said to make the negotiation request 1 month. With the furloughs now hitting it's getting tricky to coordinate schedules and we don't want to negotiate again. I still hope we can resolve this in a week or two.

Tom Harris

EPA/OCSPP/OPP/RD voice: (703) 308-9423 fax: (703) 308-0029 harris.thomas@epa.gov

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Personal privacy information

Harris, Thomas

From: Sent: john.abbott@syngenta.com Monday, April 22, 2013 6:55 PM

To:

Harris, Thomas; tammy.tyler@syngenta.com

Subject:

Re: NEED IMMEDIATELY Monday 4/22/13: FW: Emamectin - cucurbits and ornamentals

Tom

Just now picked up your message. Call my mobile if we need to chat Yes, please withdraw cucurbits for. 100-1270 along with 100-904.

For the ornamentals, we will accept the label changes noted and the PRIA extension request was intended to allow time for the review and approval of the revised label. We will submit the revised label asap to insure you have adequate time. We are interested in having the Agency review the ornamental label as part of the review of the CF-1 mouse rationale and will make the appropriate submission to accomplish this goal.

Hope this makes sense.

Thanks John

Sent by Blackberry:

From: Harris, Thomas < harris.thomas@epa.gov>

To: Abbott John USGR

Sent: Mon Apr 22 18:02:57 2013

Subject: NEED IMMEDIATELY Monday 4/22/13; FW: Emamectin - cucurbits and ornamentals

John.

Hoping this gets to you via Blackberry or something. Two items need immediate attention:

- CUCURBITS: I just sent an email to Tammy about this and called her but I think she has
 probably gone for the day. I need a confirmation from Syngenta that you want to withdraw the
 emamectin cucurbit actions for both 100-904 (end use) and 100-1270 (technical). The email
 below does not mention 100-1270.
- 2) ORNAMENTALS: The negotiation for 100-RURR is another issue but I don't know there's much we can do about that. It is too late to process a negotiation request; that takes at least 1-2 full days. I am assuming from your request for a two week extension that your intention is to adjust the ornamental label to a) drop aerial application so no water soluble packaging is needed, b) add the PPE per HED for mixer/loaders for ground and airblast; and c) require close cabs for airblast application. If that's correct, then we'll have to wind up approving the label after the PRIA date. If that is not your intention then you probably need to withdraw the ornamental application for 100-RURR. Please let me know more info about what you planned to do with the ornamental label in two weeks (actually, one week I need some time to review and stamp it) OR state in an email that you wish to withdraw the application.

Thanks!

Tom Harris EPA/OCSPP/OPP/RD voice: (703) 308-9423 fax: (703) 308-0029 harris.thomas@epa.gov From: Harris, Thomas

Sent: Monday, April 22, 2013 5:35 PM To: 'tammy.tyler@syngenta.com' Cc: tom.parshley@syngenta.com

Subject: RE: Emamectin - cucurbits and ornamentals

Tammy,

There is also a pending action on the technical 100-1270 to add cucurbits. I need an email from you withdrawing that as well.

Tom Harris

EPA/OCSPP/OPP/RD voice: (703) 308-9423 fax: (703) 308-0029 harris.thomas@epa.gov

From: tammy.tyler@syngenta.com [mailto:tammy.tyler@syngenta.com]

Sent: Monday, April 22, 2013 5:09 PM

To: Harris, Thomas

Cc: tom.parshley@syngenta.com

Subject: Emamectin - cucurbits and ornamentals

Hello Tom,

Syngenta is withdrawing the current action for 100-904, for the new use of Proclaim Insecticide on cucurbits.

We would like to request a PRIA extension on 100-RURR for use on ornamentals to May 3, 2013.

Please contact me if you have any questions.

Best regards,

Tammy

Tammy Tyler, Ph.D. Regulatory Affairs Fungicide & Insecticide

×

410 Swing Rd Greensboro, NC 27409 USA

phone 336-63:2-6055 fax 336-632-5688 mobile

This message may contain confidential information. If you are not the designated recipient, please notify the sender immediately, and delete the original and any copies. Any use of the message by you is prohibited.

******** ***** ATTACHMENT NOT DELIVERED ***********

This Email message contained an attachment named image001.jpg

which may be a computer program. This attached computer program could contain a computer virus which could cause harm to EPA's computers, network, and data. The attachment has been deleted.

This was done to limit the distribution of computer viruses introduced into the EPA network. EPA is deleting all computer program attachments sent from the Internet into the agency via Email.

If the message sender is known and the attachment was legitimate, you should contact the sender and request that they rename the file name extension and resend the Email with the renamed attachment. After receiving the revised Email, containing the renamed attachment, you can rename the file extension to its correct name.

For further information, please contact the EPA Call Center at (866) 411-4EPA (4372). The TDD number is (866) 489-4900.

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460



OFFICE OFCHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

MEMORANDUM

Date: 5/8/13

SUBJECT: Emamectin Benzoate. Status of Deficiencies from the 1/9/13 Revised Human

Health Risk Assessment for Proposed Uses on Cucurbits and Outdoor-Grown

Plants in Commercial Nursery Production.

PC Code: 122806

Decision No.: 449308
Petition No.: NA

Risk Assessment Type: Single Chemical/Aggregate

TXR No.: NA MRID No.: NA DP Barcode: D411607

Registration Nos.: 100-904, 100-RURR Regulatory Action: Section 3 Registration

Case No.: NA

CAS No.: 155569-91-8 40 CFR: 180.505

FROM:

Nancy Dodd, Chemist and Risk Assessor

Nancy Tsaur, Chemist

Whang Phang, Toxicologist White Risk Assessment Branch III (RAB3) Health Effects Division (HED; 7509P)

THROUGH: Christine Olinger, Branch Chief

RAB3/HED (7509P)

TO: Venus Eagle/Thomas Harris, RM #1

Registration Division (RD; 7505P)

This memo states the current status of each of the data deficiencies in the 1/9/13 human health risk assessment for emamectin benzoate on cucurbits and outdoor-grown plants in commercial nursery production. For the 1/9/13 assessment, the residue chemistry review, dietary assessment, and overall risk assessment were performed by Nancy Dodd. The occupational/residential assessment was performed by Nancy Tsaur. The toxicology assessment was performed by Whang Phang. The drinking water exposure assessment was performed by Tiffany Dowen of the Environmental Fate & Effects Division (EFED).

Data Deficiencies from 1/9/13 Risk Assessment and Current Status

Residue Chemistry Data Deficiency from 1/9/13 Risk Assessment

OPPTS 860.1650 Submittal of Analytical Reference Standards

- The standard for the 8,9-Z isomer of B_{1a} (NOA 438376) expired on 3/31/2012. An updated certificate of analysis or a new analytical reference standard must be provided to the EPA National Pesticide Standards Repository.
- Analytical reference standards for MFB_{1a} (NOA415692) and 8,9-Z B_{1b} are currently unavailable at the Repository. Analytical reference standards must be provided.

Current Status of Residue Chemistry Data Deficiency re. Analytical Reference Standards

This deficiency has been resolved. The analytical reference standards have been submitted as requested. The submission was reviewed in D405982 (N. Dodd, 11/20/12). Analytical reference standards for emamectin 8,9-Z isomer of B_{1a} and MFB_{1a} (NOA415692) were sent to the EPA repository as requested. HED waived the requirement for a separate analytical reference standard for 8,9-Z B_{1b} since it is a minor component of the residue as compared to 8,9-Z B_{1a}.

Toxicology Data Deficiencies from 1/9/13 Risk Assessment

870.3465 Subchronic Inhalation

• A subchronic inhalation study is needed. HED determined there was a data gap for a 28-day inhalation study. This study should be performed using the CF-1 mouse.

870.7800 Immunotoxicity

• An immunotoxicity study is needed.

Current Status of Toxicology Data Deficiencies

Subchronic Inhalation: EPA will reevaluate the current requirement for the 28-day subchronic inhalation study during Registration Review.

Immunotoxicity: The immunotoxicity study was submitted on 10/24/12 to Registration Division (RD) and turned over to Pesticide Re-evaluation Division (PRD) for tracking/review under Registration Review.

Occupational Exposure Data Deficiency from 1/9/13 Risk Assessment

<u>Dislodgeable Foliar Residue (DFR):</u> In accordance with the updated Part 158 data requirements (2007), one or more DFR studies are required when a pesticide has residential or occupational uses that could result in post-application dermal exposure. As part of the recent revision to the

Health Effects Division's 2012 Standard Operating Procedures for Residential Pesticide Exposure Assessment, HED analyzed a number of DFR studies and selected a new default value for the fraction of the application rate available to be dislodged after a foliar application (F_{AR}). This default value is 25% and is based on an analysis of 19 DFR studies where the F_{AR} value ranged from 2% to 89%. This value is recommended for use in both residential and occupational postapplication assessments. Of the analyzed DFR studies, the maximum F_{AR} value seen was 89% or 3.6 times higher than the default residue transfer value. Therefore, the HED has decided that a calculated MOE of approximately 4 times higher than the level of concern (e.g., an MOE > 400 if the LOC = 100) using the default dislodged residue values would provide an adequate margin of safety for any potentially higher residues seen in a chemical-specific DFR study (Guidance for Requiring/Waiving Turf Transferrable Residue (TTR) and Dislodgeable Foliar Residue (DFR) Studies. 6/7/2012, Exposure Science Advisory Council). A DFR study is required for emamectin benzoate at this time since the dermal MOE is less than 4 times the LOC based on default values for the fraction of application rate available for transfer after a foliar application.

Current Status of Occupational Exposure Data Deficiency re. DFR Study

This deficiency has been resolved. A DFR study conducted with an emulsifiable concentrate (EC) formulation on celery (MRID 44007903) has been submitted and is adequate to satisfy Guideline 875.2100 for the ornamental action.

From:

tom.parshley@syngenta.com

Sent:

Thursday, May 02, 2013 11:18 AM

To:

Harris, Thomas

Cc:

pat.eay@syngenta.com; fred.pearson@syngenta.com; tammy.tyler@syngenta.com;

john.abbott@syngenta.com; timothy.joseph@syngenta.com

Subject:

RE: emamectin ornamentals - problem

Attachments:

Emamectin Benzoate for Ornamentals - Enfold

Tom: Syngenta risk assessors took a detailed look at the HED documents you provided along with your assessment comments below, and wrote up a brief summary that suggests that perhaps EPA could approve the use on ornamentals after all. This note is attached. Please look over and let's discuss. If needed, I can request another PRIA extension to allow you to further vet this internally if you desire. Just let me know. At this point, Syngenta does not wish to withdraw the action, given what we have determined.

Best regards.

Tom

From: Harris, Thomas [mailto:harris.thomas@epa.gov]

Sent: Tuesday, April 30, 2013 1:29 PM

To: Parshley Tom USGR

Cc: Eay Pat USGR; Pearson Fred USGR; Tyler Tammy USGR; Abbott John USGR

Subject: emamectin ornamentals - problem

Tom,

We've hit a problem with the emamectin ornamental registration that we cannot get around; we cannot move forward on registering this product. Here's the situation:

1) LABEL

There is some good news so let's start with that. Thanks for the quick turnaround on the revised Enfold labels. The label is now fine; no further changes are required.

2) DATA

The bad news: This has been staring us all in the face since I sent Syngenta the HED risk assessment back on 1/24/13 but none of us were putting the pieces together to see the problem. On page 8 of the 1/9/13 HED Revised Risk Assessment for emamectin cucurbits and ornamentals there is a section on data deficiencies. The current status of each is in italics after each item.

OPPTS 860.1550 Proposed Tolerance

A revised Section F must be submitted proposing a tolerance for Vegetable, cucurbit, group 9 at 0.02 ppm.

[Done. Cucurbit tolerances were established 3/27/13.]

OPPTS 860.1650 Submittal of Analytical Reference Standards

- The standard for the 8,9-Z isomer of B_{1a} (NOA 438376) expired on 3/31/2012. An updated certificate of analysis or a new analytical reference standard must be provided to the EPA National Pesticide Standards Repository.

- Analytical reference standards for MFB₁₈ (NOA415692) and 8,9-Z B₁₆ are currently

Subject:

Emamectin Benzoate for Ornamentals - Enfold

From: Joseph Timothy USGR

Sent: Wednesday, May 01, 2013 4:11 PM

To: Parshley Tom USGR

Subject: RE: emamectin ornamentals - problem

MRID 440079-03

Tom,

Use of the celery study to justify registration of emamectin on ornamentals should not be a problem.

In January 2002 and again in January 2003 the EPA used the celery study to approve uses on crops despite concerns that data was collected from only one geographical site, that only two applications were made when six are allowed, no tank mix samples were taken, no information on purity was provided and data for an EC was being bridged to a dry granular formulation.

In 2008 EPA did not use the DFR data, but rather used the then default 20% of application rate, in approving uses on tree nuts. The additional reasons cited for not using the DFR study were uncertainty in bridging an EC to a WDG and extrapolation of groundboom to airblast application.

In fact, extrapolation of an SC application to a WDG should engender less uncertainty than extrapolation from an SC to a granular as both SC and WDG are liquid applications. One would expect DFR from a WDG application to be more similar to an SC. It can be agreed that DFR after an airblast application can be expected to be different that after groundboom. However experimentally, DFRs after airblast are lower than those after groundboom.

There should not be a consideration concerning body parts contacted in DFR assumptions. DFR is merely a measure of how much a.i. can be expected to come off of a leaf. The experiment to determine DFR is done by shaking leaf punch samples in a solvent. Body part has no part in the experiment. Body parts are considered in the other factor in the exposure calculation, the transfer coefficient. Transfer coefficients are determined by measuring exposure to all body parts while performing specific tasks, and as long as the TCs from EPA Policy 3 are used, body part is taken into account in the exposure calculation.

Finally, the DFRs found in the celery study showed that an assumption of DFR equal to 25% of application rate is quite conservative. The average DFR used by EPA in 2002 and 2003 is 0.35% of the application rate used in the study (0.00591 μ g/cm2 after an application at 0.15 lb a.i./a = 0.168 μ g/cm2). The experimental DFR is two orders of magnitude less than the default.

I would propose that as a conservative estimate EPA could use the DFR from the celery study to justify that a DFR assumption of 25% of application rate may be used and that the additional 4X factor is not required. EPA need not actually use the celery DFRs, simply cite them of supportive of the default. Based on these assumptions exposure due to re-entry into ornamentals should not exceed the level of concern.

Kind Regards

Tim



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

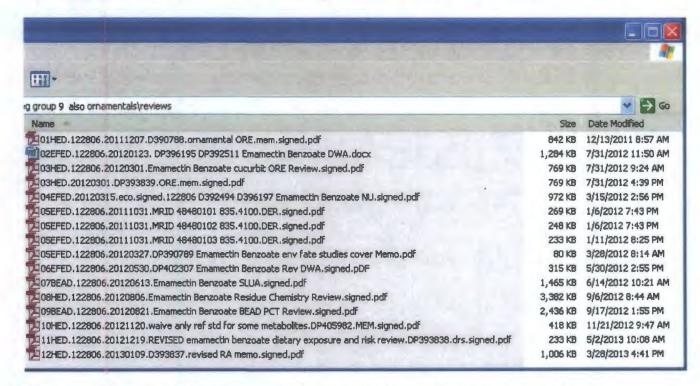
5/2/2013

Tammy Tyler Syngenta Crop Protection, Inc. PO Box 18300 Greensboro, NC 27419

re: emamectin new uses on cucurbits group 9 and ornamentals (100-904, 100-1270, 100-RURR, 1E7904) copies of EPA reviews

Dear Ms. Tyler:

Enclosed please find a CD with the following reviews for the above actions.



The tolerance for cucurbits crop group 9 was established but the product labels were withdrawn for reasons discussed earlier. I have already sent you some (all?) of the reviews via email but given our email problems I thought it might be best to send you all the reviews on a disc to make sure you had a copy for your records. Note that there is a revised dietary

exposure and risk review dated 12/19/2012 which supersedes a previous 8/29/2012 version. If you have any questions please contact me at (703) 308-9423 or harris.thomas@epa.gov.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas C. Harris

Biologist

Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch

Registration Division (7505P)

enclosure

cc: Tom Parshley

From:

Harris, Thomas

Sent:

Tuesday, April 30, 2013 1:29 PM

To:

'tom.parshley@syngenta.com'

Cc:

pat.eay@syngenta.com; fred.pearson@syngenta.com; tammy.tyler@syngenta.com;

john.abbott@syngenta.com

Subject:

emamectin ornamentals - problem

Tom.

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The bad news: This has been staring us all in the face since I sent Syngenta the HED risk assessment back on 1/24/13 but none of us were putting the pieces together to see the problem. On page 8 of the 1/9/13 HED Revised Risk Assessment for emamectin cucurbits and ornamentals there is a section on data deficiencies. The current status of each is in italics after each item.

OPPTS 860.1550 Proposed Tolerance

A revised Section F must be submitted proposing a tolerance for Vegetable, cucurbit, group 9 at 0.02 ppm.

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OPPTS 860.1650 Submittal of Analytical Reference Standards

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- Analytical reference standards for MFB_{1a} (NOA415692) and 8,9-Z B_{1b} are currently unavailable at the Repository. Analytical reference standards must be provided. [Done. see 11/20/12 NDodd memo; certificate updated, standards for 8,9-A isomer of B1a and MFB1a submitted; need for 8,9-Z B1b standard waived]

870.3465 Subchronic Inhalation

A subchronic inhalation study is needed. HED determined there was a data gap for a 28-day inhalation study. This study should be performed using the CF-1 mouse.

[See 11/15/11 NDodd et al memo to PRD; During public comment on initial Reg Review documents, Syngenta questioned need for 28-day inhalation and especially for using CF-1 mouse as test animal. HED said Syngenta should submit additional data to support their position and that EPA will reevaluate the current requirement for 28-day inhalation during Reg Review.]

870.7800 Immunotoxicity

An immunotoxicity study is needed.

[Submitted 10/24/12 to RD and turned over to PRD for tracking/review under Reg Review. Currently in review by HED. Submission satisfies requirement for the moment (study is assumed to be acceptable).]

Dislodgeable Foliar Residue (DFR)

In accordance with the updated Part 158 data requirements

(2007), one or more DFR studies are required when a pesticide has residential or occupational uses that could result in post-application dermal exposure. As part of the recent revision to the Health Effects Division's 2012 Standard Operating Procedures for Residential Pesticide Exposure Assessment, HED analyzed a number of DFR studies and selected a new default value for the fraction of the application rate available to be dislodged after a foliar application (FAR). This default value is 25% and is based on an analysis of 19 DFR studies where the FAR value ranged from 2% to 89%. This value is recommended for use in both residential and occupational postapplication assessments. Of the analyzed DFR studies, the maximum FAR value seen was 89% or 3.6 times higher than the default residue transfer value. Therefore, the HED has decided that a calculated MOE of approximately 4 times higher than the level of concern (e.g., an MOE > 400 if the LOC = 100) using the default dislodged residue values would provide an adequate margin of safety for any potentially higher residues seen in a chemical-specific DFR study (Guidance for Requiring/Waiving Turf Transferrable Residue (TTR) and Dislodgeable Foliar Residue (DFR) Studies. 6/7/2012, Exposure Science Advisory Council). A DFR study is required for emamectin benzoate at this time since the dermal MOE is less than 4 times the LOC based on default values for the fraction of application rate available for transfer after a foliar application. [Table D7 on page 59 gives short- and intermediate-term post application exposures and risk estimates.1

[DFR study has been required since 2007 (before the ornamental new use was submitted). If EPA does not have a DFR study then The Agency uses screening level assumptions (eg. 25% DFR). For emamectin ornamentals the MOE for dermal post-app is greater than LOC for ornamentals short term LOC and therefore passes. However, since the MOE is not at least 4X larger than the LOC, the DFR study requirement still stands.]

3) PROBLEM

The Agency was recently sued for our use of conditional registrations under FIFRA 3(c)(7) to grant registrations; the suit has not yet been resolved. However, the Agency has adopted a policy of not granting any conditional registrations except in rare situations. Registrations and amendments will only be unconditionally granted under FIFRA 3(c)(5).

In the list of data deficiencies above for emamectin ornamentals there are two outstanding studies: a) 28-day inhalation and b) dislodgeable foliar residue. It could be argued that the 28-day inhalation has been temporarily deferred since the Agency said they would revisit the requirement (and the test animal) during Registration Review. But even setting that study aside we are still left with the 2007 requirement for a DFR study. While the Agency's default assumptions resulted in a dermal MOE that is greater than the LOC and therefore acceptable, the ratio was not great enough to waive the requirement for the DFR study.

Therefore, since there is an outstanding data requirement (possibly two) we cannot grant a 3(c)(5) unconditional registration for the ornamental product and thus cannot move forward.

4) ACTION ITEMS

Syngenta - Your only option is to withdraw the action, run the DFR study, and resubmit the ornamental new use. Since we are operating under your request for a 5/3/13 negotiated due date I need a response from you by 5:00 pm Thursday 5/2/13.

Agency – EPA needs to clarify the status of the 28-day inhalation requirement with regard to an ornamental product resubmission.

Tom Harris EPA/OCSPP/OPP/RD voice: (703) 308-9423 fax: (703) 308-0029 harris.thomas@epa.gov

From:

Olinger, Christine

Sent:

Tuesday, April 30, 2013 11:46 AM

To:

Harris, Thomas

Cc:

Tsaur, Nancy; Dodd, Nancy; Laws, Meredith; Hebert, John; Phang, Whang

Subject:

RE: emamectin ornamentals - clarification statement needed

Tom, Meredith, John -

Regarding the deficiencies:

- The analytical standard has been submitted. This deficiency does not apply to the ornamentals, since this requirement applies only to uses with tolerances.
- The immunotoxicity study has been submitted and is under review, so this is not considered a deficiency.
- The subchronic inhalation study applies to all registrations, including the ornamental use, and has not been submitted.
- The DFR study applies to most registrations, and applies to the ornamental use as well.

Please let us know if you need additional information.

Chris Olinger

Christine Olinger, Chief

Risk Assessment Branch III

US National Coordinator for the OECD Test Guideline Program

US Environmental Protection Agency

Office of Pesticide Programs/Health Effects Division

1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW (7509P)

Washington DC 20460

Deliveries: 2777 Crystal Drive (Room 10751); Arlington, VA 22202

Phone: 703-305-5406

Fax: 703-305-5147

Visit: epa.gov/pesticides

From: Harris, Thomas

Sent: Monday, April 29, 2013 6:17 PM

To: Olinger, Christine

Cc: Tsaur, Nancy; Dodd, Nancy; Laws, Meredith; Hebert, John Subject: emamectin ornamentals - clarification statement needed

Chris,

I was going to accept the emamectin ornamental new use label last week when I ran into a snag. While the risk assessment passes there are a number of data deficiencies listed. Given the current policy on conditional registrations that presents a problem.

Things got more interesting when I looked into each of the data deficiencies. Here they are from the 1/9/13 Revised HED Risk Assessment for emamectin on cucurbits and ornamentals along with what I tracked down on each in *italics*. Copies of cited reviews are attached.

Thanks for your help.

ACTION SOUGHT

Given information below, could HED please write a short memo stating current status of the emamectin deficiencies relative to the ornamental new use. State whether there are still outstanding deficiencies that would prevent registration of new use on ornamentals. This will be used along with 1/9/13 HED Revised Risk Assessment to decide if we can move forward with this action or not.

STATUS OF EMAMECTIN DATA DEFICIENCES RE: ORNAMENTAL NEW USE (from 1/9/13 RA)

OPPTS 860.1650 Submittal of Analytical Reference Standards

- The standard for the 8,9-Z isomer of B_{1a} (NOA 438376) expired on 3/31/2012. An updated certificate of analysis or a new analytical reference standard must be provided to the EPA National Pesticide Standards Repository.
- Analytical reference standards for MFB_{1a} (NOA415692) and 8,9-Z B_{1b} are currently unavailable at the Repository. Analytical reference standards must be provided. [see 11/20/12 NDodd memo; certificate updated, standards for 8,9-A isomer of B1a and MFB1a submitted; need for 8,9-Z B1b standard waived]

870.3465 Subchronic Inhalation

A subchronic inhalation study is needed. HED determined there was a data gap for a 28-day inhalation study. This study should be performed using the CF-1 mouse.

[see 11/15/11 NDodd et al memo to PRD; During public comment on initial Reg Review documents, Syngenta questioned need for 28-day inhalation and especially for using CF-1 mouse as test animal. HED said Syngenta should submit additional data to support their position and that EPA will reevaluate the current requirement for 28-day inhalation during Reg Review.]

870.7800 Immunotoxicity

An immunotoxicity study is needed.

[submitted 10/24/12 to RD but turned over to PRD for tracking/review under Reg Review]

Dislodgeable Foliar Residue (DFR)

In accordance with the updated Part 158 data requirements (2007), one or more DFR studies are required when a pesticide has residential or occupational uses that could result in post-application dermal exposure. As part of the recent revision to the Health Effects Division's 2012 Standard Operating Procedures for Residential Pesticide Exposure Assessment, HED analyzed a number of DFR studies and selected a new default value for the fraction of the application rate available to be dislodged after a foliar application (FAR). This default value is 25% and is based on an analysis of 19 DFR studies where the FAR value ranged from 2% to 89%. This value is recommended for use in both residential and occupational postapplication assessments. Of the analyzed DFR studies, the maximum FAR value seen was 89% or 3.6 times higher than the default residue transfer value. Therefore, the HED has decided that a calculated MOE of approximately 4 times higher than the level of concern (e.g., an MOE > 400 if the LOC = 100) using the default dislodged residue values would provide an adequate margin of safety for any potentially higher residues seen in a chemical-specific DFR study (Guidance for Requiring/Waiving Turf Transferrable Residue (TTR) and Dislodgeable Foliar Residue (DFR) Studies. 6/7/2012, Exposure Science Advisory Council). A DFR study is required for emamectin benzoate at this time since the dermal MOE is less than 4 times the LOC

based on default values for the fraction of application rate available for transfer after a foliar application.

[Using screening assumptions (eg. 25% DFR) the MOE for dermal post-app is greater than LOC for ornamentals short term LOC and therefore passes. However, since MOE is not 4X larger than LOC it triggers need for DFR study. How is this handled given current policy on conditional registrations? This will be discussed with OGC as well.]

Tom Harris EPA/OCSPP/OPP/RD voice: (703) 308-9423 fax: (703) 308-0029 harris.thomas@epa.gov



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

MEMORANDUM

Date:

11/15/11

SUBJECT:

Emamectin Benzoate: Response to Public Comments on the Human Health Assessment

Scoping Document in Support of Registration Review (Docket ID EPA-HQ-OPP-2011-

0483).

PC Code: 122806

Decision No.: 457031

Petition No.: NA

Risk Assessment Type: NA

TXR No.: NA

MRID No.: NA

DP Barcode: D395695 Registration No.: NA

Regulatory Action: Registration Review

Case No.: 7607-1

CAS Nos.: emamectin: 19791-41-2

(formerly 123997-28-4 and 137335-79-6);

emamectin benzoate: 155569-91-8 (formerly

137512-74-4) 40 CFR: 180.505

FROM:

Nancy Dodd, Chemist/Risk Assessor

Whang Phang, Senior Toxicologist Risk Assessment Branch III (RAB3) Health Effects Division (HED) (7509P) Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP)

THRU:

Paula Deschamp, Branch Chief

Risk Assessment Branch III

HED/OPP (7509P)

TO:

Mary Manibusan/Katherine St. Clair, RM#51

Risk Management and Implementation Branch II (RMIBII) Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division (PRD)/OPP (7508P)

Pesticide Re-evaluation Division has requested HED's response to public comments received on the initial Registration Review Documents for emamectin benzoate (Registration Review Docket EPA-HQ-OPP-2011-0483). Comments and HED's responses are presented below.

Syngenta Crop Protection Comment:

Syngenta provided extensive comments regarding HED's standing requirement for a 28-day inhalation toxicity study using the CF-1 mouse (-/- P-glycoprotein homozygous phenotype), and further proposed that CF-1 mouse is the inappropriate test model for assessment of human health risk via any route of exposure. Syngenta also indicated they have additional information which they plan to submit to the Agency to support their argument that the CF-1 mouse is not the appropriate species for human health risk assessment. These data include: 1) results of a preliminary inhalation toxicity range finding study with emamectin in the CF-1 mouse (-/- P-gp); 2) a comparison of the pharmacokinetic profile of emamectin in phenotyped CF-1 (+/+ and -/-) to that of abamectin and ivermectin; 3) a comparison of emamectin, abamectin and ivermectin *in vitro* mouse and human gene expression in neuroblastoma cells; 4) a comparison of emamectin neurotoxicity data following inhalation exposure in both P-gp competent and deficient mice with abamectin/ivermectin toxicity following acute oral exposure.

Response:

Syngenta should submit the additional data believed to support their position regarding use of the CF-1 mouse for human health risk assessment. Upon receipt, HED will review and consider both the requirement for an inhalation toxicity study in the CF-1 mouse and the appropriate test model to establish points of departure and uncertainty factors for human health risk assessment.

Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine Comment:

The PCRM expressed concerns for animal welfare if mice are used as the test species in a noseonly 28-day inhalation toxicity study noting that a whole body exposure protocol would reduce pain and suffering.

Response:

The current requirement for a 28-day inhalation toxicity study in the CF-1 mouse will be reevaluated during Registration Review.

tracked under 100-904

From:

Harris, Thomas

Sent:

Monday, April 29, 2013 1:40 PM

To: Subject: tammy.tyler@syngenta.com

Attachments:

FW: Analytical reference standards for emamectin benzoate are needed. Ltr to EPA emamectin - analy ref standards 10-12-12.pdf; HED.122806.20121120.waive anly

ref std for some metabolites.DP405982.MEM.pdf

Tammy,

Cleaning up some paperwork and not sure if I ever sent the final EPA decision memo to Syngenta.

For emamectin, HED had noted that some material for the analytical reference standards needed updating. Carolyn took care of this but submitted a waiver request for submission of analytical reference standards for two metabolites (attached along with email history). The waiver was granted (copy of EPA review is attached). No further action required by Syngenta at this time.

Tom Harris EPA/OCSPP/OPP/RD voice: (703) 308-9423 fax: (703) 308-0029 harris.thomas@epa.gov

From: Thomas Harris [mailto:harris.thomas@epamail.epa.gov]

Sent: Monday, April 29, 2013 1:35 PM

To: Harris, Thomas

Subject: Fw: Analytical reference standards for emamectin benzoate are needed.

Tom Harris EPA/OCSPP/OPP/RD/IRB voice: (703) 308-9423 fax: (703) 308-0029 harris.thomas@epa.gov

visit http://www.epa.gov/pesticides

---- Forwarded by Thomas Harris/DC/USEPA/US on 04/29/2013 01:35 PM -----

From: <<u>carolyn.brinkley@syngenta.com</u>>
To: Thomas Harris/DC/USEPA/US@EPA

Date: 10/12/2012 02:51 PM

Subject: RE: Analytical reference standards for emamectin benzoate are needed.

e-file: emamectin tolerance - (IR-4) cucurbits/ EPA requirement re: analytical ref standards at EPA Repository

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460



OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

MEMORANDUM

Date:

11/20/12

SUBJECT: Emamectin Benzoate. Analytical Reference Standards.

 PC Code:
 122806
 DP Barcode:
 D405982

 Decision No.:
 470695
 Registration No.:
 100-904

Petition Nos.: 1E7904 Regulatory Action: Section 3 Registration

Risk Assessment Type: NA Case No.: NA

TXR No.: NA CAS No.: 155569-91-8 MRID Nos.: NA 40 CFR: 180.505

FROM: Nancy Dodd, Chemist Thanky Dodg

Risk Assessment Branch III (RAB3) Health Effects Division (HED) (7509P)

THROUGH: Leung Cheng, Senior Chemist

RAB3/HED (7509P)

TO: John Hebert/Thomas Harris, RM #07

Registration Division (RD) (7505P)

I. CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

Analytical reference standards for emamectin 8,9-Z isomer of B_{1a} and MFB_{1a} (NOA415692) have been sent to the EPA repository as requested.

HED waives the requirement for a separate analytical reference standard for 8,9-Z B_{1b} since it is a minor component of the residue as compared to 8,9-Z B_{1a}.

II. ACTION REQUESTED

The petitioner was requested to supply the following analytical reference standards:

- The standard for emamectin 8,9-Z isomer of B_{1a} (NOA 438376) expired on 3/31/2012.
 An updated certificate of analysis or a new analytical reference standard must be provided to the EPA National Pesticide Standards Repository.
- Analytical reference standards for MFB₁₈ (NOA415692) and 8,9-Z B_{1b} are currently unavailable at the Repository. Analytical reference standards must be provided.

III. BACKGROUND

Analytical reference standards were requested in connection with PP#1E7904 on cucurbits (D392510, N. Dodd, 8/6/12). At that time, analytical reference standards for emamectin benzoate and its regulated metabolites were available at the EPA National Pesticide Standards Repository (personal communication with T. Cole, ACB, 12/20/11) as follow: emamectin benzoate, mix of B_{1a} and B_{1b} (expiration 2/1/13), emamectin 8,9-Z isomer of B_{1a} (NOA 438376; expiration 3/31/12), emamectin desmethyl (AB_{1a}; NOA 438309; expiration 5/31/13), and emamectin des-N-methyl N-formyl B_{1a} (FAB_{1a}; NOA 415693; expiration 2/28/13).

IV. RESULTS/DISCUSSION

The petitioner has responded by sending analytical reference standards to the EPA repository for emamectin 8,9-Z isomer of B_{1a} and MFB_{1a} (NOA415692). The petitioner has requested a waiver of the requirement for the 8,9-Z isomer of B_{1b}. The petitioner indicates that 8,9-Z B_{1b} has never been isolated as an analytical reference standard since it is a minor component of the residue.



Carolyn F. Brinkley
Sr. Regulatory Product Manager/NAF.TA
Phone: (336) 632-2838
Fax: (336) 632-5688
e-mail: carolyn.brinkley@syngenta.com

Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC P.O. Box 18300 Greensboro, NC 27419-8300 Phone: (336) 632-6000 www.syngenta.com

October 12, 2012

Mr. Thomas Harris
Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Pesticide Programs
One Potomac Yard
2777 South Crystal Drive
Arlington, VA 22202-4501

SUBJECT: EMAMECTIN BENZOATE

Pending Petition for Tolerance – Cucurbits and Application to add cucurbits to label for Proclaim® Insecticide (EPA Reg. No. 100-904)

Application for new product registration of ENFOLD™ for commercial use on ornamentals

EPA REQUIREMENT: INSURE EPA REPOSITORY HAS SPECIFIED ANALYTICAL REFERENCE STANDARDS

Dear Mr. Harris:

The two registration actions noted in the "Subject" are pending at the EPA, and both actions have a PRIA date of October 25, 2012. With respect to these pending registrations, you informed me via e-mail that Syngenta Crop Protection LLC must insure the EPA Repository has the following:

- An updated certificate of analysis or a new analytical reference standard for the emamectin 8,9-Z isomer of B1a (NOA 438376)
- 2. Analytical reference standards for MFB1a (NOA415692) and 8,9-Z B1b.

RESPONSE

With the exception of the analytical reference standard for 8,9-Z B1b, Syngenta provided the requested standards/certificates of analysis to Theresa at the EPA Repository. Her accompanying e-mail of September 27, 2012 confirms that she has the analytical reference standards or updated certificates of analysis, whichever were needed, for the

Page 2 of 2

emamectin 8,9-Z isomer of B1a (NOA 438376) and MFB1a (NOA415692. We were unable to provide the analytical reference standard for 8,9-Z B1b to the EPA Repository and we are requesting a waiver of this requirement. The basis for this waiver request follows.

Waiver Request

In response your recent e-mail noting the requirement to provide the analytical reference standard for 8,9-Z B1b to the EPA Repository, I forwarded the request to my Syngenta colleague who manages analytical standards and who also interacts with Theresa Cole at the EPA Repository. He said no one to his knowledge has ever produced an analytical reference standard for 8,9-Z B1b. Since Merck was the original registrant of emamectin benzoate, he decided to look into the analytical history for emamectin with respect to the tolerances and registrations for this active ingredient. In particular his goal was to determine how Merck addressed 8,9-Z B1b and how EPA responded.

This is what he found:

The original enforcement method submitted by Merck was an HPLC Fluorescence detection method. (available from EPA online). This method does not resolve the 8,9-Z isomers from the parent isomers, so B1a co-elutes with 8,9-Z B1a and it's the same for B1b. For validation, Merck fortified with an 8.9-Z B1a standard + B1a parent and by extension Merck claimed that B1b should behave similarly. So it appears Merck never produced a 8,9-Z B1b standard and because Merck did not resolve the Z isomers in their analysis EPA just set the tolerance limits based on the sums of the Z+parent components. The Novartis/Syngenta analytical method was validated with only the 8,9-Z B1a isomer as well; we've never produced the 8,9-Z B1b analytical reference standard either. In all of the storage stability studies and in everything else we have submitted to the EPA for emamectin benzoate we have only analyzed for the 8,9-Z B1a isomer. And, our current analytical method clearly indicates that we're analyzing only for the 8,9-Z B1a isomer. All of the other metabolites in the tolerance expression are listed as B1a isomers only. So it appears that only the 8,9-Z standard singles out inclusion of B1b in the tolerance expression. This is presumably based on residue studies that accompanied Merck's original tolerance petition: in those studies Merck's analytical method could not distinguish the Z isomers from parent emamectin benzoate.

The original metabolism studies showed how little 8,9-Z B1b would be seen in a typical residue profile given the fact that the Al itself only has ~5% of B1b. In addition to Merck's analytical method for emamectin benzoate, Syngenta's EPA-approved method was validated with only the 8,9-Z B1a isomer. It appears that the EPA has historically been satisfied with the method for emamectin that only analyzes for the 8,9-Z B1a isomer which would explain why the Agency has not required an analytical reference standard for the 8,9-Z B1b isomer. Despite this history, if the Agency decided that analyzing for the 8,9-Z B1b isomer was a new requirement, it would likely take Syngenta at least a year before we could provide even a very small quantity of the 8,9-Z B1b isomer. Based on these points and the regulatory history for emamectin benzoate, Syngenta requests the EPA waive the requirement to provide an analytical reference standard for the 8,9-Z B1b

Page 2 of 2

isomer to the EPA Repository.

If you have any questions about our response and our waiver request, please call me at (336) 632 -2838.

Sincerely yours,

Carelyn I Bre lily

Carolyn F. Brinkley Sr. Regulatory Product Manager/ NAFTA Insecticides Regulatory Affairs



RE: Analytical reference standards for emamectin benzoate are needed. carolyn.brinkley

to:

Thomas Harris 10/12/2012 02:51 PM

Hide Details

From: <carolyn.brinkley@syngenta.com>

To: Thomas Harris/DC/USEPA/US@EPA

2 Attachments





image001.gif Ltr to EPA emamectin - analy ref standards 10-12-12.pdf

e-file: emamectin tolerance - (IR-4) cucurbits/ EPA requirement re: analytical ref standards at EPA Repository

Hi Tom,

As you requested, I created a letter regarding our request for a waiver of the requirement to send an analytical reference standard for the 8,9-Z B1b isomer of emamectin to the EPA Repository. The letter includes the information and discussion in my 9-11-2012 e-mail below.

From: Thomas Harris [mailto:harris,thomas@epamail.epa.gov]

Sent: Tuesday, October 02, 2012 3:36 PM

To: Brinkley Carolyn USGR

Subject: Fw: Analytical reference standards for emamectin benzoate are needed.

Importance: High

Carolyn,

Thanks for taking care of the emamectin reference standard.

Regarding the waiver request for the metabolites, I need to do this with more official tracking and get a written memo response from HED. Please send me a letter on Syngenta letterhead with the request. Copy/paste from your note below to get the basic text and then edit a bit. Just email me a .pdf of the cover letter and I'll take care of the tracking. If we can wrap this up before the 10/25/12 due date for new cucurbits and ornamentals that would be great but not absolutely critical.

Tom Harris
EPA/OPPTS/OPP/RD/IRB
voice: (703) 308-9423
fax: (703) 308-0029
harris.thomas@epa.gov
visit http://www.epa.gov/pesticides
------Forwarded by Thomas Harris/DC/USEPA/US on 10/02/2012 03:28 PM -----

From: Nancy Dodd/DC/USEPA/US
To Thomas Harris/DC/USEPA/US@EPA

Cc: Steve Funk/DC/USEPA/US@EPA, Leung Cheng/DC/USEPA/US@EPA, Meheret Negussie/DC/USEPA/US@EPA, Amelia Acierto/DC/USEPA/US@EPA

Date 10/02/2012 02:32 PM

Subject Re: Fw: Analytical reference standards for emamectin benzoate are needed.

I think an official paper request tracked in OPPIN would be a good way to document the issue for future reference.

Thomas Harris---10/02/2012 12:49:33 PM---Nancy, Cleaning my emails from when I was on vacation. This one is asking for a waiver to supply an

From. Thomas Harris/DC/USEPA/US To: Nancy Dodd/DC/USEPA/US@EPA Cc. Jeff Dawson/DC/USEPA/US@EPA Date: 10/02/2012 12:49 PM

Subject: Fw: Analytical reference standards for emamectin benzoate are needed.

Nancy,

Cleaning my emails from when I was on vacation. This one is asking for a waiver to supply an analytical reference standard for a metabolite that you had asked for.

>>> Question: what is the proper way to request this waiver? I think we probably need an official paper request tracked in OPPIN (I might be able to create it from this email) with a DP to HED for an official memo response. What do you think?

Tom Harris EPA/OPPTS/OPP/RD/IRB voice: (703) 308-9423 fax: (703) 308-0029 harris.thomas@epa.gov

visit http://www.epa.gov/pesticides

---- Forwarded by Thomas Harris/DC/USEPA/US on 10/02/2012 12:46 PM -----

From. <<u>carclyn.brinkley@syngenta.com</u>>
To: Thomas Harris/DC/USEPA/US@EPA
Date 09/11/2012 04:13 PM
Subject RE: FW: Applytical reference standards for ema

Subject RE: FW: Analytical reference standards for emamectin benzoate are needed.

E-FILE: emamectin petition for tolerance cucurbits - EPA requirement to submit analytical reference standards

Hi Tom.

Responding to your message regarding the pending IR-4 petition for an emamectin tolerance in/on cucurbits and .analytical standards for emamectin.

Nancy Dodd said, in her e-mail to Barbara Madden below, that we need to send the following to Theresa Cole at the EPA Repository Analytical Chemistry Lab in Fort Meade.:

- 1. An updated certificate of analysis or a new analytical reference standard for the emamectin 8,9-Z isomer of B1a (NOA 438376)
- 2. Analytical reference standards for MFB1a (NOA415692) and 8,9-Z B1b.

RESPONSE

- 1. DONE: We sent an updated certificate of analysis for the emamectin isomer standard to Theresa Cole. (I'll look for written documentation may just be an e-mail)
 - 2. <u>WAIVER REQUST</u>: We can't provide the requested standards for MFB1a (NOA415692) and 8,9-Z B1b and are requesting a waiver of this requirement for several reasons. Details follow.

I forwarded the request for these analytical standards to my Syngenta colleague who manages analytical standards.

- He said no one to his knowledge has ever produced analytical reference standards for these metabolites.
- Since Merck was the original registrant of emamectin, he decided to look into the analytical history for emamectin with respect to the tolerances and registrations EPA approved for emamectin when Merck was the registrant.
 - Here's what he found and the basis for our request to waive the requirement to provide these particular analytical reference standards to the Repository

The original enforcement method submitted by Merck was an HPLC Fluorescence detection method which is available from EPA online. This method does not resolve the 8,9Z isomers from the parent isomers, so B1a coelutes with 8,9Z B1a and it's the same for B1b. For validation, Merck fortified with an 8,9Z B1a standard + B1a parent and by extension Merck claimed that B1b should behave similarly. So it appears Merck never produced a 8,9Z B1b standard and because Merck did not resolve the Z isomers in their analysis EPA just set the tolerance limits based on the sums of the Z+parent components.

The Novartis/Syngenta analytical method was validated with only the 8,9Z B1a isomer as well; we've never produced the 8,9Z B1b standard either. In all of the storage stability studies and in everything else we have submitted to the EPA for emamectin we have only analyzed for the 8,9Z B1a isomer. And our current method clearly indicates that we're analyzing only for 8,9Z B1a. All of the other metabolites in the tolerance expression are listed as B1a isomers only. So it appears that only the 8,9Z standard singles out inclusion of B1b in the tolerance expression. This is presumably due to the original petition from Merck in which they could not distinguish the Z isomers from parent in their analytical method. We believe the original metabolism shows how little 8,9Z B1b would be seen see in a typical residue profile given that the AI itself only has ~5% of B1b.

PLEASE LET ME KNOW IF OUR WAIVER REQUEST IS ACCEPTABLE

po**From:** Thomas Harris [mailto:harris.thomas@epamail.epa.gov]

Sent: Thursday, August 02, 2012 12:24 PM

To: Brinkley Carolyn USGR **Cc:** Parshley Tom USGR

Subject: Fw: Analytical reference standards for emamectin benzoate are needed.

Carolyn,

Can you take care of this before October? I don't want to have to deal with it in an acceptance letter; much easier to resolve beforehand. I'm assuming this is fairly simply but feel free to correct me!

Assuming you can easily resolve this, please cc me on the correspondence sent to the Fort Meade lab (a copy sent by email would be great) so I can show it's resolved before we get to stamping the label.

Tom Harris
EPA/OPPTS/OPP/RD/IRB
voice: (703) 308-9423
fax: (703) 308-0029
harris.thomas@epa.gov
visit http://www.epa.gov/pesticides
----- Forwarded by Thomas Harris/DC/USEPA/US on 08/02/2012 12:19 PM -----

From: Barbara Madden/DC/USEPA/US
To: Thomas Harris/DC/USEPA/US@EPA
Cc: John Hebert/DC/USEPA/US@EPA, Andrew Ertman/DC/USEPA/US@EPA
Date: 08/02/2012 11:55 AM

Subject: Fw: Analytical reference standards for emamectin benzoate are needed.

Tom,

you may want to share with the registrant because if this cannot be a condition we are not going to make an October date unless they satisfy this. Let me know. Thanks Barbara

---- Forwarded by Barbara Madden/DC/USEPA/US on 08/02/2012 11:52 AM ----

From: Nancy Dodd/DC/USEPA/US

To: Barbara Madden/DC/USEPA/US@EPA, Andrew Ertman/DC/USEPA/US@EPA

Date: 08/02/2012 10:54 AM

Subject: Analytical reference standards for emamectin benzoate are needed.

IR-4 has a petition on cucurbits. Analytical reference standards need to be sent to the repository as stated below.

- The standard for emamectin 8,9-Z isomer of B1a (NOA 438376) expired on 3/31/2012. An updated certificate of analysis or a new analytical reference standard must be provided to the EPA National Pesticide Standards Repository.
- Analytical reference standards for MFB1a (NOA415692) and 8,9-Z B1b are currently unavailable at the Repository. Analytical reference standards must be provided.

The new standards should be sent to the Analytical Chemistry Lab, which is located at Fort Meade, to the attention of Theresa Cole at the following address:

USEPA

National Pesticide Standards Repository/Analytical Chemistry Branch/OPP 701 Mapes Road Fort George G. Meade, MD 20755-5350

(Note that the mail will be returned if the extended zip code is not used.)

Nancy Dodd

This message may contain confidential information. If you are not the designated recipient, please notify the sender immediately, and delete the original and any copies. Any use of the message by you is prohibited.

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OFCHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

MEMORANDUM

Date: 1/9/13

SUBJECT: Emamectin Benzoate. Revised Human Health Risk Assessment for Proposed

Uses on Cucurbits and Outdoor-Grown Plants in Commercial Nursery Production.

PC Code: 122806 Decision No.: 452138 Petition No.: NA

Risk Assessment Type: Single Chemical/Aggregate

TXR No.: NA MRID No.: NA DP Barcode: D393837

Registration Nos.: 100-904, 100-RURR
Regulatory Action: Section 3 Registration

Case No.: NA

CAS No.: 155569-91-8 40 CFR: 180.505

FROM:

Nancy Dodd, Chemist and Risk Assessor

Nancy Tsaur, Chemist / Whang Phang, Toxicologist

Risk Assessment Branch III (RAB3)

Health Effects Division (HED; 7509P)

THROUGH: Jeff Dawson, Acting Branch Chief

RAB3/HED (7509P)

TO: Barbara Madden/Andrew Ertman, RM#5

Risk Integration, Minor Use, and Emergency Response Branch

Registration Division (RD; 7505P)

The Health Effects Division (HED) of the Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) is charged with estimating the risk to human health from exposure to pesticides. The Registration Division (RD) of OPP has requested that HED evaluate hazard and exposure data and conduct dietary, occupational, residential, and aggregate exposure assessments, as needed, to estimate the risk to human health that will result from the proposed uses of emamectin benzoate (a benzoate salt mixture of a minimum of 90% 4'-epi-methylamino-4'-deoxyavermectin B_{1a} and a maximum of 10% 4'-epi-methylamino-4'-deoxyavermectin B_{1b}) and its isomers/metabolites/degradates. The Interregional Research Project No. 4 (IR-4) has proposed to register the use and establish a tolerance on cucurbit vegetables (Crop Group 9). Syngenta has also proposed to register use on outdoor-grown ornamental plants in commercial nursery production, including field- and container-grown ornamentals. This revised memo incorporates results using the Dietary Exposure Evaluation Model software with the Food Commodity Intake Database (DEEM-

FCID), Version 3.16.

A summary of the findings and an assessment of human risk resulting from the registered and proposed uses for emamectin benzoate are provided in this document. The residue chemistry review, dietary assessment, and overall risk assessment were performed by Nancy Dodd. The occupational/residential assessment was performed by Nancy Tsaur. The toxicology assessment was performed by Whang Phang. The drinking water exposure assessment was performed by Tiffany Dowen of the Environmental Fate & Effects Division (EFED).

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1.0 Executive Summary

Use Profile: Emamectin benzoate will be applied as a 5% soluble granule (SG) formulation (Proclaim® Insecticide; EPA Reg. No. 100-904) to cucurbits for control of armyworms, cabbage looper, corn earworm, melon worm, rindworms, tobacco budworm, pickleworm, and *Lirioyza* leaf miners. Proclaim® Insecticide may be applied as a foliar spray via aircraft (except in New York State) or groundboom. Chemigation is prohibited. For high pest infestations, the maximum single application rate is 4.8 oz/A (0.015 lb ai/A). Applications may be repeated at a 7-day interval to maintain control, up to a maximum seasonal application rate of 28.8 oz/A (0.090 lb ai/A/season). The preharvest interval (PHI) is 6 days. The proposed restricted entry interval (REI) is 12 hours.

Emamectin benzoate is also proposed for use on outdoor-grown plants in commercial nursery production to control lepidopterous larvae (worms/caterpillars) and to suppress leaf miners and spider mites. Enfold™ Insecticide (EPA Reg. No. 100-RURR), a 5% SG formulation, may be applied as a foliar spray via groundboom, airblast, or aircraft (except in New York State). Chemigation is prohibited. For high pest infestations, the maximum single application rate is 4.8 oz/A (0.015 lb ai/A). Applications may be repeated at a 7- to 14- day interval to maintain control, up to a maximum seasonal application rate of 28.8 oz/A (0.090 lb ai/A/season). The proposed REI is 12 hours.

Human Health Risk Assessment:

Toxicity/Hazard: Emamectin has moderate acute toxicity by the oral route and low acute toxicity by the dermal route. It is not irritating to the skin, nor is it a dermal sensitizer, but it is a severe eye irritant. The main target tissue is the nervous system, with neuropathology detected in many studies and several species. The dose-response curve was very steep in several studies (most notably with CF-1 mice and dogs), with severe effects (morbid sacrifice and neuropathology) sometimes seen at the lowest observable adverse effect levels (LOAELs). Although no increased sensitivity was seen in developmental toxicity studies in rats and rabbits, increased qualitative and/or quantitative sensitivity of rat pups was seen in the reproductive toxicity study and in the developmental neurotoxicity study. Review of acceptable oncogenicity and mutagenicity studies provide no indication that emamectin is carcinogenic or mutagenic. Emamectin is classified as "not likely to be carcinogenic to humans."

Dietary Exposure (food/drinking water): Acute and chronic dietary (food and drinking water) exposure and risk assessments were conducted using the Dietary Exposure Evaluation Model software with the Food Commodity Intake Database (DEEM-FCID), Version 3.16. The acute dietary exposure assessment was a probabilistic assessment for food and drinking water using anticipated residues based on field trial data. The chronic dietary exposure assessment was a somewhat refined assessment for food and drinking water using single point estimates (averages) of anticipated residues based on field trials. Refinements for both the acute and chronic assessments included using percent crop treated for some new and registered crops, DEEM

default processing factors where appropriate, chemical-specific processing factors where available, and anticipated residues based on field trial data for most crops. For the acute assessment, Pesticide Monitoring Program (PDP) monitoring data were used for apples since apple juice contributed significantly to the exposure. The 10X FQPA safety factor was retained for chronic assessments and reduced to 3X for acute assessments.

The estimated drinking water concentrations (EDWCs) of emamectin benzoate were provided by EFED. A drinking water residue distribution based on the Pesticide Root Zone Model/Exposure Analysis Modeling System (PRZM/EXAMS) modeling of the use on ornamentals was used in the acute assessment. An EDWC based on the PRZM/EXAMS modeling of the use on ornamentals was used for the chronic assessment.

The acute dietary exposure estimates for food and drinking water using the ornamentals scenario for drinking water are below HED's level of concern at the 99.9th percentile of exposure for all population subgroups (36% of the acute population adjusted dose [aPAD] for the general U.S. population and 60% of the aPAD for children 1-2 years old, the population with the highest exposure).

The chronic dietary exposure estimates for food and drinking water using the ornamentals scenario for drinking water are below HED's level of concern for all population subgroups (7.5% of the chronic population adjusted dose [cPAD] for the general U.S. population and 16% of the cPAD for all infants less than 1 year old, the population with the highest exposure).

Residential Exposure: There are no existing or proposed residential use sites; therefore, residential handler exposure and residential post-application exposure are not expected. Emamectin benzoate is registered for agricultural uses, as a tree injection use, and as a cockroach bait. Except for OptigardTM Cockroach Bait (EPA Reg. No. 100-1290), all registered emamectin benzoate end-use products are restricted use products (RUPs; restricted to use by professional certified operators [PCOs] only). OptigardTM Cockroach Bait is not a restricted use product but EPA has indicated that it is to be used only in commercial and industrial areas. Proclaim® Insecticide is an RUP which is proposed for use on cucurbits. EnfoldTM Insecticide is an RUP which is proposed for use on outdoor-grown plants in commercial nursery production. Residential exposures from commercial nursery production are expected to be negligible because the emamectin is expected to dissipate by the time the plant moves from a nursery, through a retail store, to the consumer.

Aggregate Risk: The acute aggregate risk assessment takes into account exposure estimates from dietary (food and drinking water) consumption of emamectin as discussed above.

Short- and intermediate-term aggregate risk assessments were not conducted because residential exposure is not expected from existing or proposed uses.

The long-term aggregate risk assessment takes into account average exposure estimates from

dietary consumption of emamectin benzoate (food and drinking water) and residential uses. However, residential exposures are not expected; therefore, the chronic aggregate risk assessment will consider only exposure from food and drinking water, which is discussed above.

Occupational Exposure/Risk:

Occupational Handlers

There is potential for short- and intermediate-term occupational exposure to emamectin benzoate during handling activities (e.g. mixing, loading, application) for the proposed uses (cucurbit vegetables and outdoor-grown ornamentals). However, intermediate-term exposure is less likely due to resistance management, and short-term scenarios are more realistic. Emamectin is a Group 6 insecticide that has inherent risks of resistance development. It is strongly advised to be used in a sound resistance management program. Due to changes in unit exposure values and body weight assumptions, all of the occupational handler exposure and risk estimate tables have been updated in this document since the two occupational and residential exposure (ORE) risk assessments previously conducted by Nancy Tsaur (DP390778, 12/07/2011; and DP393839, 03/01/2012).

Based on the personal protective equipment (PPE) required on the labels, there are some risks of concern. Table 9.1 shows the PPE proposed on both labels (EPA Reg. No. 100-904 and EPA Reg. No. 100-RURR) along with mitigation recommendations based on short- and intermediate-term risk estimates. In order to achieve risk estimates that do not exceed HED's level of concern (LOC; Aggregate Risk Indexes [ARIs] > 1.0), the recommendations based on intermediate-term exposure are more stringent. However, when considering resistance management, the short-term risk estimates are more representative of realistic exposure potential.

Occupational Post-Application

There is a potential for short- and intermediate-term occupational exposure during post-application activities. However, intermediate-term exposure is less likely due to resistance management, and short-term scenarios are more realistic. HED recommends utilizing the results from the short-term quantitative risk assessment because the intermediate-term results are highly conservative and unlikely. For short-term exposure duration, all scenarios resulted in margins of exposure (MOEs) greater than the short-term LOC of 300 (ranging from 520 to 11,000) on day 0 (12 hours after application) and, therefore, are not of concern to HED.

Restricted Entry Interval

Typically, under the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for Agricultural Pesticides, active ingredients classified as acute Toxicity Category III or IV for acute dermal, eye irritation, and primary skin irritation are assigned a 12-hour REI.

Environmental Justice Considerations:

Environmental justice concerns were considered in this assessment. Refer to Section 3.5.

Review of Human Research:

This risk assessment relies in part on data from studies in which adult human subjects were intentionally exposed to a pesticide or other chemical. These studies (listed in Appendix C) have been determined to require a review of their ethical conduct, and have received that review.

Additional Data Needs:

Provided a revised Section F and some analytical reference standards are submitted before registration, the dietary-exposure database will be adequate to support the proposed registration on cucurbits. There is sufficient information available to assess occupational handler exposure to emamectin benzoate. The toxicology database for emamectin benzoate is largely complete. However, an immunotoxicity study (OPPTS Guideline Number 870.7800) is now required for conventional pesticide registration (40 CFR Part 158). Additionally, a subchronic (28-day) inhalation toxicity study (OPPTS GLN 870.3465) is needed for a more accurate assessment of toxicity via the inhalation route, and for inhalation risk assessments for exposures associated with the existing and proposed use patterns.

2.0 HED Recommendations

Provided a revised Section F and analytical reference standards are submitted, HED can recommend for a registration and tolerance for the use of emamectin benzoate on cucurbit vegetables and for registration of the use on outdoor-grown ornamental plants in commercial nursery production. Additional data are needed as outlined in Section 2.1 below. The specific tolerance recommendations are discussed in Section 2.2, and label modifications are discussed in Section 2.3.

2.1 Data Deficiencies

Data that needs to submitted prior to establishing a tolerance or allowing a registration:

Residue Chemistry

OPPTS 860.1550 Proposed Tolerance

 A revised Section F must be submitted proposing a tolerance for Vegetable, cucurbit, group 9 at 0.02 ppm.

OPPTS 860.1650 Submittal of Analytical Reference Standards

- The standard for the 8,9-Z isomer of B_{1a} (NOA 438376) expired on 3/31/2012. An updated certificate of analysis or a new analytical reference standard must be provided to the EPA National Pesticide Standards Repository. April 2012 4 27/12
- Analytical reference standards for MFB_{1a} (NOA415692) and 8,9-Z B_{1b} are currently unavailable at the Repository. Analytical reference standards must be provided.

Toxicology

1 warver submitted 10/12/12 100-904

870.3465 Subchronic Inhalation

- preliminary 28-day inhabetion submitted 11/11

• A subchronic inhabition study is needed. HED determined there was a data gap for a 28-day inhabition study. This study should be performed using the CF-1 mouse.

— Need or 25-day inhabition e we of CF-1 mouse differed with Farenew 870.7800 Immunotoxicity

See HED 11/15/12 memo Noodol to Manibuson

· An immunotoxicity study is needed. Submitted 10/24/12 to RD; turned over to PRO for reg review

Occupational Exposure

Dislodgeable Foliar Residue (DFR): In accordance with the updated Part 158 data requirements (2007), one or more DFR studies are required when a pesticide has residential or occupational uses that could result in post-application dermal exposure. As part of the recent revision to the Health Effects Division's 2012 Standard Operating Procedures for Residential Pesticide Exposure Assessment, HED analyzed a number of DFR studies and selected a new default value for the fraction of the application rate available to be dislodged after a foliar application (FAR). This default value is 25% and is based on an analysis of 19 DFR studies where the F_{AR} value ranged from 2% to 89%. This value is recommended for use in both residential and occupational postapplication assessments. Of the analyzed DFR studies, the maximum FAR value seen was 89% or 3.6 times higher than the default residue transfer value. Therefore, the HED has decided that a calculated MOE of approximately 4 times higher than the level of concern (e.g., an MOE > 400 if the LOC = 100) using the default dislodged residue values would provide an adequate margin of safety for any potentially higher residues seen in a chemical-specific DFR study (Guidance for Requiring/Waiving Turf Transferrable Residue (TTR) and Dislodgeable Foliar Residue (DFR) Studies. 6/7/2012, Exposure Science Advisory Council). A DFR study is required for emamectin benzoate at this time since the dermal MOE is less than 4 times the LOC based on default values for the fraction of application rate available for transfer after a foliar application.

2.2 Tolerance Considerations

2.2.1 Enforcement Analytical Method

Adequate methods (Method 244-92-3 and Method 244-92-3, Revision 1) are available for the enforcement of tolerances on plants. The methods determine residues of emamectin (the free base) and its regulated isomers and degradates/metabolites using high performance liquid chromatography with fluorescence detection (HPLC/FLD). The methods determine residues of emamectin in the following analyte combinations: $MAB_{1a} + 8.9 - ZB_{1a}$, $MAB_{1b} + 8.9 - ZB_{1b}$, AB_{1a} , and $MFB_{1a} + FAB_{1a}$, with a limit of quantitation (LOQ) of 0.005 ppm for each analyte or analyte combination, for a combined LOQ of 0.02 ppm.

2.2.2 International Harmonization

Codex (Report of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, Rome, 2012) has a proposed tolerance on cucurbits at 0.007 ppm for residues of emamectin B1a benzoate, expressed as emamectin (free base). EPA is recommending a tolerance of 0.02 ppm for the use of emamectin benzoate on cucurbits; the tolerance is to be expressed as the combined residues of emamectin (free base) as described in section 2.2.3 below. There are no established or proposed Canadian or Mexican MRLs for residues of emamectin benzoate on cucurbits (Appendix E).

2.2.3 Recommended Tolerances

The proposed and recommended tolerances for cucurbit vegetables are presented in Table 2.2.3.

The tolerance expression proposed by the petitioner is appropriate, but should be revised by RD according to HED's Interim Guidance on Tolerance Expressions (5/27/09, S. Knizner) as follows:

Under 40 CFR §180.505(a)(1) for plant commodities: "Tolerances are established for emamectin, including its metabolites and degradates, in or on the commodities in the table below. Compliance with the tolerance levels specified below is to be determined by measuring only the sum of emamectin (a mixture of a minimum of 90% 4'-epi-methylamino-4'-deoxyavermectin B_{1a} and maximum of 10% 4'-epi-methylamino-4'-deoxyavermectin B_{1b}) and its metabolites 8,9-isomer of the B_{1a} and B_{1b} component of the parent (8,9-ZMA), or 4'-deoxy-4'-epi-amino-avermectin B_{1a} and 4'-deoxy-4'-epi-amino-avermectin B_{1b}; 4'-deoxy-4'-epi-amino avermectin B_{1a} (AB_{1a}); 4'-deoxy-4'-epi-(N-formyl-N-methyl)amino-avermectin (MFB_{1a}); and 4'-deoxy-4'-epi-(N-formyl)amino-avermectin B_{1a} (FAB_{1a}), calculated as the stoichiometric equivalent of emamectin."

Under 40 CFR §180.505(a)(2) for livestock commodities: "Tolerances are established for emamectin, including its metabolites and degradates, in or on the commodities in the table below. Compliance with the tolerance levels specified below is to be determined by

measuring only the sum of emamectin (MAB_{1a} + MAB_{1b} isomers) and the associated 8,9-Z isomers (8,9-ZB_{1a} and 8,9-ZB_{1b})."

Table 2.2.3. Tolerance Summary for Emamectin							
Commodity	Proposed Tolerance (ppm)	Recommended Tolerance (ppm)	Comments Correct Commodity Definition				
Vegetable, cucurbit, group 9	0.03	0.02					

2.2.4 Revisions to Petitioned-For Tolerances

HED attributes the difference between the recommended tolerance and the proposed tolerance (as shown in Table 2.2.3) to the difference in the way the petitioner reported combined residues in the cucumber submissions. The petitioner reported the combined LOQ in the cucumber study as 0.025 ppm, reflecting the sum of $MAB_{1a}/8,9-ZB_{1a}+MAB_{1b}/8,9-ZB_{1b}+AB_{1a}+MFB_{1a}+FAB_{1a}$; however, the analytical method determines residues of MFB_{1a} and FAB_{1a} as a single component; therefore, the combined LOQ should have been 0.02 ppm.

2.3 Label Recommendations

2.3.1 Recommendations from Residue Reviews

None.

2.3.2 Recommendations from Occupational Assessment

Dislodgeable Foliar Residue (DFR): In accordance with the updated Part 158 data requirements (2007), one or more DFR studies are required when a pesticide has residential or occupational uses that could result in post-application dermal exposure. As part of the recent revision to the Health Effects Division's 2012 Standard Operating Procedures for Residential Pesticide Exposure Assessment, HED analyzed a number of DFR studies and selected a new default value for the fraction of the application rate available to be dislodged after a foliar application (F_{AR}). This default value is 25% and is based on an analysis of 19 DFR studies where the F_{AR} value ranged from 2% to 89%. This value is recommended for use in both residential and occupational postapplication assessments. Of the analyzed DFR studies, the maximum F_{AR} value seen was 89% or 3.6 times higher than the default residue transfer value. Therefore, the HED has decided that a calculated MOE of approximately 4 times higher than the level of concern (e.g., an MOE > 400 if the LOC = 100) using the default dislodged residue values would provide an adequate margin of safety for any potentially higher residues seen in a chemical-specific DFR study (Guidance for Requiring/Waiving Turf Transferrable Residue (TTR) and Dislodgeable Foliar Residue (DFR) Studies. 6/7/2012, Exposure Science Advisory Council). A DFR study is required for emamectin benzoate at this time since the dermal MOE is less than 4 times the LOC based on default values for the fraction of application rate available for transfer after a foliar application.

Occupational Handlers - Cucurbits (Proclaim® Insecticide)

There is potential for short- and intermediate-term occupational exposure to emamectin benzoate during handling activities (e.g. mixing, loading, application).

All the values in the tables have been updated since the ORE review (N. Tsaur, DP Number D393839, 03/01/2012) to reflect policy changes (i.e., inhalation toxicity uncertainty factors).

Based on the PPE required on the label (see Table 9.1), there are risks of concern. To achieve MOEs that do not exceed HED's LOC (ARIs > 1.0), the following mitigation should be required in addition to the current label requirements for the following scenarios:

For short-term exposure, mixing/loading dry flowables for groundboom application requires double layer clothing + gloves and PF10 respirators. Mixing/loading dry flowables for aerial application requires engineering controls of water soluble packaging.

For intermediate-term exposure, mixing/loading dry flowables for groundboom application and flagging for aerial application require double layer clothing + gloves and PF10 respirators. Mixing/loading dry flowables for aerial application requires engineering controls of water soluble packaging.

Occupational Handlers - Ornamentals (EnfoldTM Insecticide)

There is potential for short- and intermediate-term occupational exposure to emamectin benzoate during handling activities (e.g. mixing, loading, application).

All the values in the tables have been updated since the ORE review (N. Tsaur, DP Number D390788, 12/07/2011) to reflect policy changes (i.e., body weight assumptions and inhalation toxicity uncertainty factors).

Based on the PPE required on the label (see Table 9.1), there are risks of concern. To achieve MOEs that do not exceed HED's LOC (ARIs > 1.0), the following mitigation should be required:

For short-term exposure, mixing/loading dry flowables for groundboom and airblast application require double layer clothing + gloves and PF10 respirators. Mixing/loading dry flowables for aerial application requires engineering controls of water soluble packaging. Open cab airblast is acceptable with PF10 respirators. Handheld equipment is acceptable if gloves are required.

For intermediate-term exposure, mixing/loading dry flowables for groundboom and airblast application require double layer clothing + gloves and PF10 respirators. Mixing/loading dry flowables for aerial application requires engineering controls of water

soluble packaging. The high exposures expected from open cab airblast applications are best mitigated by requiring an enclosed cab system. Handheld equipment is not of concern if PF5 respirators are required.

Label Recommendation (EnfoldTM Insecticide)

The label must indicate the required PPE for handheld applications as listed in Table 9.1 (i.e., applications via backpack sprayers or manually pressurized handwards).

2.3.3 Recommendations from Residential Assessment

Residential exposure is not expected from the registered/proposed products since they are agricultural uses rather than residential uses, restricted use products (restricted to use by certified applicators only), or limited to non-residential areas (commercial and industrial areas). There are no proposed/registered products that would lead to residential handler or post-application exposure. Residential exposures from commercial nursery production are expected to be negligible because the emamectin is expected to dissipate by the time the plant moves from a nursery, through a retail store, to the consumer.

3.0 Introduction

3.1 Chemical Identity

Emamectin benzoate is a semi-synthetic avermectin, consisting of two active homologous compounds (a benzoate salt mixture of a minimum of 90% 4'-epi-methylamino-4'-deoxyavermectin B_{1a} and a maximum of 10% 4'-epi-methylamino-4'-deoxyavermectin B_{1b}).

Table 3.1 Test Compound No	menclature
Chemical Structure	H_3CO CH_3 $H_3CH_2N^+$ OCH_3 H_3C OH $H_3CH_2N^+$ OCH_3 OH
Empirical Formula	emamectin benzoate B _{1a} : C ₄₉ H ₇₅ NO ₁₃ •C ₇ H ₆ O ₂ emamectin benzoate B _{1b} : C ₄₈ H ₇₃ NO ₁₃ •C ₇ H ₆ O ₂
Common Name	emamectin benzoate
Company experimental name	MK244
IUPAC name	Mixture of (10 <i>E</i> ,14 <i>E</i> ,16 <i>E</i>)-(1 <i>R</i> ,4 <i>S</i> ,5' <i>S</i> ,6 <i>S</i> ,6' <i>R</i> ,8 <i>R</i> ,12 <i>S</i> ,13 <i>S</i> ,20 <i>R</i> ,21 <i>R</i> ,24 <i>S</i>)-6'-[(<i>S</i>)-sec-butyl]-21,24-dihydroxy-5',11,13,22-tetramethyl-2-oxo-(3,7,19-trioxatetracyclo[15.6.1.1 ^{4,8} .0 ^{20,24}]pentacosa-10,14,16,22-tetraene)-6-spiro-2'-(5',6'-dihydro-2' <i>H</i> -pyran)-12-yl 2,6-dideoxy-3- <i>O</i> -methyl-4- <i>O</i> -(2,4,6-trideoxy-3- <i>O</i> -methyl-4-methylamino-α- <i>L</i> - <i>lyxo</i> -hexapyranosyl)-α- <i>L</i> - <i>arabino</i> -hexapyranoside benzoate and (10 <i>E</i> ,14 <i>E</i> ,16 <i>E</i>)-(1 <i>R</i> ,4 <i>S</i> ,5' <i>S</i> ,6 <i>S</i> ,6' <i>R</i> ,8 <i>R</i> ,12 <i>S</i> ,13 <i>S</i> ,20 <i>R</i> ,21 <i>R</i> ,24 <i>S</i>)-21,24-dihydroxy-6'-isopropyl-5',11,13,22-tetramethyl-2-oxo-(3,7,19-trioxatetracyclo[15.6.1.1 ^{4,8} .0 ^{20,24}]pentacosa-10,14,16,22-tetraene)-6-spiro-2'-(5',6'-dihydro-2' <i>H</i> -pyran)-12-yl 2,6-dideoxy-3- <i>O</i> -methyl-4- <i>O</i> -(2,4,6-trideoxy-3- <i>O</i> -methyl-4-methylamino-α- <i>L</i> - <i>lyxo</i> -hexapyranosyl)-α- <i>L</i> - <i>arabino</i> -hexapyranoside benzoate
CAS Name	(4"R)-4"-deoxy-4"-(methylamino)avermectin B ₁ benzoate (salt)
CAS Registry Number	155569-91-8 (formerly 137512-74-4)
End-use product/EP	Proclaim® Insecticide; EPA Reg. No. 100-904; 5% SG formulation Enfold TM Insecticide; EPA Reg. No. 100-RURR; 5% WG formulation
Chemical Class	Avermectin insecticide
Known Impurities of Concern	None

3.2 Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Emamectin benzoate is a solid at room temperature with a low vapor pressure $(3.0 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mm Hg})$ at 21°C); thus, any losses due to volatilization/sublimation are expected to be minimal.

Emamectin benzoate, the 8,9-Z isomer, AB, MFB, and FAB are expected to be persistent and relatively immobile in the environment due to a high degree of sorption to soil particles (K_{OC} from 25,363 to 730,000). Based upon fate data, significant concentrations of parent or formed degradates of toxicological concern are not expected to leach into groundwater.

Refer to a Table of Physicochemical Properties in Appendix B.

3.3 Pesticide Use Patterns

Cucurbits

IR-4 is proposing use of Proclaim® Insecticide (EPA Reg. No. 100-904), a 5% water-soluble granule (SG) formulation of emamectin benzoate, on the cucurbit vegetable group for the control of armyworms, cabbage looper, corn earworm, melon worm, rindworms, tobacco budworm, pickleworm, and *Lirioyza* leaf miners.

Proclaim® Insecticide may be applied as a foliar spray via aircraft (except in New York State) or groundboom. Chemigation is prohibited. For high pest infestations, the maximum single application rate is 4.8 oz/A (0.015 lb ai/A). Applications may be repeated at a 7-day interval to maintain control, up to a maximum seasonal application rate of 28.8 oz/A (0.090 lb ai/A/season). The preharvest interval (PHI) is 6 days. The REI on the proposed label is 12 hours.

Applic. Timing,	Formulation	Applic.	Max. No.	Max.	PHI ¹	Use Directions and Limitations
Type, and Equip.	[EPA Reg.	Rate	Applic.	Seasonal	(days)	2316
	No.]	(lb ai/A)	per Season	Applic. Rate (lb ai/A)		
balsam apple, ba melo - includes to honey balls, ma squash, summer	alsam pear, bitt rue cantaloupe, ingo melon, Pe (includes crool cludes buttern	er melon, of cantaloup rsian melockneck square at squash, of	Chinese cucte, casaba, Con, pineapple ish, scallop scalabaza, hul	umber); muskmorenshaw melon, melon, Santa C quash, straightn bbard squash, ac	elon (hyb golden p laus mele eck squa corn squa	e okra; Momordica spp. (includes orids and/or cultivars of Cucumis pershaw melon, honeydew melon, on, and snake melon); pumpkin; ash, vegetable marrow, zucchini); ash, spaghetti squash); watermelor
	1			varieties of Citra		
Postemergence, Broadcast, Foliar, Ground or aerial equipment	Proclaim® Insecticide 5% SG [100-904]	0.0094- 0.015	NS ²	0.090	6	Begin applications when larvae are first observed; repeat applications at a minimum RTI ³ of 7 days. Apply in a minimum of 10
						gallons of water/A when using either ground or aerial equipment.

PHI = preharvest interval.

The following restrictions appear on the accepted Proclaim® Insecticide label (dated 1/26/10): (1) application through any type of irrigation system is prohibited; (2) for applications to vegetables, make no more than two sequential applications, then rotate to another insecticide with a different mode of action; (3) for applications to vegetables, do not use Proclaim in greenhouses, nurseries, in plant propagation houses, or on any plants grown for use as transplants; (4) do not apply with aircraft in NY state; and (5) there are no rotational crop plant-back restrictions for emamectin benzoate.

Outdoor-Grown Ornamental Plants in Commercial Nursery Production

Syngenta is proposing use of Endfold™ Insecticide (EPA Reg. No. 100-RURR), a 5% water-dispersible granule formulation of emamectin benzoate, on outdoor-grown ornamental plants in commercial nursery production for the control of the larval stages (worms/caterpillars) of several lepidopteran species and suppression of Liriomuza leafminer, Tetranychid mites, and pear psylla. It is a selective insecticide for use on herbaceous and woody ornamental plants grown outdoors (in containers or in the ground) in commercial nursery production. Woody ornamentals include

 $^{^{2}}$ NS = not stated.

³ RTI = retreatment interval.

(but are not limited to) shrubs, non-bearing fruit and nut trees, Christmas trees, forest seedlings, and shade trees.

Enfold™ Insecticide may be applied as a foliar spray via groundboom, airblast, or aircraft (except in New York State). Chemigation is prohibited. For high pest infestations, the maximum single application rate is 4.8 oz/A (0.015 lb ai/A). Applications may be repeated at a 7- to 14- day interval to maintain control, up to a maximum seasonal application rate of 28.8 oz/A (0.090 lb ai/A/season). The REI on the proposed label is 12 hours.

	Enfold™ Insecticide EPA Reg. No. 100-RURR water dispersible granule (WG),5.0% ai by wei	ght		
Use Site	Application Equipment	Single Maximum Application Rate		
		oz/A	lb ai/A	
Outdoor Ornamentals (Ground or Container)	Groundboom, Airblast, Aerial	2.4-4.8	0.00075-0.01	

3.4 Anticipated Exposure Pathways

The Registration Division has requested an assessment of human health risk to support the proposed new uses of emamectin benzoate on cucurbit vegetables and on outdoor-grown ornamental plants in commercial nursery production. Humans may be exposed to emamectin benzoate in food and drinking water, since emamectin benzoate may be applied directly to growing crops and application may result in emamectin benzoate reaching surface and ground water sources of drinking water. There are no residential uses of emamectin benzoate as explained in Section 6.0, so there is not likely to be exposure in residential or non-occupational settings. In an occupational setting, applicators may be exposed while handling the pesticide prior to application, as well as during application. There is a potential for post-application exposure for workers re-entering treated fields.

This risk assessment considers all of the aforementioned exposure pathways based on the proposed new uses of emamectin benzoate, but also considers the existing uses as well, particularly for the dietary exposure assessment.

3.5 Consideration of Environmental Justice

Potential areas of environmental justice concerns, to the extent possible, were considered in this human health risk assessment, in accordance with U.S. Executive Order 12898, "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations," (http://www.eh.doe.gov/oepa/guidance/justice/eo12898.pdf).

As a part of every pesticide risk assessment, OPP considers a large variety of consumer subgroups according to well-established procedures. In line with OPP policy, HED estimates risks to population subgroups from pesticide exposures that are based on patterns of that subgroup's food and water consumption, and activities in and around the home that involve pesticide use in a residential setting. Extensive data on food consumption patterns are compiled by the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) under the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, What We Eat in America (NHANES/WWEIA), and are used in pesticide risk assessments for all registered food uses of a pesticide. These data are analyzed and categorized by subgroups based on age, season of the year, ethnic group, and region of the country. Additionally, OPP is able to assess dietary exposure to smaller, specialized subgroups and exposure assessments are performed when conditions or circumstances warrant. Whenever appropriate, non-dietary exposures based on home use of pesticide products and associated risks for adult applicators and for toddlers, youths, and adults entering or playing on treated areas post-application are evaluated. Further considerations are currently in development as OPP has committed resources and expertise to the development of specialized software and models that consider exposure to bystanders and farm workers as well as lifestyle and traditional dietary patterns among specific subgroups.

4.0 Hazard Characterization and Dose-Response Assessment

Reference:

EMAMECTIN - 3rd Report of the Hazard Identification Assessment Review Committee - (Memo,

HED TXR. No. 0051605, 03/5/2003).

No new toxicity and/or metabolism data have been reviewed since the last risk assessment. This assessment includes summaries of prior assessments.

Details of the toxicology of emamectin, including executive summaries of the toxicity studies, are available in the HED memo, EPA ID#: 000618-RNI: Application for Establishment of Permanent Tolerance for the Use of Emamectin on Cole Crops and Leafy Vegetables, G. Reddy, 06/30/98. A summary of the toxicology profile for emamectin is presented in Appendix A.

4.1 Summary of Toxicological Effects

Emamectin is a member of the naturally derived complex of 16-membered macrocyclic lactones, which include abamectin, avermectin, and ivermectin. On the cellular level, a member of this group of compounds has been shown to act by binding to gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) gated chloride channels at two different sites, a high affinity binding site that activates the channel and a low affinity site that blocks the channel (Pong et al., 1982; Huang and Casida, 1997; and Dawson et al., 2000). GABA plays a critical role in nervous system development through both non-synaptic (Represa and Ben-Ari, 2005) and synaptic (Nguyen et al., 2001) mechanisms. Consequently, emamectin may have the potential to influence GABA-mediated events important to brain development. Within the mammalian brain, a member of this class of

compound (abamectin) has been shown to have widespread binding but particularly abundant in the cerebellum (Wang and Pong, 1982). Through action on the enteric nervous system and induction of longitudinal rhythmic contractions in the isolated ileum, emamectin, like abamectin, may therefore influence GABA-mediated regulation of metabolism, food intake and body weight at multiple sites (Kerr and Ong, 1986, Meister, 2007). Although GABA receptor mediated neurotoxicity is a solid hypothesis, data in mammalian preparations linking alterations in GABA receptor function to disruptions in neuronal excitability *in vitro* and *in vivo*, and ultimately adverse outcome are currently lacking.

Integral to its mechanism of action in mammals, this class of compounds is also a substrate for Pglycoprotein (P-gp). P-glycoprotein is a member of the ATP binding cassette transporter proteins, which reside in the plasma membrane and function as a transmembrane efflux pump, moving xenobiotics from the intracellular to the extracellular domain against a steep concentration gradient with ATP-hydrolysis providing the energy for active transport (Marzolini et al., 2004). P-gp is found in the canallicular surface of hepatocytes, the apical surface of proximal tubular cells in the kidneys, brush border surface of enterocytes, luminal surface of blood capillaries of the brain (blood brain barrier), placenta, ovaries, and the testes. As an efflux transporter, P-gp acts as a protective barrier to keep xenobiotics out of the body by excreting them into bile, urine, and intestinal lumen and prevents accumulation of these compounds in the brain and gonads, as well as the fetus. Therefore, some test animals, in which genetic polymorphisms compromise P-gp expression, are particularly susceptible to abamectin or emamectin-induced neurotoxicity (Lankas et al., 1997). An example is the CF-1 mouse. Some CF-1 mice are deficient in P-gp and are found to be highly sensitive to the neurotoxicity of abamectin. A very small population of humans is also found to be deficient of ATP binding cassette (ABC) transporter proteins due to polymorphism in the gene encoding ABC transporter proteins (Dubin-Johnson Syndrome) (S. Habashi, 2006, A.T. Niles, 2007). In addition, collie dogs have been known to be deficient in P-gp (R. Kerb, 2005).

Consistent with the mode of action, the main target organ for emamectin is the nervous system; clinical signs (tremors, ptosis, ataxia, and hunched posture) and neuropathology (neuronal degeneration in the brain and in peripheral nerves, muscle fiber degeneration) were found in most of the emamectin studies in rats, dogs and mice. The dose-response curve was very steep in several studies (most notably with CF-1 mice and dogs), with severe effects (morbid sacrifice and neuropathology) sometimes seen at the LOAELs (0.1 mg/kg/day with a no observable adverse effect level (NOAEL) of 0.075 mg/kg/day). Although no increased sensitivity was seen in developmental toxicity studies in rats and rabbits, increased qualitative and/or quantitative sensitivity of rat pups was seen in the reproductive toxicity and in the developmental neurotoxicity studies. In the reproduction study, whole body tremors, hind limb extension, and hind limb splay were seen in the F₁ and F₂ pups while these clinical signs were not seen in F₀ parental animals at similar dose levels. In addition, a greater incidence of decreased fertility was seen in the F₁ parental females than in the F₀ females. In the developmental neurotoxicity study, no maternal effect was seen at the highest dose tested whereas dose-related decrease in openfield motor activity was seen in the mid-dose on PND 17. Body tremors, hind-limb extension,

and auditory startle were also found in the high dose pups.

A degree-of-concern analysis was conducted to determine whether or not an additional safety factor is needed to account for the increased susceptibility in pups; it was concluded that the degree-of-concern was low for both 2-generation reproduction and developmental neurotoxicity studies. The reasons are as follows:

- For the 2-generation reproduction study, (1) there was a clear NOAEL for the offspring toxicity, (2) effects unique to offspring (decreased fertility in F₁ adults, and clinical signs [tremors and hind limb extensions during and following lactation]) were seen at the same dose that caused parental systemic toxicity (decreased body weight gain and histopathological lesions in the brain and spinal cord), and (3) the decreased fertility seen in F₁ adults might have been due to histopathological lesions in the brain and central nervous system (seen in both F₀ and F₁ generations), rather than due to a direct effect on the reproductive system.
- For the developmental neurotoxicity study, (1) although multiple offspring effects (including decreased pup body weight, head and body tremors, hindlimb extension and splay, changes in motor activity and auditory startle) were seen at the highest dose (3.6 mg/kg/day), and no maternal effects were seen at any dose, there was a clear NOAEL for offspring toxicity at the low dose, and (2) the offspring LOAEL (at the mid dose) is based on a single effect seen on only one day (decreased motor activity on PND 17) and no other offspring toxicity was seen at the LOAEL.

The carcinogenicity and mutagenicity studies provide no indication that emamectin is carcinogenic or mutagenic. Emamectin is classified as "not likely to be carcinogenic to humans." A toxicity profile for emamectin is presented in Appendix A.

The acute toxicity studies indicate that emamectin has low to moderate acute toxicity by the oral, dermal and inhalation routes. It is not irritating to the skin, nor is it a dermal sensitizer. However, depending on the technical test substance, abamectin has been shown to be a severe eye irritant. A recent (as of 2008) submission of acute toxicity six-pack tests performed on a new technical product (Emamectin Benzoate Technical II, EPA Reg. No. 100-1270) resulted in new toxicity category assignments. Specifically, the toxicity category for inhalation changed from Category IV to Category II. Relevant to the REI, the eye irritation study changed from Category I to Category III. HED had concern for the possibility that a change in manufacturers and technical registrations could result in a different acute toxicity outcome, while the technical compound itself had not changed. Detailed information has been submitted which confirms the appropriateness of the REI reduction.

The most recent toxicity endpoints and points of departure for risk assessment were determined by HED in 2003. The available emamectin data show that there is a difference in species sensitivity, and the data suggest the following order: rat NOAELs/LOAELs > dog

NOAELs/LOAELs > mouse NOAELs/LOAELs. The toxicity endpoints and points of departure for risk were selected from the results of the 15-day CF-1 mouse oral toxicity study. No new toxicity studies have been submitted since 2003, and these selections are still valid.

4.2 Safety factor for Infants and Children (FQPA Safety Factor)

Based on currently available data, HED recommends that the 10X FQPA safety factor be retained for chronic assessments and that a 3X FQPA safety factor is adequate for acute assessments. For inhalation exposure assessment, additional uncertainty factors of 10X for lack of an inhalation toxicity study and of 3X for the steepness of the dose-response curve are to be applied; these are combined with the normal 100X safety factor resulting in the application of a maximal uncertainty factor of 3000X.

The 10X FQPA safety factor has been retained for chronic/long-term and intermediate-term assessments for oral and dermal exposure due to the steepness of the dose-response curve, severity of effects at the LOAEL (death and neuropathology), and the use of a short-term study for long-term risk assessment. (HED did not use a chronic study for the point of departure because the chronic studies were conducted in rats, dogs, and CD-1 mice. The 15-day study employed the CF-1 mice, which do not have the glycoprotein. As a result, the point of departure is protective of all population subgroups.) The steepness of the dose-response curve and the severity of the effects at the LOAEL also are the basis for HED retaining a 3X FQPA safety factor for acute assessments. A 3X FQPA safety factor was judged to be adequate (as opposed to a 10X) for the following reasons: (1) A NOAEL was established in the 15-day neurotoxicity CF-1 mouse study used to determine the acute toxicity endpoint for risk assessment; (2) Although the effects of concern are seen after repeated dosing, the NOAEL here is used for a single exposure risk assessment; and (3) The most sensitive endpoint in the most sensitive species is selected.

4.2.1 Completeness of the Toxicology Database

The toxicology database used to assess pre- and post-natal exposure to emamectin is considered adequate. However, under the current data requirement guidelines, an immunotoxicity study and an inhalation toxicity study are required.

Immunotoxicity study

The risk assessment team evaluated subchronic, chronic, carcinogenicity, developmental and reproduction studies as well as acute and subchronic neurotoxicity studies for any effects which might indicate that emamectin induced changes in the organs generally associated with immunological toxicity. In the studies evaluated, only the 14-week oral toxicity study in dogs showed an increase in the incidence of thymus atrophy at 1 mg/kg/day. In the 1-year feeding study in the dog, thymus atrophy was not reported at similar dose levels tested. Currently, the point of departure for risk assessment is 0.075 mg/kg/day, which is more than 10x less than the

dose where thymus atrophy had been reported. At this time, the acute and chronic reference doses (RfD's) are 0.00025 mg/kg/day and 0.000075 mg/kg/day, respectively; therefore, database uncertainty factor is not necessary to account for the lack of an immunotoxicity study at this time.

Inhalation toxicity study

Since no inhalation studies are available, the Agency selected an oral NOAEL of 0.075 mg/kg/day established in the 15-day neurotoxicity study in mice for inhalation risk assessments. Therefore, a 28-day subchronic inhalation study is required for the reasons that the inhalation study (1) may provide route specific effects (route of entry effects) and (2) may result in changes to the endpoints and how the risks are quantified. In addition, the acute inhalation toxicity category for emamectin is II, and in a 5-day preliminary inhalation study, histopathological changes were found in the respiratory tract at all dose levels (1 μ g/L to 125 μ g/L). The study should be performed using the CF-1 mouse. In 2006, the registrant and the Agency held several meetings to discuss the conduct of the 28-day inhalation toxicity study (specifically the strain of test animal to be used). At this time, the Agency still maintains that this study should be conducted in the most sensitive strain of mice (CF-1 mice). A 10x uncertainty factor is recommended for lack of an inhalation toxicity study.

4.2.2 Evidence of Neurotoxicity

Following emamectin exposure, neurotoxicity has been seen in multiple studies with several species of test animals.

4.2.3 Evidence of Sensitivity/Susceptibility in the Developing or Young Animal

Although no increased sensitivity was seen in developmental toxicity studies in rats and rabbits, increased qualitative and/or quantitative sensitivity of rat pups was seen in the reproductive toxicity study and in the developmental neurotoxicity study (see details in Section 4.1: Summary of Toxicological Effects).

4.2.4 Residual Uncertainty in the Exposure Database

The assessment for food incorporates somewhat refined anticipated residue estimates for most commodities that were derived from field trial data and percent crop treated (% CT) data. Monitoring data were used for apples in the acute assessment. The availability and use of more monitoring data and of food preparation-reduction factors for washing, cooking, etc. may have resulted in a more refined estimate of dietary exposure. Therefore, exposures to residues in food are not expected to be underestimated.

The dietary drinking water assessment utilizes water concentration values generated by model and associated modeling parameters which are designed to provide conservative, health protective, high-end estimates of water concentrations which will not likely be underestimated.

Residential exposure is not expected from the established and proposed uses. Residential exposures from commercial nursery production are expected to be negligible because the emamectin is expected to dissipate by the time the plant moves from a nursery, through a retail store, to the consumer.

4.3 Toxicity Endpoint and Point of Departure Selections

There have been no changes to the prior dose-response assessment. There have been no changes to the prior recommendations for combining routes of exposure and/or cancer classification.

The points of departure, uncertainty factors, and toxicity endpoints are presented in Tables 4.3.1 and 4.3.2.

Exposure/ Scenario	Point of Departure	Uncertainty/FQPA Safety Factors	RfD, PAD, Level of Concern for Risk Assessment	15-day mouse LOAEL = 0.1 mg/kg/day based on tremors on day 3 of dosing. At the next higher dose (0.3 mg/kg/day), tremors were seen at day 2 of treatment.		
Acute Dietary (All Populations)	NOAEL = 0.075 mg/kg/day	$UF_A = 10x$ $UF_H = 10x$ $FQPA SF = 3x$	Acute RfD = 0.00025 mg/kg/day aPAD =0.00025 mg/kg/day			
Chronic Dietary (All Populations)	NOAEL = 0.075 mg/kg/day	$UF_A = 10x$ $UF_H = 10x$ $FQPA SF = 10x$	Chronic RfD = 0.000075 mg/kg/day cPAD = 0.000075 mg/kg/day	15-day mouse LOAEL = 0.1 mg/kg/day based on moribund sacrifices, clinical signs of neurotoxicity, decreases in body weigh and food consumption and histopathological lesions in the sciatic nerve.		
Cancer (oral, dermal, inhalation)		"Not likely to be Carcin s in two adequate rodent	0.000075 mg/kg/day ogenic to Human	histopathological lesions in nerve. s" based on the absence of significant controls.		

Point of Departure (POD) = A data point or an estimated point that is derived from observed dose-response data and used to mark the beginning of extrapolation to determine risk associated with lower environmentally relevant human exposures. NOAEL = no observed adverse effect level. LOAEL = lowest observed adverse effect level. UF = uncertainty factor. UF_A = extrapolation from animal to human (interspecies). UF_H = potential variation in sensitivity among members of the human population (intraspecies). FQPA SF = FQPA Safety Factor. (The 10X FQPA safety factor for chronic/long-term and intermediate-term assessments is to account for the steepness of the dose-response curve, severity of effects at the LOAEL (death and neuropathology), and the use of a short-term study for intermediate-term risk assessment. The 3X FQPA safety factor for acute assessments is to account for steepness of the dose-response curve and the severity of the effects at the LOAEL.) PAD = population adjusted dose (a = acute, c = chronic). RfD = reference dose. MOE = margin of exposure. LOC = level of concern.

Dermal absorption of 1.8% is assumed.

Exposure/ Scenario	Point of Departure	Uncertainty Factors	Level of Concern for Risk Assessment	Study and Toxicological Effects		
Dermal Short- Term (1-30 days)	NOAEL = 0.075 mg/kg/day (dermal absorption rate =1.8%)	$UF_A = 10x$ $UF_H = 10x$ $FQPA = 3x$	Occupational LOC for MOE = 300	15-day mouse LOAEL = 0.1 mg/kg/day based on moribund sacrifices, clinical signs of neurotoxicity, decreases in body weight and food consumption and histopathological lesions in the sciatic nerve.		
Dermal Intermediate- Term (1-6 months)	NOAEL = 0.075 mg/kg/day (dermal absorption rate = 1.8%)	UF _A = 10x UF _H = 10x FQPA = 10x	Occupational LOC for MOE = 1000	15-day mouse LOAEL = 0.1 mg/kg/day based on moribund sacrifices, clinical signs of neurotoxicity, decreases in body weight and food consumption and histopathological lesions in the sciatic nerve.		
Inhalation Short-Term (1- 30 days)	NOAEL = 0.075 mg/kg/day (assumed equivalent to oral absorption)	UF _A = 10x UF _H = 10x UF _m = 30x	Occupational LOC for MOE = 3000	15-day mouse LOAEL = 0.1 mg/kg/day based on moribund sacrifices, clinical signs of neurotoxicity, decreases in body weight and food consumption and histopathological lesions in the sciatic nerve.		
Inhalation Intermediate- Term (1-6 months)	NOAEL = 0.075 mg/kg/day (assumed equivalent to oral absorption)	UF _A = 10x UF _H = 10x UF _m = 30x	Occupational LOC for MOE = 3000	15-day mouse LOAEL = 0.1 mg/kg/day based on moribund sacrifices, clinical signs of neurotoxicity, decreases in body weight and food consumption and histopathological lesions in the sciatic nerve.		
Cancer (oral, dermal, inhalation)			e Carcinogenic to Hun e rodent carcinogenici	nans" based on the absence of significant ty studies.		

Point of Departure (POD) = A data point or an estimated point that is derived from observed dose-response data and used to mark the beginning of extrapolation to determine risk associated with lower environmentally relevant human exposures. NOAEL = no observed adverse effect level. LOAEL = lowest observed adverse effect level. UF = uncertainty factor. UF_A = extrapolation from animal to human (interspecies). UF_B = potential variation in sensitivity among members of the human population (intraspecies). UF_B = modifying factor: the 30X consisted of 3X to account for the steepness of the dose-response curve, severity of effects at the LOAEL (death and neuropathology) and 10 x for lack of an inhalation toxicity study. MOE = margin of exposure. LOC = level of concern.

²Dermal absorption of 1.8% is assumed.

Endocrine Disruption

As required by FIFRA and FFDCA, EPA reviews numerous studies to assess potential adverse outcomes from exposure to chemicals. Collectively, these studies include acute, subchronic and chronic toxicity, including assessments of carcinogenicity, neurotoxicity, developmental, reproductive, and general or systemic toxicity. These studies include endpoints which may be susceptible to endocrine influence, including effects on endocrine target organ histopathology, organ weights, estrus cyclicity, sexual maturation, fertility, pregnancy rates, reproductive loss, and sex ratios in offspring. For ecological hazard assessments, EPA evaluates acute tests and chronic studies that assess growth, developmental and reproductive effects in different taxonomic groups. As part of its most recent registration decision, EPA reviewed these data and selected the most sensitive endpoints for relevant risk assessment scenarios from the existing hazard database. However, as required by FFDCA section 408(p), emamectin benzoate is subject to the endocrine screening part of the Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program (EDSP).

EPA has developed the EDSP to determine whether certain substances (including pesticide active and other ingredients) may have an effect in humans or wildlife similar to an effect produced by a "naturally occurring estrogen, or other such endocrine effects as the Administrator may designate." The EDSP employs a two-tiered approach to making the statutorily required determinations. Tier 1 consists of a battery of 11 screening assays to identify the potential of a chemical substance to interact with the estrogen, androgen, or thyroid (E, A, or T) hormonal systems. Chemicals that go through Tier 1 screening and are found to have the potential to interact with E, A, or T hormonal systems will proceed to the next stage of the EDSP where EPA will determine which, if any, of the Tier 2 tests are necessary based on the available data. Tier 2 testing is designed to identify any adverse endocrine-related effects caused by the substance, and establish a dose-response relationship between the dose and the E, A, or T effect.

Under FFDCA section 408(p), the Agency must screen all pesticide chemicals. Between October 2009 and February 2010, EPA issued test orders/data call-ins for the first group of 67 chemicals, which contains 58 pesticide active ingredients and 9 inert ingredients. Emamectin benzoate is not among the group of 58 pesticide active ingredients on the initial list to be screened under the EDSP. Accordingly, as part of registration review, EPA will issue future EDSP orders/data call-ins, requiring the submission of EDSP screening assays for emamectin benzoate. For further information on the status of the EDSP, the policies and procedures, the list of 67 chemicals, future lists, the test guidelines and the Tier 1 screening battery, please visit our website: http://www.epa.gov/endo/.

5.0 Dietary Exposure and Risk Assessment

5.1 Residues of Concern Summary and Rationale

Plants: The major metabolite identified in lettuce, cabbage, and sweet corn treated with $[^{14}C]$ emamectin B_{1a} (MAB_{1a}) was the parent MAB_{1a}. The isomer 8,9-ZB_{1a} and the

metabolites/degradates AB_{1a} , MFB_{1a} , and FAB_{1a} were identified at <5% of the TRR. MAB_{1a} initially degrades rapidly to a large number of residues of MAB_{1a} -like structures, nearly all contributing only a small amount to the total residue; these initial degradates undergo further degradation to yield a very complex residue. These degradations are probably a result of photolysis, and after this photolytic process, these degradates can be fragmented and incorporated into natural plant constituents.

Ruminants: The parent compounds, emamectin (MAB_{1a} + MAB_{1b}), are the only major residue found in goat milk, fat, meat and meat byproducts. However, the analytical method for the determination of residues of emamectin and its metabolites in livestock commodities cannot distinguish between the parent compounds and its metabolites, 8.9-ZMA (8.9-ZB_{1a} + 8.9-ZB_{1b}). In the absence of toxicity data, the metabolites 8.9-ZMA (8.9-ZB_{1a} + 8.9-ZB_{1b}) are assumed to be of comparable toxicity to the parent.

Drinking water: Parent and degradates (refer to Table 5.1) were included in the drinking water assessment for emamectin benzoate. The degradates are assumed to be of equal or lesser toxicity to that of the parent compound.

The residues of concern for the dietary risk assessment and the tolerance expression are summarized in Table 5.1.

Matrix		Residues included in Risk Assessment	Residues included in Tolerance Expression		
Plants ¹	Primary Crops	emamectin (MAB _{1a} + MAB _{1b}), the associated 8,9-Z isomers (8,9-ZB _{1a} + 8,9-ZB _{1b}), and metabolites/degradates AB _{1a} , MFB _{1a} and FAB _{1a}	emamectin (MAB _{1a} + MAB _{1b}), the associated 8,9-Z isomers (8,9-ZB _{1a} + 8,9-ZB _{1b}), and metabolites/degradates AB _{1a} , MFB _{1a} and FAB _{1a}		
	Rotational Crops	Same as for primary crops	Same as for primary crops		
Livestock ¹	Ruminant	emamectin (MAB _{1a} + MAB _{1b}) and its 8,9-Z isomers (8,9- ZB _{1a} and 8,9-ZB _{1b})	emamectin (MAB _{1a} + MAB _{1b} and its 8,9-Z isomers (8,9- ZB _{1a} and 8,9-ZB _{1b})		
	Poultry	Not applicable	Not applicable		
Drinking Water ²		emamectin (MAB _{1a} + MAB _{1b}), the associated 8,9-Z isomers (8,9-ZB _{1a} + 8,9-ZB _{1b}), and metabolites/degradates	Not Applicable		

TXR#0050315, Manying Xue, 1/28/02

² TXR#0050315 (Manying Xue, 1/28/02) indicated that drinking water residues should be emamectin (MAB_{1a} + MAB_{1b}), the associated 8,9-Z isomers (8,9-ZB_{1a} + 8,9-ZB_{1b}), and the metabolites/degradates AB_{1a}, MF B_{1a}, and FAB_{1a}. DP#402307 (T. Dowen, 5/30/12) indicated that the drinking water analytes included emamectin and the following four degradates: (8,9-Z)-4"-epimethylamino-4"-deoxy avermectin B1 (8,9 ZMA isomer); 4"-epiamino-4"-deoxyavermectin B1 (AB); avermectin B1 monosaccharide; and 4"-epi-(N-formyl)-4"-deoxyavermectin B1 (FAB).

5.2 Food Residue Profile

Crop Field Trials: IR-4 submitted crop field trial data on cucumber, squash, and cantaloupe in support of the proposed use of the 5% SG formulation of emamectin benzoate on cucurbit vegetables. The residue data are summarized in Table 5.2 below. All residues are <0.02 ppm.

Commodity	Total App.	PHI		Combined Residues (ppm) ¹						
	Rate (lb ai/A)	(days)	n	Sample Min.	Sample Max.	LAFT ²	HAFT ²	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.
Vege	etable, Cucurb	it, Group	9 (1	proposed	use = 0.09	b ai/A tot	al applica	tion rate,	-day PHI)
Cucumber	0.077-0.092	6-8	8	< 0.02	< 0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	NA
Summer Squash	0.090-0.093	6-8	8	<0.02	<0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	NA
Cantaloupe	0.089-0.092	6-8	10	< 0.006	< 0.0081	0.006	0.008	0.006	0.006	0.001

Combined residues include total emamectin (MAB_{1a} and MAB_{1b}), its 8,9-Z isomers (8,9-ZB_{1a} and 8,9-ZB_{1b}), and metabolites/degradates AB_{1a}, MFB_{1a}, and FAB_{1a}. Except for sample min/max, values reflect per trial averages; n = no. of field trials. For calculation of median, mean, and standard deviation, the LOQ (0.02 ppm for cucumber and squash and 0.006 ppm for cantaloupe) was used for any results reported as <LOQ. NA = Not applicable.

² LAFT = lowest average field trial; HAFT = highest average field trial.

The submitted cucumber, summer squash, and cantaloupe crop field trial data are adequate and fulfill the field trial requirements for the cucurbit vegetable group 9. The studies reflect the maximum proposed use pattern for cucurbit vegetables, and the number and locations of the field trials are in accordance with OCSPP 860.1500 for each crop. An acceptable method was used for residue quantitation, and the data are supported by adequate storage stability data.

The available residue data are sufficient for establishing a tolerance of 0.02 ppm for vegetable, cucurbit, group 9 in association with the requested registration of the 5% SG formulation on cucurbit vegetables.

Processing Studies: There are no regulated processed commodities associated with cucurbit vegetables.

Storage Stability: Adequate storage stability data are available to support the cucurbit vegetable field trial studies. No corrections for residue decline during storage are needed.

Meat, Milk, Poultry, and Eggs: There are no livestock feedstuffs associated with use on cucurbit vegetables.

Rotational Crops: Total radioactive residues in a confined rotational crop study after application of [¹⁴C]MAB¹a were <0.01 ppm in/on immature and mature head lettuce, carrots, and barley from all plantback intervals (30, 120/141, and 365 days); only barley straw had residues at >0.01 ppm (0.016 and 0.030 ppm) at the 30- and 141-day plantback intervals. Emamectin and its metabolites were not identified in 30- and 141-DAT (days after treatment) barley straw. There is no indication that emamectin residues of concern would be present in rotational crops at levels ≥0.01 ppm, and no plantback restrictions are needed on the labels.

5.3 Water Residue Profile

The drinking water residues used in the dietary risk assessment were provided by EFED in the following memorandum: "Amended Drinking Water Assessment for the Proposed Use of Emamectin Benzoate on Outdoor Ornamentals and Group 9 Cucurbit Vegetables" (Tiffany Dowen, 5/30/12, DP#402307) and incorporated directly into this dietary assessment. Water residues were incorporated in the DEEM-FCID into the food categories "water, direct, all sources" and "water, indirect, all sources."

EFED provided EDWCs for the proposed/registered uses of emamectin benzoate including the proposed uses on outdoor ornamentals (EPA Reg. No. 100-RURR) and cucurbit vegetables (EPA Reg. No. 100-904). EDWCs from use on outdoor-grown ornamentals are the highest. Emamectin benzoate residues (parent + degradation products), based on applications made to ornamentals and group 9 cucurbits, are not expected to exceed 0.465 μ g/L for the 1 in 10 year daily peak, 0.150 μ g/L for the 1 in 10 year annual average, and 0.112 μ g/L for the 30 year annual average (Table 5.3).

The Agency identified four degradates of concern based on structural similarity to emamectin benzoate that are formed via photolysis (MARC memo references: D238206, Sept 2, 1997; D255357, Aug 20, 2001; D277085, Aug 20, 2001):

- (8,9-Z)-4"-epimethylamino-4"-deoxy avermectin B1 (8,9 ZMA isomer);
- 4"-epiamino-4"-deoxyavermectin B1 (AB);
- avermectin B1 monosaccharide (MAB); and
- 4"-epi-(N-formyl)-4"-deoxyavermectin B1 (FAB).

These degradates were included in the drinking water assessment for emamectin benzoate and are assumed to be of equal or lesser toxicity to that of the parent compound. The total toxic residues approach is used for determining the environmental fate data parameters for modeling using the *Guidance for Selecting Input Parameters in Modeling the Environmental Fate and Transport of Pesticides*, Version 2.1, October 22, 2009, and the draft Guidance for Modeling

Pesticides Total Toxic Residues (TTR), dated May 20, 2009.

Table 5.3	Summary of Es Benzoate.*	stimated Surface Water and Groundw	ater Concentrations for Emamectin
Scenario		Surface Water Conc., ppb	Groundwater Conc., pro c
Acute		0.465	0.54 x 10 ⁻³
Chronic (non-	cancer)	0.150	0.54 x 10 ⁻³
Chronic (canc	er)	0.112	0.54 x 10 ⁻³

^a Degradates of concern included in the calculation of EDWCs: (8,9-Z)-4"-epimethylamino-4"-deoxy avermectin B1, 4"-epiamino-4"-deoxyavermectin B1 monosaccharide, and 4"-epi-(N-formyl)-4"-deoxyavermectin B1 (the 8,9 ZMA isomer, AB, MAB, and FAB, respectively).

5.4 Dietary Risk Assessment

5.4.1 Description of Residue Data Used in Dietary Assessment

Acute assessment: A probabilistic acute dietary exposure assessment was conducted. The anticipated residue estimates, used for most crops, were based on field trial data. Tolerance-level residues were used for tree nuts (including pistachios) and cottonseed oil. Pesticide Data Program (PDP) monitoring data for years 2009 and 2010 were used for apples since apple juice had a significant impact on exposure. DEEM default processing factors were used except for commodities with chemical-specific processing studies. Percent crop treated (% CT) data and percent crop treated data for new crops (PCTn) provided by the Biological and Economic Analysis Division (BEAD) in 2012 were used. The EDWCs of emamectin benzoate were provided by EFED. A drinking water residue distribution based on the Pesticide Root Zone Model/Exposure Analysis Modeling System (PRZM/EXAMS) modeling of the use on ornamentals was used in the acute assessment.

Chronic assessment: A somewhat refined chronic dietary exposure assessment was conducted. The anticipated residue estimates, used for most crops, were single point estimates (averages) based on field trial data. Tolerance-level residues were used for tree nuts (including pistachios) and cottonseed oil. DEEM default processing factors were used except for commodities with chemical-specific processing studies. Percent crop treated data and PCTn data provided by BEAD in 2012 were used. The EDWC of $0.150~\mu g/L$ (ppb) for the chronic exposure was based on PRZM/EXAMS modeling of the use on ornamentals, which resulted in the highest chronic EDWC considering all proposed/registered uses.

^b From the Tier II PRZM-EXAMS - Index Reservoir model. Input parameters are based on the use on ornamentals. Typically, the values generated by the models for drinking water are multiplied by a percent crop area factor (PCA). The PCA accounts for the fact that is it unlikely for any basin to be completely planted to agricultural crops. The PCA adjustment factor is assumed to be 0.87 for the group 9 cucurbit vegetables and 1.0 for the outdoor ornamentals crops as per the PCA guidance.

^c From the SCI-GROW model. Input parameters are based on the use on ornamentals/group 9 cucurbit vegetables.

^d "Amended Drinking Water Assessment for the Proposed Use of Emamectin Benzoate on Outdoor Ornamentals and Group 9 Cucurbit Vegetables" (Tiffany Dowen, 5/30/12, DP#402307)

5.4.2 Percent Crop Treated Used in Dietary Assessment

The following maximum percent crop treated estimates [D401786, Jihad Alsadek, 5/29/12; Screening Level Usage Analysis (SLUA) dated 5/29/12] were used in the acute dietary risk assessment for the following crops that are currently registered for emamectin benzoate: almonds, 2.5%; apples, 20%; broccoli, 20%; cabbage, 25%; cauliflower, 20%; celery, 40%; cotton, 2.5%; lettuce, 20%; pears, 20%; peppers, 15%; spinach, 10%; and tomatoes, 20%.

The following maximum percent crop treated estimates from the SLUA dated 5/29/12 were used in the chronic dietary risk assessment for the following crops that are currently registered for emamectin benzoate: almonds, 1%; apples, 10%; broccoli, 5%; cabbage, 10%; cauliflower, 10%; celery, 25%; cotton, 1%; lettuce, 10%; pears, 5%; peppers, 5%; spinach, 5%; and tomatoes, 10%.

The following percent crop treated estimates for new crops (PCTn) (D403689, Jihad Alsadek, 8/21/12) were used in the acute dietary risk assessment: cantaloupe, 51%; cucumber, 26%; squash, 46%; and watermelon, 21%.

The following PCTn estimates (D403689, Jihad Alsadek, 8/21/12) were used in the chronic dietary risk assessment: cantaloupe, 40%; cucumber, 14%; squash, 29%; and watermelon, 19%.

5.4.3 Acute Dietary Risk Assessment

The general U.S. population and the following population subgroups were assessed: all infants (<1 year old), children 1-2 years old, children 3-5 years old, children 6-12 years old, youth 13-19 years old, adults 20-49 years old, females 13-49 years old, and adults 50+ years old.

As shown in Table 5.4.6.1, the most highly exposed subgroup was children 1-2 years old, with exposure of 60% of the aPAD. The risk estimates for all populations assessed were below the level of concern.

The acute assessment is a probabilistic assessment which incorporates anticipated residue estimates for most commodities that were derived from field trial data. Percent crop treated data were used for some new and registered crops. Monitoring data were used for apples in the acute assessment since apple juice had a significant impact on exposure. The use of more monitoring data and of food preparation-reduction factors for washing, cooking, etc. may have resulted in more refined estimates of dietary exposure. More highly refined analyses are not needed at this time since the risk estimates are below HED's level of concern.

5.4.4 Chronic Dietary Risk Assessment

The general U.S. population and the following population subgroups were assessed: all infants (<1 year old), children 1-2 years old, children 3-5 years old, children 6-12 years old, youth 13-19 years old, adults 20-49 years old, females 13-49 years old, and adults 50+ years old.

As shown in Table 5.4.6.2, the most highly exposed subgroup was all infants less than one year old, with exposure of 16% of the cPAD. The risk estimates for all populations assessed were below HED's level of concern.

The chronic assessment for food is a somewhat refined assessment which incorporates anticipated residue estimates for most commodities that were derived from field trial data. Percent crop treated data were used for some new and registered crops. The use of more monitoring data and of food preparation-reduction factors for washing, cooking, etc. may have resulted in more refined estimates of dietary exposure. More highly refined analyses are not needed at this time since the risk estimates are below HED's level of concern.

5.4.5 Cancer Dietary Risk Assessment

Emamectin benzoate is classified as "not likely to be carcinogenic to humans" based on the absence of significant tumor increases in two adequate rodent carcinogenicity studies.

5.4.6 Summary Tables

The results of the acute dietary (food + drinking water) exposure analysis at the 95th, 99th, and 99.9th percentiles of exposure are reported in Table 5.4.6.1 below. The acute dietary exposure estimates for food and drinking water using the ornamentals scenario for drinking water are below HED's level of concern at the 99.9th percentile of exposure for the general U.S. population and all population subgroups (36% of the aPAD for the general U.S. population and 60% of the aPAD for children 1-2 years old, the most highly exposed population subgroup).

Population Subgroup	aPAD	95 th Percentile		99 th Percentile		99.9th Percentile	
	(mg/kg/day)	Exposure (mg/kg/day)	% aPAD	Exposure (mg/kg/day)	% aPAD	Exposure (mg/kg/day)	% aPAD
General U.S. Population	0.00025	0.000019	7.4	0.000038	15	0.000091	36
All Infants (< 1 year old)		0.000037	15	0.000070	28	0.000138	55
Children 1-2 years old		0.000038	15	0.000074	29	0.000151	60
Children 3-5 years old		0.000028	11	0.000059	23	0.000135	54

Population Subgroup	aPAD (mg/kg/day)	95 th Percentile		99th Percentile		99.9th Percentile	
		Exposure (mg/kg/day)	% aPAD	Exposure (mg/kg/day)	% aPAD	Exposure (mg/kg/day)	% aPAD
Children 6-12 years old		0.000018	7.3	0.000042	17	0.000082	33
Youth 13-19 years old		0.000012	4.8	0.000025	10	0.000084	33
Adults 20-49 years old		0.000016	6.5	0.000032	13	0.000077	31
Adults 50+ years old		0.000018	7.3	0.000035	14	0.000093	37
Females 13-49 years old		0.000016	6.5	0.000033	13	0.000076	30

The results of the chronic dietary (food and drinking water) exposure analysis are reported in Table 5.4.6.2 below. The emamectin benzoate chronic dietary risk estimates for food and drinking water using the ornamental scenario for drinking water are below HED's level of concern for the general U.S. population and all population subgroups, at 7.5% of the cPAD for the general U.S. population and 16% of the cPAD for all infants (<1 year old), the most highly exposed population subgroup.

	Acute Die (99.9 Perce		Chronic Dietary		
Population Subgroup	Dietary Exposure (mg/kg/day)	% aPAD*	Dietary Exposure (mg/kg/day)	% cPAD*	
General U.S. Population	0.000091	36	0.000006	7.5	
All Infants (<1 year old)*	0.000138	55	0.000012	16	
Children 1-2 years old*	0.000151	60	0.000011	15	
Children 3-5 years old	0.000135	54	0.000009	12	
Children 6-12 years old	0.000082	33	0.000006	7.4	
Youth 13-19 years old	0.000084	33	0.000004	5.2	
Adults 20-49 years old	0.000077	31	0.000005	6.9	
Adults 50-99 years old	0.000093	37	0.000006	7.7	
Females 13-49 years old	0.000076	30	0.000005	6.8	

^{*}The subpopulations with the highest risk estimates are bolded.

6.0 Residential (Non-Occupational) Exposure/Risk Characterization

There are no existing or proposed residential use sites; therefore, residential handler exposure and residential post-application exposure are not expected. Emamectin benzoate is registered for agricultural uses, as a tree injection use, and as a cockroach bait. Except for OptigardTM Cockroach Bait (EPA Reg. No. 100-1290), all registered emamectin benzoate end-use products are restricted use products (RUPs; restricted to use by professional certified operators [PCOs] only). OptigardTM Cockroach Bait is not a restricted use product but EPA has indicated that it is to be used only in commercial and industrial areas. Proclaim® Insecticide is an RUP which is proposed for use on cucurbits. EnfoldTM Insecticide is an RUP which is proposed for use on outdoor-grown plants in commercial nursery production.

6.1 Residential Handler Exposure

Residential exposure is not expected from the registered/proposed products since they are agricultural uses rather than residential uses, restricted use products (restricted to use by certified applicators only), or limited to non-residential areas (commercial and industrial areas). Neither the proposed uses nor currently registered products would lead to residential handler exposure.

6.2 Post-Application Exposure

For reasons stated in Section 6.1 above, neither the proposed uses nor currently registered products would lead to residential post-application exposure. Residential exposures from commercial nursery production are expected to be negligible because the emamectin is expected to dissipate by the time the plant moves from a nursery, through a retail store, to the consumer.

6.3 Residential Bystander Post-application Inhalation Exposure

Based on the Agency's current practices, a quantitative post-application inhalation exposure assessment was not performed for emamectin benzoate at this time because the chemical has low vapor pressure (3.0 × 10⁻⁸ mm Hg at 21 °C) and is applied at a low rate (0.015 lb ai/A). However, volatilization of pesticides may be a source of post-application inhalation exposure to individuals nearby pesticide applications. The Agency sought expert advice and input on issues related to volatilization of pesticides from its Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act Scientific Advisory Panel (SAP) in December 2009, and received the SAP's final report on March 2, 2010 (http://www.epa.gov/scipoly/sap/meetings/2009/120109meeting.html). The Agency is in the process of evaluating the SAP report and may, as appropriate, develop policies and procedures to identify the need for and, subsequently, the way to incorporate post-application inhalation exposure into the Agency's risk assessments. If new policies or procedures are developed, the Agency may revisit the need for a quantitative post-application inhalation exposure assessment for emamectin benzoate.

6.4 Spray Drift

Spray drift is always a potential source of exposure to residents nearby to spraying operations. This is particularly the case with aerial application, but, to a lesser extent, could also be a potential source of exposure from the ground application method employed for emamectin benzoate. The Agency has been working with the Spray Drift Task Force, EPA Regional Offices and State Lead Agencies for pesticide regulation and other parties to develop the best spray drift management practices (see the Agency's Spray Drift website for more information at http://www.epa.gov/opp00001/factsheets/spraydrift.htm). On a chemical by chemical basis, the Agency is now requiring interim mitigation measures for aerial applications that must be placed on product labels/labeling. The Agency has completed its evaluation of the new database submitted by the Spray Drift Task Force, a membership of U.S. pesticide registrants, and is developing a policy on how to appropriately apply the data and the AgDRIFT computer model to its risk assessments for pesticides applied by air, orchard airblast and ground hydraulic methods. After the policy is in place, the Agency may impose further refinements in spray drift management practices to reduce off-target drift with specific products with significant risks associated with drift.

Although a quantitative residential post-application inhalation exposure assessment was not performed as a result of pesticide drift from neighboring treated agricultural fields, an inhalation exposure assessment was performed for occupational flaggers. This exposure scenario is representative of a worse case inhalation (drift) exposure and may be considered protective of most outdoor agricultural and commercial post-application inhalation exposure scenarios.

7.0 Aggregate Exposure/Risk Characterization

In accordance with the FQPA, HED must consider and aggregate (add) pesticide exposures and risks from three major sources: food, drinking water, and residential exposures. In an aggregate assessment, exposures from relevant sources are added together and compared to quantitative estimates of hazard (e.g., a NOAEL or PAD), or the risks themselves can be aggregated. When aggregating exposures and risks from various sources, HED considers both the route and duration of exposure.

7.1 Acute Aggregate Risk

Only food and drinking water are included in the acute aggregate assessment, as the Agency does not routinely assess any one-day residential exposures. Refer to section 5.4.3 for a detailed discussion of the acute dietary assessment.

7.2 Short-/Intermediate-Term Aggregate Risk

Short- and intermediate-term aggregate risk assessments were not conducted because existing and proposed uses are not expected to result in residential exposure.

7.3 Chronic Aggregate Risk

Chronic or long-term aggregate assessments include exposures that will exceed six months. Only food and drinking water are included in the chronic aggregate assessment, as the Agency does not routinely assess any long-term residential exposures. Refer to section 5.4.4 for a detailed discussion of the chronic dietary assessment.

7.4 Cancer Aggregate Risk

Emamectin benzoate is classified as "not likely to be carcinogenic to humans."

8.0 Cumulative Exposure/Risk Characterization

Unlike other pesticides for which EPA has followed a cumulative risk approach based on a common mechanism of toxicity (CMT), EPA has not made a common mechanism of toxicity finding as to emamectin benzoate and any other substances and emamectin benzoate does not appear to produce a toxic metabolite produced by other substances. For the purposes of this tolerance action, therefore, EPA has not assumed that emamectin benzoate has a common mechanism of toxicity with other substances.

OPP's Guidance For Identifying Pesticide Chemicals and Other Substances that have a Common Mechanism of Toxicity (USEPA, 1999) describes the weight of the evidence approach for determining whether or not a group of pesticides share a common mechanism of toxicity. This guidance defines mechanism of toxicity as the major steps leading to a toxic effect following interaction of a pesticide with biological targets. All steps leading to an effect do not need to be specifically understood. Rather, it is the identification of the crucial events following chemical interaction that are required in order to describe a mechanism of toxicity. For example, a mechanism of toxicity may be described by knowing the following: a chemical binds to a given biological target in vitro, and causes the receptor-related molecular response; in vivo it also leads to the molecular response and causes a number of intervening biological and morphological steps that result in an adverse effect. In this context a common mechanism of toxicity pertains to two or more pesticide chemicals or other substances that cause a common toxic effect to human health by the same, or essentially the same, sequence of major biochemical events. Hence, the underlying basis of the toxicity is the same, or essentially the same, for each chemical. In the case of the macrocyclic lactone pesticides (e.g., abamectin, emamectin, and avermectin), there is a wealth of data on the insecticidal mechanism of action for avermectin: its insecticidal actions are mediated by interaction with the glutamate-gated chloride channels and GABAA gated chloride channels. This is presumed to be the insecticidal mechanism of action of emamectin and abamectin as well. Mammals lack glutamate-gated chloride channels; the toxic actions of avermectin appear to be mediated via interaction with GABA_A and possibly glycine gated chloride channels (Kamijima M, Casida JE, 2000). There is evidence that avermectin B_{1a} binds to GABA_A receptors and activates Cl⁻ flux into neurons (Abalis et al., 1986; Huang and Casida,

1997). However, there is a paucity of data regarding the resultant alterations in cellular excitability of mammalian neurons and neural networks (i.e., changes in cellular excitability and altered network function as documented with pyrethroids), as well as *in vivo* measurements of altered excitability associated with adverse outcomes. Thus, while the downstream steps leading to toxicity via disruption of GABA_A receptor function for avermectin can be postulated, experimental data supporting these actions are lacking. In addition, specific data demonstrating GABA_A receptor interaction in mammalian preparations are lacking for abamectin and emamectin. Moreover, the specificity of such interaction on the adverse outcome would need to be shown experimentally. GABA_A receptors have multiple binding sites which have been proposed to relate to adverse outcomes. For example, Dawson et al (2000) showed for a group of avermectin-like compounds that rank order for anticonvulsant activity did not parallel the rank order for affinity at the [3H]ivermectin site. The authors hypothesized that these findings may be related to differential affinity or efficacy at subtypes of the GABA_A receptor. Other reports have indicated species differences in abamectin effects on GABA_A receptor function in the mouse as compared to the rat (Soderlund et al., 1987).

In conclusion, although GABA_A receptor mediated neurotoxicity is a strong hypothesis as a common mechanism endpoint for the macrocyclic lactone pesticides, data demonstrating the interactions of emamectin and abamectin with mammalian GABA_A receptors are not available, and data in mammalian preparations linking alterations in GABA_A receptor function to disruptions in neuronal excitability *in vitro* and *in vivo*, and ultimately adverse outcome, are also currently lacking for this class of compounds. In the absence of such data, the key biological steps leading to the adverse outcome (i.e., the mammalian mechanism of action) cannot be established and by extension a CMT cannot be established.

For information regarding EPA's efforts to determine which chemicals have a common mechanism of toxicity and to evaluate the cumulative effects of such chemicals, see the policy statements released by EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs concerning common mechanism determinations and procedures for cumulating effects from substances found to have a common mechanism on EPA's website at http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/cumulative/.

9.0 Occupational Exposure/Risk Characterization

Based on application rate and label information, exposure from uses on cucurbits and ornamentals is expected to occur for short-and intermediate-term durations. However, intermediate-term exposure is less likely due to resistance management, and short-term scenarios are more realistic. Chronic exposure is not expected for the proposed use patterns.

9.1 Short-/Intermediate-Term Handler Risk

Occupational handler exposure to emamectin benzoate is expected for individuals involved in foliar applications to cucurbit vegetables (mixing, loading, flagging, and applying) and outdoor ornamentals (mixing, loading, and applying).

The toxicological effects for the dermal and inhalation routes were the same; however, since the levels of concern are not identical, the 1/ARI (aggregate risk index) approach was used. The risk estimates were calculated using the following formulas:

MOE = NOAEL/ Dose ARI = MOE/ LOC Combined ARI = 1 ÷ ((1/Dermal ARI) ÷ (1/Inhalation ARI)).

All of the occupational handler exposure and risk estimate tables have been updated in this document since the two occupational and residential exposure (ORE) risk assessments previously conducted by Nancy Tsaur (DP390778, 12/07/2011; and DP393839, 03/01/2012). Summaries of the short- and intermediate-term risk estimates for occupational handlers from the uses on cucurbits and ornamentals are included in Appendix D, Tables D.1 through D.6. The maximum application rate for each exposure scenario is presented as the worst case scenario. The values in Tables D.1 through D.6 reflect current policies (i.e. changes to unit exposures, inhalation toxicity uncertainty factors, and body weights).

Based on the PPE required on the label, there are some risks of concern. Table 9.1 shows the PPE proposed on both labels (EPA Reg. No. 100-904 and EPA Reg. No. 100-RURR) along with mitigation recommendations based on short- and intermediate-term risk estimates. In order to achieve risk estimates that do not exceed HED's LOC (ARIs > 1.0), the recommendations based on intermediate-term exposure are more stringent. However, when considering resistance management, the short-term risk estimates are more representative of realistic exposure potential.

Table 9.1.	Occupational Exposure Mitigation Reco	mmendations.		
Proposed PPE	C on the Registered and Proposed Labels (EPA Reg. No. 100-904 and 100-RURR)	Recommended Mitigation Based on Short-Term Risk Estimates	Recommended Mitigation Based on Intermediate-Term Risk Estimates	
	Ground Application (e	xcept airblast sprayers)		
Mixers, Loaders, Other Handlers	Long-sleeved shirt and long pants. Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber. Shoes plus socks.	Option 1: Add a PF5 respirator for ornamentals. Add a PF10 respirator for cucurbit vegetables. Option 2: Require engineering	Option 1: Add a PF5 respirator for ornamentals. Add a PF10 respirator for cucurbit vegetables. Option 2: Require engineering	
Applicators	Long-sleeved shirt and long pants. Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber. Shoes plus socks.	control of closed packaging. Adequate.	control of closed packaging. Adequate.	
	Handheld .	Application		
Applicators, Mixers, Loaders, Other Handlers	Not explicitly listed. May be assumed to be equivalent to "Ground Application."	Adequate if assumed to be equivalent to "Ground Application."	Add a PF5 respirator specifically for backpack sprayer application to ornamentals.	
	Airblast A	application	Garage Control	

Table 9.1.	ble 9.1. Occupational Exposure Mitigation Recommendations.					
Mixers, Loaders, Other Handlers	Long-sleeved shirt and long pants. Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber. Shoes plus socks.		Option 1: Add a PF5 respirator for ornamentals. Option 2: Require engineering control of closed packaging.	Option 1: Add a PF5 respirator for ornamentals. Option 2: Require engineering control of closed packaging.		
Applicators Using OPEN CAB	Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants. Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber. Shoes plus socks.		Option 1: Add a PF5 respirator. Option 2: Prohibit OPEN CAB equipment.	Prohibit OPEN CAB equipment		
Applicators Using ENCLOSED CAB	While inside the cockpit must wear: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants. Shoes plus socks.	When entering or leaving the cockpit must also wear: Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber.	Adequate.	Adequate.		
		Aerial A	plication			
Mixers, Loaders, Other Handlers	Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants. Shoes plus socks. Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber. Dust/Mist-filtering respirator or a NIOSH-approved respirator with any N, R, P, or HE filter.		Adequate for ornamentals. Require engineering control of closed packaging for cucurbit vegetables.	Adequate for ornamentals. Require engineering control of closed packaging for cucurbit vegetables.		
Applicators (ENCLOSED Cockpit) NOTE: Once inside the cockpit, applicator must remove gloves and store them in a chemical- resistant container such as a plastic	While inside the cockpit must wear: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants. Shoes plus socks.	When entering or leaving the cockpit must also wear: Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber.	Adequate.	Adequate.		
bag. Flaggers	Long-sleeved shirt and long pants. Shoes plus socks. Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber.		Adequate.	Adequate for ornamentals. Add a PF5 respirator for cucurbit vegetables.		

9.2 Short-/Intermediate-Term Post-Application Risk

Agricultural workers performing typical post-application activities with cucurbits and ornamentals such as scouting, irrigation, and harvesting are likely to receive exposure to emamectin benzoate residues based on the repeated use pattern to maintain control of pests.

9.2.1 Dermal Post-Application Risk

There is a potential for short- and intermediate-term occupational exposure during post-application activities. However, intermediate-term exposure is less likely due to resistance management, and short-term scenarios are more realistic. HED recommends utilizing the results from the short-term quantitative risk assessment because the intermediate-term results are highly conservative and unlikely due to the following reasons:

- Due to resistance management of a Group 6 insecticide that has inherent risks of resistance development, the frequency of chemical application is expected to be limited to short-term use.
- 2. The intermediate-term day 0 assumptions are overly conservative and should be amortized if further refined (i.e., the likelihood of assuming day 0 residues every day for 90 days is not realistic).

The dermal post-application exposures associated with ornamentals and cucurbits are summarized in Appendix D, Table D.7. For short-term exposure, all scenarios resulted in MOEs greater than the short-term LOC of 300 (ranging from 520 to 11,000) on day 0 (12 hours after application) and, therefore, are not of concern to HED. For intermediate-term exposure, risk estimate MOEs are less than the intermediate-term LOC of 1000 and are of concern on day 0 (12 hours after application).

Restricted Entry Interval

Typically, under WPS for Agricultural Pesticides, active ingredients classified as acute Toxicity Category III or IV for acute dermal, eye irritation, and primary skin irritation are assigned a 12-hour REI.

9.2.2 Occupational Post-Application Inhalation Exposure

Based on the Agency's current practices, a quantitative occupational post-application inhalation exposure assessment was not performed for emamectin benzoate at this time because the chemical has low vapor pressure (3.0 × 10⁻⁸ mm Hg at 21 °C) and is applied at a low rate (0.015 lb ai/A). However, there are multiple potential sources of post-application inhalation exposure to individuals performing post-application activities in previously treated fields. These potential sources include volatilization of pesticides and resuspension of dusts and/or particulates that contain pesticides. The Agency sought expert advice and input on issues related to volatilization of pesticides from its Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act Scientific Advisory Panel (SAP) in December 2009. The Agency received the SAP's final report on March 2, 2010

(http://www.epa.gov/scipoly/SAP/meetings/2009/120109meeting.html). The Agency is in the process of evaluating the SAP report as well as available post-application inhalation exposure data generated by the Agricultural Reentry Task Force. The Agency may, as appropriate, develop policies and procedures to identify the need for and, subsequently, the way to incorporate occupational post-application inhalation exposure into the Agency's risk assessments. If new policies or procedures are put into place, the Agency may revisit the need for a quantitative occupational post-application inhalation exposure assessment for emamectin benzoate.

Although a quantitative occupational post-application inhalation exposure assessment was not performed, an inhalation exposure assessment was performed for occupational/commercial handlers. Handler exposure resulting from application of pesticides outdoors is likely to result in higher exposure than post-application exposure. Therefore, it is expected that these handler inhalation exposure estimates would be protective of most occupational post-application inhalation exposure scenarios.

10.0 References

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- Dodd, N., Phang, W., and Tsaur, N., 6/16/11, DP Number D385990, Emamectin Benzoate. Human Health Assessment Scoping Document in Support of Registration Review.
- Dodd, N., 8/6/12, DP Number D392510, Emamectin Benzoate. Petition for the Establishment of a Permanent Tolerance on Vegetable, Cucurbit, Group 9. Summary of Analytical Chemistry and Residue Data.
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- Tsaur, N., 3/1/12, DP Number D393839, Emamectin Benzoate. Occupational Exposure Assessment for a Proposed Use on Cucurbit Vegetables (Crop Group 9).
- Dowen, T., 5/30/12, DP Number 402307, Amended Drinking Water Assessment for the Proposed Use of Emamectin Benzoate on Outdoor Ornamentals and Group 9 Cucurbit Vegetables.
- Alsadek, J., Ph.D., 8/21/12, DP Number 403689, Percent Crop Treated for Emamectin Benzoate on Proposed New Uses for Cantaloupe, Cucumber, Squash, and Watermelons.
- Alsadek, J., Ph.D., 5/29/12, DP Number 401786, Emamectin Benzoate (122806)
 Screening Level Usage Analysis (SLUA).

• Xue, M., 1/28/02, TXR#050315, Emamectin. Conclusions of the 12/4/2001 Meeting of the HED Metabolism Assessment Review Committee (MARC) Meeting on Livestock Metabolism Studies.

Appendix A. Toxicology Profile and Executive Summaries

A.1 Toxicology Data Requirements

The requirements (40 CFR 158.340) for food use for emamectin benzoate are in Table 1. Use of the new guideline numbers does not imply that the new (1998) guideline protocols were used.

	Study	Technical		
	Study	Required	Satisfied	
870.1100	Acute Oral Toxicity	yes	yes	
870.1200	Acute Dermal Toxicity	yes	yes	
870.1300	Acute Inhalation Toxicity	yes	yes	
870.2400	Acute Eye Irritation	yes	yes	
870.2500	Acute Dermal Irritation	yes	yes	
870.2600	Skin Sensitization	yes	yes	
870.3100	90-Day Oral Toxicity in Rodents	yes	yes	
870.3150	90-Day Oral Toxicity in Nonrodents	yes	yes	
870.3200	21/28-Day Dermal Toxicity	yes	yes	
870.3250	90-Day Dermal Toxicity	•	-	
870.3465	90-Day Inhalation Toxicity	yes	no	
870.3700a	Prenatal Developmental Toxicity (rodent)	yes	yes	
870.3700ь	Prenatal Developmental Toxicity (nonrodent)	yes	yes	
870.3800	Reproduction and Fertility Effects	yes	yes	
870.4100a	Chronic Toxicity (rodent)	yes	yes	
870.4100b	Chronic Toxicity (nonrodent)	yes	yes	
870.4200a	Carcinogenicity (rat)	yes	yes	
870.4200b	Carcinogenicity (mouse)	yes	yes	
870.4300	Combined Chronic Toxicity/Carcinogenicity	yes	yes	
870.5100	Mutagenicity—Bacterial Reverse Mutation Test	yes	yes	
870.5300	Mutagenicity—Mammalian Cell Gene Mutation Test	yes	yes	
870.5385	Mutagenicity—Structural Chromosomal Aberrations	yes	yes	
870.5xxx	Mutagenicity—Other Genotoxic Effects			
870.6200a	Acute Neurotoxicity Screening Battery (rat)	yes	yes	
870.6200ь	90-Day Neurotoxicity Screening Battery (rat)	yes	yes	
870.6300	Developmental Neurotoxicity	CR	-	
870.7485	Metabolism and Pharmacokinetics	yes	yes	
870.7600	Dermal Penetration	yes	yes	
870.7800	Immunotoxicity	yes	no	

A.2 Toxicity Profiles

Table A.2.1. Acute Toxicity Profile – Emamectin Benzoate Technical (EPA Reg. No. 100-902)					
Guideline No.	Study Type	MRID	Results	Toxicity Category	
870.1100	Acute oral - Rats	42851519	LD ₅₀ for L-656,748- 038 = 53 mg/kg	П	
870.1200	Acute dermal - Rabbits (EC)	43850111	$LD_{50} > 2.0 \text{ g/kg}$	III	
870.1300	Acute inhalation - Rats	43868101	0.44 mg/L <lc<sub>50<2.12 mg/L</lc<sub>	III	
870.2400	Acute eye irritation - Rabbits	42743615	Severe irritation	I	
870.2500	Acute dermal irritation - Rabbits	42743616	No dermal irritation	IV	
870.2600	Skin sensitization - Guinea pigs	42743617	Not a dermal sensitizer	-	

Table A.2.2. Acute Toxicity Profile – Emamectin Benzoate Technical II (EPA Reg. No. 100-1270)					
Guideline No.	Study Type	MRID	Results	Toxicity Category	
870.1100	Acute oral - Rats	47002104	LD ₅₀ for L-656,748- 038 = 53 mg/kg	П	
870.1200	Acute dermal - Rabbits (EC)	47002106	$LD_{50} > 2.0 \text{ g/kg}$	III	
870.1300	Acute inhalation - Rats	47002107	LC ₅₀ 0.10 mg/L	II	
870.2400	Acute eye irritation - Rabbits	47002108	Severe irritation	Ш	
870.2500	Acute dermal irritation - Rabbits	47002109	No dermal irritation	IV	
870.2600	Skin sensitization - Guinea pigs	47002110	Not a dermal sensitizer	Negative	

Guideline No	Study Type	MRID No. (Year)/ Classification/Doses	ther Studies on Emamectin Results
A			
Acute dermai	Acute dermal tox rabbits MK-0243 0.16 EC formulation	42743611 (1991) Acceptable 0, 0.5, 1.0, & 2.0 mg/kg (2 groups: 4 hr exposure & 24 hr exposure) with collar on the test animals.	4 hr. exposure NOAEL= 2.0 mg/kg/day (HDT) 24 hr. exposure NOAEL = 0.5 mg/kg/day LOAEL = 1.0 mg/kg/day one rabbit had neuron lesion occurred in cerebellar peduncle.
	Acute dermal tox. – rabbits (24 hrs exposure with collar on all test animals)	43850111 (1995) Acceptable 0, 10.4, 21.0, or 42.1 mg/kg MK-0244 0.16 EC	NOAEL = 42.1 mg/kg. No treatment-related systemic toxicity was seen in any dosed animals. The acute dermal $LD_{50} > 2000$ mg/kg for MK-0244
Subchronic to	xicity studies		
Subchronic to: 870.3100	13-Wk oral-CD rats	42794201 (1992) Acceptable 0, 0.5, 2.5, and 12.5 mg/kg/day. 12.5 mg/kg/day was reduced to 8 mg/kg/day at wk 3 then to 5.0 mg/kg/day at wk 9.	Systemic Toxicity NOAEL=2.5 mg/kg/day; Systemic Toxicity LOAEL=5 mg/kg/day based on moribundity, tremors, hindlimb splaying, urogenital staining, histological changes in brain and spinal cord, sciatic and optic nerves and skeletal muscles in males, emaciation, reduced body weight and reduced food consumption in both sexes.
	13-Wk oral-CD-1 mice	42743621 (1992) Acceptable 0, 0.5, 4.5, & 15.0 mg/kg/day. An additional group received a time weighted dose 5.4 mg/kg/day	NOAEL = 5.4 mg/kg/day LOAEL = 15.0 mg/kg/day based on mean body weight decrease and decreased in cumulative body weight gain.
870.3150	90-Day oral – dogs (gavage)	42743623 (1992) Acceptable 0, 1.0, or 1.5 mg/kg/day for the first 2 wks then reduced to 0.25, 0.5, or 1.0 for the rest of the study.	NOAEL = 0.25 mg/kg/day LOAEL = 0.50 mg/kg/day based skeletal muscle atrophy and white matter multifocal degeneration in the brains of both sexes and white matter multifocal degeneration in the spinal cords of males.
	14-Wk oral-dogs (gavage)	43868103 (1994) Acceptable 0.5, 1.0, or 1.5 mg/kg/day for 2 wks for mid and high dose groups and for 3 wks	NOAEL = 0.29 mg/kg/day LOAEL = 0.58 mg/kg/day based on microscopic lesions in the brain (multifocal white matter degeneration), atrophy of skeletal muscle, and spinal cord lesions.

Guideline No	Study Type	MRID No. (Year)/ Classification/Doses	ther Studies on Emamectin Results
		for low dose, then they were reduced to 0.25, 0.5, or 2.0 mg/kg/day. The time weighted doses were 0.29. 0.58, or 0.1.08 mg/kg/day.	
870.3200	21-Day dermal tox- rabbits MK-0244 0.16 EC formulation	42743625 (1992 Acceptable 0, 50, 100, or 250 mg/kg/day (6 hrs/day)	Systemic tox. NOAEL = 100 mg/kg/day LOAEL = 250 mg/kg/day based on axonal degeneration of the sciatic nerve. Application site irritation was seen in all treated rabbits.
	22-Day dermal tox. - rabbits MK-0244 0.16 EC formulation	44007902 (1996) Acceptable 0, 250, 500, or 1000 mg/kg/day (6 hrs/day)	NOAEL = 1000 mg/kg/day (highest dose tested [HDT]). No systemic toxicity was seen in any dose groups. Note: The test animals were collared to prevent oral ingestion of the test material.
Chronic toxic	ity studies		
Chronic toxic 870.4100	1-Year oral tox. – dogs (gavage)	42763624 (1992) Acceptable 0, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, or 1.0 mg/kg/day (4 dogs/sex/dose)	NOAEL= 0.25 mg/kg/day LOAEL=0.5 mg/kg/day based on axonal degeneration in the pons, medulla, and peripheral nerves (sciatic, sural, and tibial); whole body tremors; stiffness of the hind legs, spinal cord axonal degeneration, and muscle fiber degeneration.
	Chronic oral tox. – rats (dietary) (1 year)	42868902 (1992) Acceptable 0, 0.1, 1.0, 2.5 mg/kg (initially females received 5.0 mg/kg then reduced to 2.5 mg/kg at wk 18 due to excessive toxicity)	NOAEL=1.0 mg/kg/day LOAEL=2.5 mg/kg/day, based on increased incidence of neuronal degeneration in the brain and spinal cord, decreased rearing, and an increased incidence of animals with low arousal.
870.4200	Carcinogenicity study-mice (CD-1) (dietary)	4386805 (1994) Acceptable 0, 0.5, 2.5, or 12.5 mg/kg/day (The highest dose was reduced to 7.5 and 5.0 mg/kg/day for males at wk 9 and females at wk 3, respectively)	NOAEL=2.5 mg/kg/day. LOAEL=5.0 mg/kg/day for males and 7.5 mg/kg/day for females based on increased mortality, decreased weight gain, tremors, sciatic nerve degeneration, and increased incidence of severity of infections. No treatment-related increase in tumor incidence was seen.

Guideline	Study Type	pepeated Dosing and O MRID No. (Year)/ Classification/Doses	Results
No	Combined Chronic/ Carcinogenicity-Rat	43868104 (1994) Acceptable 0, 0.25, 1.0, 2.5/5.0 mg/kg (Initially, high dose level was 5.0 mg/kg; it was reduced to 2.5 mg/kg on wk 6 for males and wk 10 for females due to tremors seen in another study at 5 mg/kg).	NOAEL=1.0 mg/kg/day LOAEL=2.5/5.0 mg/kg/day¹ based on marked neural degeneration in the brain and spinal cord of both sexes, brain white matter degeneration in males, and on decreased body weight, body weight gain, and food efficiency in males. No treatment-related increase in tumor incidence was seen.
Developmenta	al and Reproduction Stud	lies	
870.3700	Developmental tox. -rat	42743632 (1992) Acceptable 0, 2, 4, or 8 mg/kg/day 42743631 (range finding study)	Maternal Toxicity NOAEL=2 mg/kg/day, Maternal Toxicity LOAEL=4 mg/kg/day based on a significant trend towards decreased body weight gain during the dosing period. Developmental Toxicity NOAEL=4 mg/kg/day, Developmental Toxicity LOAEL=8 mg/kg/day based on altered growth and an increased incidence of supernumerary rib.
	Developmental toxrabbits	42743636 (1992) Acceptable 0, 1.5, 3, or 6 mg/kg/day 42743635 (Range finding study)	Maternal Tox. NOAEL= 3 mg/kg/day, Maternal Tox. LOAEL= 6 mg/kg/day based on a significant trend towards decreased body weight gain during dosing period and increased clinical signs (mydriasis and decreased pupillar reaction). Developmental Tox. NOAEL=6 mg/kg/day (HDT)
870.3800	2-Gen. reproduction study - rats	42851511 (1993) Acceptable 0, 0.1, 0.6, or 3.8/1.8 mg/kg/day (F ₀ & F _{1a} females initially received 3.8 mg/kg, but it was reduced to 1.8 mg/kg/day on GD 0 following the second cohabitation of F ₀ females).	Parental NOAEL = 0.6 mg/kg/day. Parental LOAEL = 1.8 mg/kg/day based on decreased body weight gain and neuronal degeneration in the brain and spinal cord in both sexes and generations. Reproductive NOAEL=0.6 mg/kg/day Reproductive LOAEL=1.8 mg/kg/day based on decreased fecundity and fertility indices. Offspring NOAEL = 0.6 mg/kg/day Offspring LOAEL = 1.8 mg/kg/day based on

Guideline	Study Type	MRID No. (Year)/	ther Studies on Emamectin Results
No		Classification/Doses	
			of both generations, neuronal degeneration in the brain and spinal cord.
Mutagenicity	Studies		
870.5100	870.5100 Gene Mutation - Salmonella MK-0243 and L- 660,599; L-657,831; L-695,638; L- 930,905 (photometabolites of MK-0244)	42743637 42851514 42851515 42851516 42851517	Negative for the induction of reverse gene mutation.
870.5300	Gene Mutation in Cultured V-79 Chinese Hamster Lung Cells MK-0243	42743638	Negative for the induction of forward gene mutations in Chinese hamster lung fibroblast cells up to a severely cytotoxic nonactivated dose of 0.01 mM or a severely cytotoxic S9-activated dose of 0.04 mM.
870.5385	Structural Chromosome Aberration-in vivo mouse bone marrow MK-0244	42851513	Negative for the induction of chromosome aberrations in the bone marrow cells of male CD-1 mice.
Neurotoxicity	Studies		
870.6200	Acute neurotox. study-rats (gavage)	42743618 (1992) Acceptable 0, 27.4, 54.8 or 82.2 mg/kg (range finding study)	NOAEL was not established. LOAEL= 27.4 mg/kg/day (LDT); clinical signs (tremors, ataxia, loss of righting reflex, and reduced activities) and as histological lesions in the brain, spinal cord and sciatic nerve occurred at all doses tested.
	Acute neurotox. study- rats (gavage)	42743619 (1992) Supplementary 0, 0.5, 2.5, 5.0, 10.0, or 25.0 mg/kg/day	NOAEL = 5.0 LOAEL = 10 mg/kg/day based on tremors irritability. At 25 mg/kg, all rats had tremor and neuronal lesions (white matter degeneration of the brain, degeneration of the spinal cord and sciatic nerve.
	Subchronic neurotox. –SD rats (dietary) (14 day)	42743628 (1992) Acceptable 0, 0.25, 1.0, or 5.0 mg/kg/day	NOAEL=1.0 mg/kg/day LOAEL=5.0 mg/kg/day based on tremors, posture, rearing, excessive salivation, fur appearance, gait, strength, mobility and righting

Guideline No	Study Type	MRID No. (Year)/ Classification/Doses	Results	
			reflex. Neuronal vacuolation in brain and spinal cord; degeneration of nerve fiber in spinal cord and sciatic nerves. Skeletal muscle atrophy. Male rats appeared to be more affected than females.	
	Comparative neurotox. – dogs (gavage) (14 days)	42743626 (1992) Acceptable 2 dogs/sex/compound were given 1.5 mg/kg/day of testing compound.	The following effects were seen with different compounds: Tremors Mydriasis MK-0243 ^a 2/4 0/4 L-682,901 0/4 0/4 L-653,648 0/4 4/4 L-653,649 2/4 3/4 L-655.372 3/4 0/4 Histopathology findings were not seen in L-68 901 and L-653,648 treated dogs. Neuronal degeneration of the brain, spinal cord, and sciatic nerves were seen in dogs treated with MK-0234, L-653, 649, and L-655,372.	
	15-Day neurotox. – CD-1 mice (dietary)	42743629 (1992) Acceptable 0, 0.6, 1.2, & 2.0 mg/kg/day	NOAEL=2.0 mg/kg/day (HDT). No characteristic neuronal lesions in the brain, spinal cord or sciatic nerve in mice of high dose group.	
	15-Day neurotox CF-1 mice (dietary) (L-660,599: 4"-epi- (N-formyl-N- methyl)- amino4"- deoxy-avermectin B1	42851503 (1993) Acceptable 0, 0.05, 0.075, 0.10, or 0.30 mg/kg/day	NOAEL=0.075 mg/kg/day LOAEL=0.10 mg/kg/day based on tremors observed beginning on day 3, ptosis, hunched posture, decreases in body weight and food consumption as well as degeneration of the sciatic nerve. At 0.3 mg/kg, tremors were seen on day 2 and followed by hunched posture and ptosis, ataxia, and labored breathing.	
	15-Day neurotox. – CF-1 mice (dietary) (L695-638: 4"- deoxy-4"-epi- methylamino- avermectin B1a- delta-8,9-isomer); photoproduct of MK-0244b	42851504 (1993) Acceptable 0, 0.05, 0.075, 0.10, & 0.30 mg/kg/day	NOAEL = 0.30 mg/kg/day (HDT) No treatment-related effects were seen in any dose groups.	

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Guideline No	Study Type	MRID No. (Year)/ Classification/Doses	ther Studies on Emamectin Results
	CF-1 mice (dietary) (L695-638: 4"- deoxy-4"-epi- methylamino- avermectin B1a- delta-8,9-isomer); photoproduct of MK-0244	Acceptable 0, 0.05, 0.075, 0.10, & 0.30 mg/kg/day	0.30 mg/kg/day. No treatment-related effects were seen in any dose groups. Female mice only to repeat the exposure dose levels of MRID 42851504 because female mic received 15% less than the targeted dose in that study.
	15-Day neurotox CF-1 mice (dietary) (L-660,599; formyl methylamino plant metabolite of MK- 0244)	42851506 (1993) Acceptable 0, 0.10, 0.30, 0.90 mg/kg/day	LOAEL <0.1 mg/kg/day LDT) based on tremors, hunched posture and piloerection. However no treatment-related findings in histopathology were present.
	15-Day neurotox CF-1 mice (gavage) L-930,905; a com- plex mixture of polar MK-244 photodegradates)	42851507 (1993) Acceptable 0, 3, 6, 12, or 18 mg/kg/day	NOAEL = 18 mg/kg/day (HDT) No treatment-related effects were found.
·	16-Day neurotox CF-1 mice (dietary) MK-0243	42743630 (1992) Acceptable 0, 0.05, 0.10, 0.30, or 0.90 mg/kg/day	NOAEL = 0.1 mg/kg/day LOAEL = 0.30 mg/kg/day based on tremors, decreased activity, and moribund sacrifice starting on day 2. However, no histopathology findings were present.
	15-Day neurotox CF-1 mice (dietary) Formyl amino derivative of MK- 0244	42868901 (1991) Acceptable 0, 0.050, 0.075, 0.100, & 0.300 mg/kg/day	NOAEL = 0.07 mg/kg/day LOAEL = 0.23 mg/kg/day based on decreased body weight gain.
870.6300	Develop. Neurotox rats (SD) (gavage for maternal animals; no direct dosing for neonates) MK-0244	42851508 (1993) Acceptable 0, 0.1, 0.6, 3.6/2.5 mg/kg/day (3.6 mg/kg was reduced to 2.5 mg/kg between GD 17 and 20)	Maternal NOAEL=3.6/2.5 mg/kg/day (highest dose tested) Develo. Neurotox. NOAEL=0.10 mg/kg/day Develo. Neurotox. LOAEL = 0.60 mg/kg/day based on the dose-related decrease in open field motor activity in females at postnatal day 17.
870.7485	Metabolism –rats [14C] 4"-deoxy-4'- epi-methylamino avermectin B1a benzoate, (MAB1a)	42851523 & 42852524 (1993) Acceptable	Radiolabeled MAB1a benzoate is rapidly absorbed, distributed and excreted following oral and i.v. administration. The feces was the major route of excretion in oral and i.v. groups, while <1% of the administered dose was recovered in the urine 7 days post dosing.

	Table A. 2. 3. Repeated Dosing and Other Studies on Emamectin				
Guideline No	Study Type	MRID No. (Year)/ Classification/Doses	Results		
			Tissue distribution and bioaccumulation appeared minimal. The metabolism of MAB1 a benzoate appears to involve primarily N-demethylation to AB1a. AB1a was the only metabolite detected in the feces while unmetabolized parent compound represented a large amount of the radioactivity.		
	Bioequivalence - Dog MK-0243 solvate vs. monohy- drate	42743641(1992) Supplemental	The study demonstrated that MK-0243 benzoate MTBE solvate and MK-0243 benzoate monohydrate were bioequivalent in male dogs following oral administration as indicated by similar plasma levels for the two compounds.		
	Bioequivalence-Dog MK-0243 benzoate vs. HCL salts	42743640 (1992) Supplemental	The study demonstrated that benzoate and HCl salts are bioequivalent after oral administration in male beagle dogs.		
870.7600	Dermal Absorption- Rhesus Monkey	43850113 (1994)	Dermal Absorption was approximated at 1.79% of the administered dose.		
870.7800	Immunotoxicity study	Not available			

Appendix B. Physical/Chemical Properties

Parameter	Value	Reference
Molecular Weight	emamectin benzoate B _{1a} : 1008.26 emamectin benzoate B _{1b} : 994.23	DP#335159, Indira Gairola, 8/7/07
Melting point/range	141-146°C	MRID #47002103
pH (at 25°C)	6-7	
Density	1.20 g/cm ³	
Water solubility (21°C) (average of emamectin B _{1a} + emamectin B _{1b})	105 mg/L at pure water 101 mg/L at pH 5.0 93 mg/L at pH 7.0 No peaks were observed at pH 9.0.	
Solvent solubility (25°C)	Toluene 20.8 mg/mL Cyclohexane 0.23 mg/mL NMP 576 mg/mL Acetone 140 g/L Dichloromethane >500 g/L Ethyl acetate 81 g/L Hexane 77 g/L Methanol 270 g/L Octanol 48 g/L Toluene 26 g/L	
Vapor pressure (21°C)	3.0 x 10 ⁻⁸ torr or 3.0 x 10 ⁻⁸ mmHg	
Dissociation constant, pKa	4.2 (benzoic acid) 7.6 (methyl-amino)	
Octanol/water partition coefficient	Shake Flask Method $Log P_{ow} = 5.7 \text{ (emamectin } B_{1a})$ $Log P_{ow} = 5.2 \text{ (emamectin } B_{1b})$	
UV/visible absorption (molar absorption coefficients at the absorbance maxima)	Neutral: 37,367 l/mol•cm at 245 nm 22,584 l/mol•cm at 245 nm Acidic: 36,841 l/mol•cm at 245 nm 22,131 l/mol•cm at 245 nm Basic: 28,952 l/mol•cm at 245 nm No further absorption maximum between 280 and 750 nm was observed.	
Aerobic soil metabolism half-life	90 th Percentile on the mean: 107.5 days; Mean of all of the values (used in SCI-GROW): 79 days.	

Appendix C. Review of Human Research

This risk assessment relies in part on data from studies in which adult human subjects were intentionally exposed to a pesticide or other chemical. These studies, which comprise the Pesticide Handlers Exposure Database (PHED) and the Agricultural Handler Exposure Task Force (AHETF), have been determined to require a review of their ethical conduct, have received that review, and have been determined to be ethical.

Studies reviewed for ethical conduct:

No MRID - PHED Surrogate Exposure Guide, Agricultural Handler Exposure Task Force

Studies reviewed by the Human Studies Review Board:

None

Appendix D. Occupational Exposure/Risk Summary Tables

		D 1	7 1 1 1		Area Trusted	STD	ermul	ST Inh	alistion	
Exposure Scenario	Crop or Target	Dermal Unit Exposure	Inhalation Unit Exposure	Maximum Application Rate ^b	or Amount Handled Daily	Dose ^d	MOE*	Dose ^f	MOE	Combined ST ARI
		HAV	ib pii	lb si/A	44194	ng/keldar	LOC = 300	HO SOLET	LOC = 3000	LOC = I
	Mixe	er/Loader at	Baseline PF	E (single lay	er, no gloves,	no respirator)			(A25) (3.35)	HOSE OF AND S
Mining// anding Dry Flouribles for	Cucurbit Vegetables				80	0.0000612	1,200	0.000135	560	0.18
Mixing/Loading Dry Flowables for Groundboom Application	Ornamentals (Nursery)				60	0.0000459	1,600	0.000101	740	0.24
Groundboom Application	Ornamentals (Field-Grown)				40	0.0000306	2,500	0.0000673	1,100	0.35
Mixing/Loading Dry Flowables for	Cucurbit Vegetables	227	8.96	0.015	350	0.000268	280	0.000588	130	0.041
Aerial Application	Ornamentals (Nursery)				60	0.0000459	1,600	0.000101	740	0.24
Mixing/Loading Dry Flowables for Airblast Application	Ornamentals (Nursery)				20	0.0000153	4,900	0.0000336	2,200	0.70
	Ap	plicator at B	aseline PPE	(single layer	r, no gloves, n	o respirator)				
4 1 : 6 :	Cucurbit Vegetables				80	0.0000212	3,500	0.00000510	15,000	3.5
Applying Sprays via	Omamentals (Nursery)	78.6	0.34		60	0.0000159	4,700	0.00000383	20,000	4.7
Groundboom Equipment	Ornamentals (Field-Grown)				40	0.0000106	7,100	0.00000255	29,000	6.9
Applying Sprays via	Cucurbit Vegetables	5	0.068	0.015	350	0.00000592	13,000	0.00000446	17,000	5.0
Aerial Equipment	Ornamentals (Nursery)	5	0.068		60	0.00000101	74,000	0.000000765	98,000	29
Applying Sprays via Airblast Equipment	Ornamentals (Nursery)	1770	4.71		20	0.000119	630	0.0000176	4,300	0.85
	F	lagger at Ba	seline PPE (single layer,	no gloves, no i	respirator)				
Flagging for	Cucurbit Vegetables				350	0.000013	5,800	0.0000230	3,300	1.0
Aerial Application	Ornamentals (Nursery)	11	0.35	0.015	60	0.00000223	34,000	0.0000000394	19,000	6.0
	Mixer/Los	der/Applica	tor at Basel	ine PPE (sing	le layer, no gl	oves, no respira	ntor)			
M/L/A for		13200	140			0.0000356	2,100	0.0000210	3,600	1.0
Backpack Sprayer	Ornamentals (Nursery)	8260	2.58	1	40	0.0000223	3,400	0.000000388	190,000	9.6
M/L/A for Manually-Pressurized Handwand	Ornamentals (Nursery)	100000	30	0.00030 lb ai/gal	gallons	0.00027	280	0.00000450	17,000	0.8
M/L/A for Mechanically-Pressurized Handgun	Ornamentals (Nursery)	1300	3.9		1000 gallons	0.0000878	850	0.0000146	5,100	1.1

a Based on the "Occupational Pesticide Handler Unit Exposure Surrogate Reference Table" (March 2012). Baseline aircraft = engineering controls.

c Based on Exposure Science Advisory Council Policy No. 9.1.

e Dermal MOE = Dermal NOAEL (mg/kg/day) ÷ Dermal Dose (mg/kg/day). ST Dermal NOAEL = 0.075 mg/kg/day. Dermal level of concern = 300.

h ST ARI = MOE / LOC. Combined ST ARI = 1 ÷ ((1/Dermal ARI) + (1/Inhalation ARI)). ARI level of concern = 1.

b Based on registered and proposed label (Reg. No. 100-904 Enfold™ Insecticide for cucurbit vegetables and 100-RURR Proclaim® Insecticide for ornamentals).

d Dermal Dose = Dermal Unit Exposure (µg/lb ai) × Conversion Factor (0.001 mg/µg) × Application Rate (lb ai/acre or gal) × Area Treated or Amount Handled Daily (A or gal/day) × Dermal Absorption Factor (%) + Body Weight (80 kg). Dermal absorption factor = 1.8%.

f Inhalation Dose = Inhalation Unit Exposure (μg/lb ai) × Conversion Factor (0.001 mg/μg) × Application Rate (lb ai/acre or gal) × Area Treated or Amount Handled Daily (A or gal/day) + BW (80 kg). No inhalation absorption factor (inhalation is equivalent to oral).

g Inhalation MOE = Inhalation NOAEL (mg/kg/day) + Inhalation Dose (mg/kg/day). ST Inhalation NOAEL = 0.075 mg/kg/day. Inhalation level of concern = 3000.

able D.2. Short-Term Occupations	al Handler Non-Cancer Expos	sure and Ris	k Estimates	for Emamee					*	*********
Exposure Scenario	Crop or Target	Dermal Unit Exposure ^b	Inhalation Unit Exposure ^b	Maximum Application Rate ^c	Area Treated or Amount Handled Daily	Dose°	MOE ^r	ST Inh Dose ⁸	MOE ^b	Combine ST ARI
		110/	b ai	Ib ai/A	acres	mg/kg/day	LOC = 300	mg/kg/day	LOC = 3000	LOC = 1
	Ground Equipme	nt Mixer/Lo	ader with La	bel-Require	d PPE (single)	ayer, gloves, n	o respirator)			
	Cucurbit Vegetables				80	0.0000139	5,400	0.0000135	560	0.18
Mixing/Loading Dry Flowables for	Ornamentals (Nursery)	1			60	0.0000104	7,200	0.000101	740	0.24
Groundboom Application	Ornamentals (Field-Grown)	51.6	8.96	0.015	40	0.00000698	11,000	0.0000673	1,100	0.36
Mixing/Loading Dry Flowables for Airblast Application	Ornamentals (Nursery)				20	0.0000349	21,000	0.0000336	2,200	0.73
	Aerial Equip	ment Mixer	Loader with	Label-Requ	ired PPE (dou	ble layer, glove	es, PF5)			
Mixing/Loading Dry Flowables for	Cucurbit Vegetables				350	0.0000486	1,500	0.000118	640	0.20
Aerial Application	Ornamentals (Nursery)	41.2	1.792	0.015	60	0.00000835	9,000	0.0000201	3,700	1.2
		cator with L	abel-Requir	ed PPE (sing	le laver, gloves	, no respirator)			
	Cucurbit Vegetables				80	0.00000434	17,000	0.00000510	15,000	4.6
Applying Sprays via	Omamentals (Nursery)	16.1	0.34		60	0.00000326	23,000	0.00000383	20,000	6.1
Groundboom Equipment	Ornamentals (Field-Grown)			0.015	40	0.00000217	35,000	0.00000255	29,000	8.9
Applying Sprays via	Cucurbit Vegetables		0.060		350	0.00000592	74,000	0.00000446	17,000	5.0
Aerial Equipment	Ornamentals (Nursery)	5	0.068		60	0.00000101	13,000	0.000000765	98,000	29
	Applic	ator with La	bel-Require	d PPE (doub	ole layer, glove	s, no respirator	r)			
Applying Sprays via Open Cab Airblast Equipment	Ornamentals (Nursery)	1480	4.71	0.015	20	0.0000999	750	0,0000176	4,300	0.91
		Flagger at l	Baseline PPI	(single laye	r, gloves, no re	spirator)				
Flagging for	Cucurbit Vegetables	12	0.35	0.015	350	0.0000142	5,300	0.0000230	3,300	1.0
Aerial Application	Ornamentals (Nursery)	12	0.33	0.015	60	0.00000243	31,000	0.00000394	19,000	6.0
	Handheld I	Equipment w	ith Label-R	equired PPE	(single layer,	gloves, no respi	irator)			
M/L/A for	O	13200	140			0.0000302	2,500	0.0000210	3,600	1.0
Backpack Sprayer	Ornamentals (Nursery)	8260	2.58		40	0.0000223	3,400	0.000000388	190,000	9.6
M/ L/A for Manually-Pressurized Handwand	Ornamentals (Nursery)	430	30	0.00030 lb ai/gal	gallons	0.00000116	65,000	0.00000450	17,000	5.5
M/L/A for Mechanically-Pressurized Handgun	Ornamentals (Nursery)	390	3.9		1000 gallons	0.0000263	2,900	0.0000146	5,100	1.4

b Based on the "Occupational Pesticide Handler Unit Exposure Surrogate Reference Table" (March 2012). Baseline aircraft = engineering controls.

c Based on registered and proposed labels (Reg. No. 100-904 Enfold™ Insecticide for cucurbit vegetables and 100-RURR Proclaim® Insecticide for ornamentals).

d Based on Exposure Science Advisory Council Policy No. 9.1.

f Dermal MOE = Dermal NOAEL (mg/kg/day) ÷ Dermal Dose (mg/kg/day). ST Dermal NOAEL = 0.075 mg/kg/day. Dermal level of concern = 300.

h Inhalation MOE = Inhalation NOAEL (mg/kg/day) + Inhalation Dose (mg/kg/day). ST Inhalation NOAEL = 0.075 mg/kg/day. Inhalation level of concern = 3000.

i ST ARI = MOE / LOC. Combined ST ARI = 1 + ((1/Dermal ARI) + (1/Inhalation ARI)). ARI level of concern = 1.

e Dermal Dose = Dermal Unit Exposure (µg/lb ai) × Conversion Factor (0.001 mg/µg) × Application Rate (lb ai/acre or gal) × Area Treated or Amount Handled Daily (A or gal/day) × Dermal Absorption Factor (%) ÷ Body Weight (80 kg). Dermal absorption factor = 1.8%.

g Inhalation Dose = Inhalation Unit Exposure (µg/lb ai) × Conversion Factor (0.001 mg/µg) × Application Rate (lb ai/acre or gal) × Area Treated or Amount Handled Daily (A or gal/day) + BW (80 kg). No inhalation absorption factor (inhalation is equivalent to oral).

		Dermal	Inhalation	Maximum	Area Treated	ST De	rmal	ST Inh	alation	
Exposure Scenario	Crop or Target	Unit Exposure ^b	Unit Exposure ^b	Application Rate ^c	or Amount Handled Daily ⁴	Dose*	MOE	Dose ⁸	MOE	Combined ST ARI
		µg/		lb ai/A	acres	mg/kg/day	LOC = 300	mg/kg/day	LOC = 3000	LOC = I
GROUNE	EQUIPMENT M/L OPTION	1: Mixer/L	oader with	Label-Requir	ed PPE + PF5	Respirator (siz	egle layer, glov	es, PF5 respirat	tor)	
Mixing/Loading Dry Flowables for	Ornamentals (Nursery)				60	0.0000104	7,200	0.0000201	3,700	1.2
Groundboom Application	Ornamentals (Field-Grown)	51.6	1.792	0.015	40	0.00000698	11,000	0.0000135	5,600	1.8
Mixing/Loading Dry Flowables for Airblast Application	Ornamentals (Nursery)	31.0	1./92	0.013	20	0.00000349	21,000	0.00000673	11,000	3.5
GROUND	EQUIPMENT M/L OPTION	1: Mixer/Lo	ader with L	abel-Require	d PPE + PF10	Respirator (sin	gle layer, glov	es, PF10 respira	itor)	
Mixing/Loading Dry Flowables for Groundboom Application	Cucurbit Vegetables	51.6	0.896	0.015	80	0.0000139	5,400	0.0000135	5,600	1.7
	GROUND EQUIPMEN	T M/L OPT	ON 2: Mixe	r/Loader wi	h EC (engine	ering control of	closed packag	ing)		
V 4 L. D. E. 11 C.	Cucurbit Vegetables				80	0.00000266	28,000	0.00000360	21,000	6.5
Mixing/Loading Dry Flowables for	Omamentals (Nursery)			The second	60	0.00000198	38,000	0.00000270	28,000	8.7
Groundboom Application	Ornamentals (Field-Grown)	9.8	0.24	0.015	40	0.00000132	57,000	0.00000180	42,000	13
Mixing/Loading Dry Flowables for Airblast Application	Ornamentals (Nursery)				20	0.000000662	110,000	0.000000900	83,000	26
	AERIAL EQUIPMENT M	VL ONLY C	PTION: M	xer/Loader	with EC (engir	neering control	of closed pack	aging)		
Mixing/Loading Dry Flowables for Aerial Application	Cucurbit Vegetables	9.8	0.24	0.015	350	0.0000116	6,500	0.0000158	4,700	1.5
Al	IRBLAST APP OPTION 1: A	pplicator wi	th Label-Re	quired PPE	PF5 Respira	tor (double laye	r, gloves, PF5	respirator)		
Applying Sprays via Open Cab Airblast Equipment	Ornamentals (Nursery)	1480	0.942	0.015	20	0.0000999	750	0.00000354	21,000	1.8
	AIRBLAST APP	OPTION 2:	Applicator v	with EC (eng	ineering contr	ol of closed cab	equipment)			
Applying Sprays via Closed Cab Airblast Equipment	Ornamentals (Nursery)	14.6	0.068	0.015	20	0.00000986	76,000	0.000000255	290,000	70

- a PPE = Personal Protective Equipment, PPE based on registered and proposed labels. See Table d.7.
- b Based on the "Occupational Pesticide Handler Unit Exposure Surrogate Reference Table" (March 2012).
- c Based on registered and proposed labels (Reg. No. 100-904 Enfold™ Insecticide for cucurbit vegetables and 100-RURR Proclaim® Insecticide for ornamentals).
- d Based on Exposure Science Advisory Council Policy No. 9.1.
- e Dermal Dose = Dermal Unit Exposure (µg/lb ai) × Conversion Factor (0.001 mg/µg) × Application Rate (lb ai/acre or gal) × Area Treated or Amount Handled Daily (A or gal/day) × Dermal Absorption Factor (%) + Body Weight (80 kg). Dermal absorption factor = 1.8%.
- f Dermal MOE = Dermal NOAEL (mg/kg/day) + Dermal Dose (mg/kg/day). ST Dermal NOAEL = 0.075 mg/kg/day. Dermal level of concern = 300.
- g Inhalation Dose = Inhalation Unit Exposure (µg/lb ai) × Conversion Factor (0.001 mg/µg) × Application Rate (lb ai/acre or gal) × Area Treated or Amount Handled Daily (A or gal/day) + BW (80 kg). No inhalation absorption factor (inhalation is equivalent to oral).
- h Inhalation MOE = Inhalation NOAEL (mg/kg/day) + Inhalation Dose (mg/kg/day). ST Inhalation NOAEL = 0.075 mg/kg/day. Inhalation level of concern = 3000.
- i ST ARI = MOE / LOC. Combined ST ARI = 1 + ((1/Dermal ARI) + (1/Inhalation ARI)). ARI level of concern = 1.

			Inhalation	Maximum	Area Treated	IT De		IT Inha	no respirator). dation	
Exposure Scenario	Crop or Target	Dermal Unit Exposure	Unit Exposure*	Application Rate ^b	or Amount Handled Daily*	Dose ^d	MOE°	Dosef	MOE ⁸	Combine IT ARI
		µg/	b ai	1b al/A	acres	mg/kg/day	LOC = 1000	mg/kg/day	LOC = 3000	LOC = 1
	Mix	er/Loader at	Baseline PI	E (single lay	er, no gloves, i	no respirator)				
W W. I. D. Di. 11 C.	Cucurbit Vegetables				80	0.0000612	1,200	0.000135	560	0.16
Mixing/Loading Dry Flowables for	Omamentals (Nursery)	1			60	0.0000459	1,600	0.000101	740	0.21
Groundboom Application	Ornamentals (Field-Grown)	1			40	0.0000306	2,500	0.0000673	1,100	0.32
Mixing/Loading Dry Flowables for	Cucurbit Vegetables	227	8.96	0.015	350	0.000268	280	0.000588	130	0.038
Aerial Application	Omamentals (Nursery)	1			60	0.0000459	1,600	0.000101	740	0.21
Mixing/Loading Dry Flowables for Airblast Application	Ornamentals (Nursery)				20	0.0000153	4,900	0.0000336	2,200	0.64
	Ap	plicator at E	aseline PPE	single laye	r, no gloves, ne	respirator)	- 0			
	Cucurbit Vegetables				80	0.0000212	3,500	0.00000510	15,000	2.1
Applying Sprays via Groundboom Equipment	Omamentals (Nursery)	78.6	0.34		60	0.0000159	4,700	0.00000383	20,000	2.8
Groundboom Equipment	Ornamentals (Field-Grown)				40	0.0000106	7,100	0.00000255	29,000	4.1
Applying Sprays via	Cucurbit Vegetables	5	0.068	0.015	350	0.00000592	74,000	0.00000446	17,000	3.9
Aerial Equipment	Ornamentals (Nursery)	5	0.068	1	60	0.00000101	13,000	0.000000765	98,000	23
Applying Sprays via Airblast Equipment	Ornamentals (Nursery)	1770	4.71		20	0.000119	630	0.0000176	4,300	0.44
	F	lagger at Ba	seline PPE	(single layer,	no gloves, no	respirator)		F The later		
Flagging for	Cucurbit Vegetables			0.015	350	0.000013	5,800	0.0000230	3,300	0.92
Aerial Application	Ornamentals (Nursery)	11	0.35		60	0.00000223	34,000	0.0000000394	19,000	5.3
	Mixer/Los	nder/Applica	tor at Basel	ine PPE (sing	gle layer, no gl	oves, no respir	ator)			
M/L/A for		13200	140			0.0000356	2,100	0.0000210	3,600	0.76
Backpack Sprayer	Ornamentals (Nursery)	8260	2.58	1	40	0.0000223	3,400	0.000000388	190,000	3.2
M/ L/A for Manually-Pressurized Handwand	Ornamentals (Nursery)	100000	30	0.00030 lb ai/gal	gallons	0.00027	280	0.00000450	17,000	0.27
M/L/A for Mechanically-Pressurized Handgun	Ornamentals (Nursery)	1300	3.9		1000 gallons	0.0000878	850	0.0000146	5,100	0.57

- a Based on the "Occupational Pesticide Handler Unit Exposure Surrogate Reference Table" (March 2012). "Baseline aircraft = engineering controls.
- b Based on registered and proposed label (Reg. No. 100-904 Enfold™ Insecticide for cucurbit vegetables and 100-RURR Proclaim® Insecticide for ornamentals).
- c Based on Exposure Science Advisory Council Policy No. 9.1.
- d Dermal Dose = Dermal Unit Exposure (μg/lb ai) × Conversion Factor (0.001 mg/μg) × Application Rate (lb ai/acre or gal) × Area Treated or Amount Handled Daily (A or gal/day) × Dermal Absorption Factor (%) + Body Weight (80 kg). Dermal absorption factor = 1.8%.
- e Dermal MOE = Dermal NOAEL (mg/kg/day) + Dermal Dose (mg/kg/day). IT Dermal NOAEL = 0.075 mg/kg/day. Dermal level of concern = 1000.
- f Inhalation Dose = Inhalation Unit Exposure (μg/lb ai) × Conversion Factor (0.001 mg/μg) × Application Rate (lb ai/acre or gal) × Area Treated or Amount Handled Daily (A or gal/day) ÷ BW (80 kg). No inhalation absorption factor (inhalation is equivalent to oral).
- g Inhalation MOE = Inhalation NOAEL (mg/kg/day) + Inhalation Dose (mg/kg/day). IT Inhalation NOAEL = 0.075 mg/kg/day. Inhalation level of concern = 3000.
- h IT ARI = MOE / LOC. Combined ARI = 1 ÷ ((1/Dermal ARI) + (1/Inhalation ARI)). ARI level of concern = 1.

		Dermal	Inhalation	Maximum	Aren Trented	IT De	TOTAL	II linh	alation	
Exposure Scenario	Crop or Target	Unit Exposure ^b	Unit Exposure ^b	Application Rate ^c	or Amount Handled Daily ^d	Dose ^e	MOE	Dose [®]	MOEh	Combined IT ARI
		110/		ib ai/A	acres	me/ko/day	LOC = I000	mg/kg/day	LOC = 3000	LOC = 1
	Ground Equipme	nt Mixer/Los	der with La	bel-Require	d PPE (single l	layer, gloves, n	o respirator)		1070000000000 -	15.05000000
M	Cucurbit Vegetables				80	0.0000139	5,400	0.000135	560	0.18
Mixing/Loading Dry Flowables for	Ornamentals (Nursery)				60	0.0000104	7,200	0.000101	740	0.24
Groundboom Application	Ornamentals (Field-Grown)	51.6	8.96	0.015	40	0.00000698	11,000	0.0000673	1,100	0.35
Mixing/Loading Dry Flowables for Airblast Application	Ornamentals (Nursery)		2		20	0.00000349	21,000	0.0000336	2,200	0.71
	Aerial Equip	ment Mixer	Loader with	Label-Requ	ired PPE (dou	ble layer, glove	s. PF5)			NAMES SOUTH
Mixing/Loading Dry Flowables for	Cucurbit Vegetables		T		350	0.0000486	1,500	0.000118	640	0.19
Aerial Application	Omamentals (Nursery)	41.2	1.792	0.015	60	0.00000835	9,000	0.0000201	3,700	1.1
	Applie	ator with La	bel-Require	ed PPE (sing	le laver, gloves	, no respirator			,	
	Cucurbit Vegetables				80	0.00000434	17,000	0.00000510	15,000	3.9
Applying Sprays via	Ornamentals (Nursery)	16.1	0.34		60	0.00000326	23,000	0.00000383	20,000	5.2
Groundboom Equipment	Ornamentals (Field-Grown)			0.015	40	0.00000217	35,000	0.00000255	29,000	7.6
Applying Sprays via	Cucurbit Vegetables	-	0.060		350	0.00000592	13,000	0.00000446	17,000	3.9
Acrial Equipment	Omamentals (Nursery)	5	0.068		60	0.00000101	74,000	0.000000765	98,000	23
	Applic	ator with La	bel-Require	d PPE (doub	le layer, glove	s, no respirator)			
Applying Sprays via Open Cab Airblast Equipment	Ornamentals (Nursery)	1480	4.71	0.015	20	0.0000999	750	0.0000176	4,300	0.49
	Fla	gger at Labo	l-Required	PPE (single l	ayer, gloves, n	o respirator)				Se # 31
Flagging for	Cucurbit Vegetables	12	0.35	0.015	350	0.0000142	5,300	0.0000230	3,300	0.91
Aerial Application	Ornamentals (Nursery)	1 12	0.33	0.015	60	0.00000243	31,000	0.00000394	19,000	5.3
	Handheld E	quipment w	ith Label-Re	equired PPE	(single layer,	gloves, no respi	rator)			17000
M/L/A for	Ornamentals (Nursery)	11200	140			0.0000302	2,500	0.0000210	3,600	0.81
Backpack Sprayer	Omamentals (Nursery)	8260	2.58		40	0.0000223	3,400	0.000000388	190,000	3.2
M/L/A for Manually-Pressurized Handwand	Ornamentals (Nursery)	430	30	0.00030 lb ai/gal	gallons	0.00000116	65,000	0.00000450	17,000	5.2
M/L/A for Mechanically-Pressurized Handgun	Ornamentals (Nursery)	390	3.9		1000 gallons	0.0000263	2,900	0.0000146	5,100	1.1

- b Based on the "Occupational Pesticide Handler Unit Exposure Surrogate Reference Table" (March 2012). Baseline aircraft = engineering controls.
- c Based on registered and proposed labels (Reg. No. 100-904 EnfoldTM Insecticide for cucurbit vegetables and 100-RURR Proclaim® Insecticide for ornamentals).
- d Based on Exposure Science Advisory Council Policy No. 9.1.
- e Dermal Dose = Dermal Unit Exposure (µg/lb ai) × Conversion Factor (0.001 mg/µg) × Application Rate (lb ai/acre or gal) × Area Treated or Amount Handled Daily (A or gal/day) × Dermal Absorption Factor (%) ÷ Body Weight (80 kg). Dermal absorption factor = 1.8%.
- f Dermal MOE = Dermal NOAEL (mg/kg/day) Dermal Dose (mg/kg/day). ST Dermal NOAEL = 0.075 mg/kg/day. Dermal level of concern = 300.
- g Inhalation Dose = Inhalation Unit Exposure (µg/lb ai) × Conversion Factor (0.001 mg/µg) × Application Rate (lb ai/acre or gal) × Area Treated or Amount Handled Daily (A or gal/day) + BW (80 kg). No inhalation absorption factor (inhalation is equivalent to oral).
- h Inhalation MOE = Inhalation NOAEL (mg/kg/day) + Inhalation Dose (mg/kg/day), ST Inhalation NOAEL = 0.075 mg/kg/day, Inhalation level of concern = 3000.
- i IT ARI = MOE / LOC. Combined ST ARI = 1 + ((1/Dermal ARI) + (1/Inhalation ARI)). ARI level of concern = 1.

		Dermal	Inhalation	Maximum	Area Treated	IT De	rmal	IT Inha	lation	
Exposure Scenario	Crop or Target	Unit Exposure ^b	Unit Exposure ^b	Application Rate°	or Amount Handled Daily ^d	Dose	MOE	Dose ^g	MOE ^b	Combined IT ARI
		μ <u>g</u> /	lb ai	lb ai/A	acres	mg/kg/day	LOC = 1000	mg/kg/day	LOC = 3000	LOC = 1
GROUND	EQUIPMENT M/L OPTION	1: Mixer/L	onder with	Label-Requi	red PPE + PF5	Respirator (si	ngle layer, glov	es, PF5 respirat	or)	
Mixing/Loading Dry Flowables for	Ornamentals (Nursery)				60	0.0000104	7,200	0.0000201	3,700	1.1
Groundboom Application	Ornamentals (Field-Grown)	51.6	1.792	0.015	40	0.00000698	11,000	0.0000135	5,600	1.6
Mixing/Loading Dry Flowables for Airblast Application	Omamentals (Nursery)	31.0	1.792	0.015	20	0.00000349	21,000	0.00000673	11,000	3,1
GROUND	EQUIPMENT M/L OPTION	1: Mixer/Lo	ader with L	abel-Require	ed PPE + PF10	Respirator (si	ngle laver, glov	es, PF10 respira	itor)	
Mixing/Loading Dry Flowables for Groundboom Application	Cucurbit Vegetables	51.6	0.896	0.015	80	0.0000139	5,400	0.0000135	5,600	1.4
	GROUND EQUIPMEN	M/L OPT	ION 2: Mixe	er/Loader wi	th EC (engine	ering control of	closed packagi	ng)		
	Cucurbit Vegetables				80	0.00000266	28,000	0.00000360	21,000	5.6
Mixing/Loading Dry Flowables for	Omamentals (Nursery)				60	0.00000198	38,000	0.00000270	28,000	7.5
Groundboom Application	Ornamentals (Field-Grown)	9.8	0.24	0.015	40	0.00000132	57,000	0.00000180	42,000	11
Mixing/Loading Dry Flowables for Airblast Application	Ornamentals (Nursery)				20	0.000000662	110,000	0.00000900	83,000	22
	AERIAL EQUIPMENT M	L ONLY	PTION: M	ixer/Loader	with EC (engir	neering control	of closed packa	ging)		
Mixing/Loading Dry Flowables for Aerial Application	Cucurbit Vegetables	9.8	0.24	0.015	350	0.0000116	6,500	0.0000158	4,700	1.3
Marie Control of the	AIRBLAST APP ON	LY OPTIO	N: Applicate	or with EC (e	engineering co	ntrol of closed	ab equipment)	1		
Applying Sprays via Closed Cab Airblast Equipment	Ornamentals (Nursery)	14.6	0.068	0.015	20	0.000000986	76,000	0.000000255	290,000	43
	FLAGGER at 1	abel-Requi	red PPE + I	F5 Respirate	or (single layer	r, gloves, PF5 re	espirator)			
Flagging for Aerial Application	Cucurbit Vegetables	12	0.07	0.015	350	0.0000142	5,300	0.0000460	16,000	2.7
	HANDHELD EQUIPME	NT with La	bel-Require	d PPE + PF5	Respirator (s	ingle layer, glov	es, PF5 respira	itor)		
M/L/A for Backpack Sprayer	Ornamentals (Nursery)	11200	28	0.00030 lb ai/gal	40 gallons	0.0000302	2,500	0.00000420	18,000	1.8

a PPE = Personal Protective Equipment. PPE based on registered and proposed labels. See Table.

b Based on the "Occupational Pesticide Handler Unit Exposure Surrogate Reference Table" (March 2012).

c Based on registered and proposed labels (Reg. No. 100-904 EnfoldTM Insecticide for cucurbit vegetables and 100-RURR Proclaim® Insecticide for ornamentals).

d Based on Exposure Science Advisory Council Policy No. 9.1.

e Dermal Dose = Dermal Unit Exposure (µg/lb ai) × Conversion Factor (0.001 mg/µg) × Application Rate (lb ai/acre or gal) × Area Treated or Amount Handled Daily (A or gal/day) × Dermal Absorption Factor (%) + Body Weight (80 kg). Dermal absorption factor = 1.8%.

f Dermal MOE = Dermal NOAEL (mg/kg/day) - Dermal Dose (mg/kg/day). ST Dermal NOAEL = 0.075 mg/kg/day. Dermal level of concern = 300.

g Inhalation Dose = Inhalation Unit Exposure (μg/lb ai) × Conversion Factor (0.001 mg/μg) × Application Rate (lb ai/acre or gal) × Area Treated or Amount Handled Daily (A or gal/day) ÷ BW (80 kg). No inhalation absorption factor (inhalation is equivalent to oral).

h Inhalation MOE = Inhalation NOAEL (mg/kg/day) + Inhalation Dose (mg/kg/day). ST Inhalation NOAEL = 0.075 mg/kg/day. Inhalation level of concern = 3000.

i IT ARI = MOE / LOC. Combined ST ARI = 1 ÷ ((1/Dermal ARI) + (1/Inhalation ARI)). ARI level of concern = 1.

A	Transfer	Days After	DFR b	Daily Dermal Dose ^c	Dermal MOE d
Activity	Coefficient	Treatment	µg/cm²	mg/kg/day	ST LOC = 300 IT LOC = 1000
		0 (12 hours)	0.0421	0.000144	520
		1	0.0378	0.000129	580
::		2	0.0341	0.000116	640
irrigation (hand set) [ornamentals and CG9]	1,900	3	0.0307	0.000105	720
[ornamentals and CO9]		4	0.0276	0.000094	790
		5	0.0248	0.000085	880
		6	0.0223	0.000076	980
		7	0.0201	0.000069	1,100
		0 (12 hours)	0.0421	0.000106	710
harvesting [ornamentals]	1 400	1	0.0378	0.000095	790
	1,400	2	0.0341	0.000086	870
		3	0.0307	0.000077	970
		4	0.0276	0.000070	1,100
scouting, shaping [ornamentals]	580	0 (12 hours)	0.0421	0.000044	1,700
hand harvesting, turning, training, mechanical harvesting [CG9]	550	0 (12 hours)	0.0421	0.000042	1,800
nand harvesting, hand pruning, scouting, container moving, hand weeding, transplanting, grafting, propagating, pinching, tying/training [ornamentals]	230	0 (12 hours)	0.0421	0.000017	4,300
transplanting [CG9]	230	0 (12 hours)	0.0421	0.000017	4,300
hand weeding, grading/tagging [ornamentals]	100	0 (12 hours)	0.0421	0.0000076	9,900
scouting, hand weeding, hand pruning, thinning fruit [CG9]	. 90	0 (12 hours)	0.0421	0.0000068	11,000

a These values in this table have been updated since the ORE (N. Tsaur, DP390788, 12/07/2011) to reflect policy changes in body weight and day 0 residue assumptions.

b DFR (μg/cm²) = application rate (0.015 lb ai/acre) x fraction of application rate dislodgeable on day 0 (25%) x (1 - fraction of residue that dissipates daily 10%)^t x 4.54E8 μg/lb x 2.47E-8 acre/cm².
 c Short-/Intermediate-Term Daily Dermal Dose = [DFR (μg/cm²) x Transfer Coefficient x 0.001 mg/μg x 8 hrs/day x dermal

absorption 1.8%] + body weight (80 kg adult).

d Short-/Intermediate-Term MOE = NOAEL (mg/kg/day)/Daily Dermal Dose (mg/kg/day). ST/IT NOAEL = 0.075 mg/kg/day. Short-term level of concern = 300. Intermediate-term level of concern = 1000.

Appendix E. International Tolerances

Emamectin Benzoate (122806; 08/06/2012)

Summary of US and International	Tolerances and	Maximum	Residue Lir	nits
Residue Definition:				
US		Canada	Mexico ²	Codex ³
40 CFR 180.505: Plant: Combined residues of emar mixture of a minimum of 90% 4'-emethylamino-4'-deoxyavermectin maximum of 10% 4'-epi-methylam deoxyavermectin B _{1b}) and its meta isomer of the B _{1a} and B _{1b} componen (8,9-ZMA), or 4'-deoxy-4'-epi-amino-aver deoxy-4'-epi-amino avermectin B _{1a} and 4'-deoxy-4'-epi-amino avermectin (MFB _{1a}); and 4'-deoxy-6ormyl) amino-avermectin B _{1a} (FAE Livestock: Combined residues of emarks (8,9-ZB _{1a} + 8,9-ZB _{1b}).	pi- B _{1a} and nino-4'- bolites 8,9- at of the parent mo-avermectin mectin B _{1b} ; 4'- a(AB _{1a}); 4'- amino- 4'-epi-(N- B _{1a}). mamectin	None		Plants: emamectin Bla benzoate, expressed as emamectin (free base). animal commodities: emamectin Bla benzoate, expressed as emamectin (free base). The residue is not fat- soluble.
Commodity ¹	Tolerance (p)	pm) /Maxi	mum Resia	lue Limit (mg/kg)
Commodity	US	Canada	Mexico ²	Codex ³
Vegetable, cucurbit, group 9	0.02			0.007 fruiting vegetables, cucurbits (proposed)

¹ Includes only commodities of interest for this action. Tolerance values should be the HED recommendations and not those proposed by the applicant.

² Mexico adopts US tolerances and/or Codex MRLs for its export purposes.

³* = absent at the limit of quantitation; Po = postharvest treatment, such as treatment of stored grains. PoP = processed postharvest treated commodity, such as processing of treated stored wheat. (fat) = to be measured on the fat portion of the sample. MRLs indicated as proposed have not been finalized by the CCPR and the CAC.

Appendix F. Toxicology Literature References

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Dietary Exposure and Risk Assessment

DP Number: D393838

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460



OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND **POLLUTION PREVENTION**

supercedes 8/29/2012 version

MEMORANDUM

19-DEC-2012 Date:

SUBJECT: Emamectin Benzoate: Revised Acute and Chronic Aggregate Dietary

(Food and Drinking Water) Exposure and Risk Assessments for the Section 3 Registration Action on Cucurbits and Outdoor-Grown Plants in

Commercial Nursery Production

PC Code: 122806

DP Barcode: D393838

Decision No.: 452138 Petition No.: 1E7904 Registration Nos.: 100-904, 100-RURR Regulatory Action: Section 3 Registration

Risk Assessment Type: NA Case No.: NA

TXR No.: NA

CAS No.: 155569-91-8 (emamectin benzoate)

119791-41-2 (emamectin)

MRID No.: NA

40 CFR: §180.505

FROM:

Nancy Dodd, Chemist

Risk Assessment Branch III (RAB3) Health Effects Division (HED: 7509P)

THROUGH: Julie L. Van Alstine, MPH, Environmental Health Scientist Julie Van History
Sheila Piner Chemiet

Sheila Piper, Chemist Stelle Open

Dietary Exposure Science Advisory Council (DESAC)

HED (7509P) and

Jeff Dawson, Acting Branch Chief

RAB3/HED (7509P)

TO:

Barbara Madden/Andrew Ertman, RM#5

Registration Division (RD; 7505P)

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Executive Summary

Acute and chronic aggregate dictary (food and drinking water) exposure and risk assessments were conducted using the Dietary Exposure Evaluation Model software with the Food Commodity Intake Database (DEEM-FCID), Version 3.16. This software uses 2003-2008 food consumption data from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA's) National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, What We Eat in America (NHANES/WWEIA). The analyses were conducted in support of a human health risk assessment for the proposed Section 3 use of emamectin benzoate on cucurbits. This memorandum was reviewed by two peer reviewers of the DESAC, per the current DESAC Standard Operating Procedure (SOP).

Acute Dietary (Food and Drinking Water) Exposure Results and Characterization

A probabilistic acute dietary exposure assessment was conducted. The anticipated residue estimates, used for most crops, were based on field trial data. Tolerance-level residues were used for tree nuts (including pistachios) and eottonseed oil. Pesticide Data Program (PDP) monitoring data for years 2009 and 2010 were used for apples since apple juice had a significant impact on exposure. DEEM default processing factors were used except for commodities with chemical-specific processing studies. Percent crop treated (% CT) data and percent crop treated data for new crops (PCTn) provided by the Biological and Economic Analysis Division (BEAD) in 2012 were used. The estimated drinking water concentrations (EDWCs) of emameetin benzoate were provided by the Environmental Fate and Effects Division (EFED). A drinking water residue distribution based on the Pesticide Root Zone Model/Exposure Analysis Modeling System (PRZM/EXAMS) modeling of the use on ornamentals was used in the acute assessment.

The acute dictary exposure estimates for food and drinking water using the ornamentals scenario for drinking water are below HED's level of concern at the 99.9th percentile of exposure for all population subgroups (36% of the aPAD for the general U.S. population and 60% of the aPAD for children 1-2 years old).

Chronic Dietary (Food and Drinking Water) Exposure Results and Characterization

A somewhat refined chronic dietary exposure assessment was conducted. The anticipated residue estimates, used for most crops, were single point estimates (averages) based on field trial data. Tolerance-level residues were used for tree nuts (including pistachios) and cottonseed oil. DEEM default processing factors were used except for commodities with chemical-specific processing studies. Percent crop treated data and PCTn data provided by BEAD in 2012 were used. The EDWC of 0.150 µg/L (ppb) for the chronic exposure was based on PRZM/EXAMS modeling of the use on ornamentals, which resulted in the highest chronic EDWC considering all proposed/registered uses.

The chronic dietary exposure estimates for food and drinking water using the ornamentals scenario for drinking water are below HED's level of concern for all population

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subgroups (7.5% of the cPAD for the general U.S. population and 16% of the cPAD for all infants less than 1 year old).

Cancer Dietary (Food and Drinking Water) Exposure Results and Characterization

Emamectin benzoate is classified as "not likely to be carcinogenic to humans" based on the rodent carcinogenicity studies.

I. Introduction

Dietary risk assessment incorporates both exposure and toxicity of a given pesticide. For acute and chronic assessments, the risk is expressed as a percentage of a maximum acceptable dose (i.e., the dose which HED has concluded will result in no unreasonable adverse health effects). This dose is referred to as the population adjusted dose (PAD). The PAD is equivalent to point of departure (POD, NOAEL, LOAEL, e.g.) divided by the required uncertainty or safety factors.

For acute and non-cancer chronic exposures, HED is concerned when estimated dietary risk exceeds 100% of the PAD. References which discuss the acute and chronic risk assessments in more detail are available on the EPA/pesticides web site: "Available Information on Assessing Exposure from Pesticides, A User's Guide," 21-JUN-2000, web link: http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA-PEST/2000/July/Day-12/6061.pdf; or see SOP 99.6 (20-AUG-1999).

This revised assessment uses DEEM Version 3.16; the previous assessment (N. Dodd, DP No. D393838, 8/29/12) used the older DEEM Version 2.03. Other than the 8/29/12 memo, the most recent dietary risk assessment for emamcetin benzoate was conducted by Nancy Dodd (24-JUL-2008, D347924 and addendum 22-JAN-2009, D360696).

II. Residue Information

Tolerances: Tolerances for plant commodities have been established under 40 CFR §180.505(a)(1) for the combined residues of emamectin (a mixture of a minimum of 90% 4'-epi-methylamino-4'-deoxyavermectin B_{1a} and maximum of 10% 4'-epi-methylamino-4'-deoxyavermectin B_{1b} and its metabolites 8,9-isomer of the B_{1a} and B_{1b} component of the parent (8,9-ZMA), or 4'-deoxy-4'-epi-amino-avermectin B_{1a} (AB_{1a}); 4'-deoxy-4'-epi-amino-avermectin B_{1a} (AB_{1a}); 4'-deoxy-4'-epi-(N-formyl-N-methyl)amino-avermectin (MFB_{1a}); and 4'-deoxy-4'-epi-(N-formyl)amino-avermectin B_{1a} (FAB_{1a}) at levels ranging from 0.02 ppm to 0.20 ppm.

Tolerances for livestock commodities have been established under 40 CFR $\S180.505(a)(2)$ for the combined residues of emamectin (MAB $_{1a}$ + MAB $_{1b}$ isomers) and the associated 8,9-Z isomers (8,9-ZB $_{1a}$ + 8,9-ZB $_{1b}$). The established tolerance levels are 0.010 ppm for the fat of cattle, goat, horse, and sheep; 0.003 ppm for the meat of cattle, goat, horse, and sheep; 0.003 ppm for the meat byproducts except liver of cattle, goat, horse, and sheep; 0.003 ppm for

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hog fat; 0.020 ppm for hog liver; 0.002 ppm for hog meat; 0.005 ppm for hog meat byproducts except liver; and 0.003 ppm for milk. No tolerances have been established for poultry commodities.

Residues of Concern: The residues of concern in plants for the tolerance expression and dietary risk assessment are emameetin (MAB $_{1a}$ + MAB $_{1b}$), the associated 8,9-Z isomers (8,9-ZB $_{1a}$ + 8,9-ZB $_{1b}$), and metabolites/degradates AB $_{1a}$, MFB $_{1a}$, and FAB $_{1a}$. For ruminant commodities, emameetin (MAB $_{1a}$ + MAB $_{1b}$) and its 8,9-Z isomers (8,9-ZB $_{1a}$ + 8,9-ZB $_{1b}$) are included in the tolerance expression and dietary risk assessment.

Residues in Crops:

Acute assessment: A probabilistic acute dietary exposure assessment was conducted. The anticipated residue estimates, used for most crops, were based on field trial data. The anticipated residues for the cucurbits subgroup 9A are shown in Table 1 below. The maximum residue for cantaloupe (0.0046 ppm) was used for the cucurbits subgroup 9A (HED Standard Operating Procedures 2000.1, 9/12/2000). Anticipated residues for the cucurbits subgroup 9B were based on the LOD's for cucumber (0.004 ppm) and squash (0.0061 ppm). Tolerance-level residues were used for tree nuts (including pistachios) and cottonseed oil. Pesticide Data Program (PDP) monitoring data for years 2009 and 2010 were used for apples since apple juice had a significant impact on exposure. DEEM default processing factors were used except for commodities with chemical-specific processing studies. Percent erop treated data and PCTn data provided by the BEAD in 2012 were used.

Chronic assessment: A somewhat refined chronic dietary exposure assessment was conducted. The anticipated residue estimates, used for most crops, were single point estimates (averages) based on field trial data. The anticipated residues for cucurbits subgroup 9A are shown in Table 1 below. The average residue for cantaloupe (0.0032 ppn) was used for the cucurbits subgroup 9A (HED Standard Operating Procedures 2000.1, 9/12/2000). Anticipated residues for the cucurbits subgroup 9B were based on the LODs for cucumber (0.004 ppm) and squash (0.0061 ppm). Tolcrance-level residues were used for tree nuts (including pistachios) and cottonseed oil. DEEM default processing factors were used except for commodities with chemical-specific processing studies. Percent crop treated data and PCTn data provided by BEAD in 2012 were used.

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	No. of			F	Residues (pp	om)¹		
	Trials	MAB _{1a}	MABib	8,9-Z isomers	ABia	MFB _{1a}	FAB _{ia}	Combined residues ²
Cantaloupe	4	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0030
	1	0.0011	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0036
	ì	0.0015	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0040
	1	0.0012	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0037
	1	0.00075	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0032
	1	0.0026	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0051
	1	0.0012	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0037

The LOQ was 0.001 ppm for each analyte. Per-trial averages were calculated using the ½ LOQ for all residues reported as <LOQ.

Pesticide Data Program (PDP) monitoring data for apples were used in the acute assessment since apple juice has a significant impact on exposure. The total number of apple samples from years 2009 and 2010 was 1278 with no detects at a limit of detection of 0.001 ppm.

Processed Commodities: Processing studies are available on apples (MRID 45899801), tomatoes (MRID 46587002), and cottonseed (MRID 44883716). The studies show that residues do not concentrate in apple juice, tomato paste, tomato puree, and cottonseed oil; therefore, a processing factor of 1.0x is used for these commodities. The apple juice result is translated to pear juice (1.0x). DEEM default processing factors are applied to other processed commodities: apples, dried (8.0x); pears, dried (6.25x); tomato juice (1.5x); tomato, dried (14.3x); and beef, meat, dried (1.92x).

Meat, Milk, Poultry, and Eggs: Residues in livestock commodities are based on the livestock dietary burdens from Table 2 and the feeding study results from Table 3.

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					%	Diet		Die	tary Contril	outions (pp:	m)
Feedstuff	Type	Tolerance, ppm	% Dry Matter	Beef	Dairy	Poultry	Swine	Beef	Dairy	Poultry	Swine
Almond hulls	R	0.055	90	NU ²	10	NU	NU	0	0.0061	0	0
Cotton gin byproducts	R	0.050	90	5	NU	NU	NU	0.0028	0	0	0
Cotton hulls	R	0.025	90	10	NU	NU	NU	0.0028	0	0	0
Untreated	R	0		0	35	0	0	0	00	0	0
Apple pomace, wet	CC	0.075	40	NU ²	10	NU	NU	0	0.019	0	0
Untreated	CC	0		80	35	75	85	0	0	0	0
Cotton meal	PC	0.025	89	5		20	15	0.0014	0	0.0056	0.0042
Cotton, undelinted seed	PC	0.025	88	NU	10	NU	NU	0	0.0028	0	0
Untreated	PC	0		0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Totals				100	100	100	100	0.0070	0.028	0.0056	0.0042

All data are based on Table 1 Feedstuffs (June 2008). Residue levels for beef and dairy cattle are corrected for moisture content and are determined by the following formula: tolerance + % dry matter x % in diet. Residue levels for poultry and swine are considered "as-is" and are determined by the following formula: tolerance x % in diet.

An adequate cattle feeding study was submitted in conjunction with a previous petition (PP#7F04845, D267346, M. Xue, 2/19/02). The maximum residues observed in eattle matrices at each of the dosing levels are presented in Table 3 below. The reported LODs and LOQs for each analyte were 0.001 and 0.002 ppm, respectively, in liver, kidney, muscle, and fat; 0.0001 and 0.0005 ppm, respectively, in milk (whole and skim); and 0.00025 and 0.0005 ppm, respectively, in cream.

Since all dietary burdens in Table 2 above arc <0.03 ppm, the residues from the low dose (0.03 ppm) cattle feeding study were used in the dietary assessments as the residue levels in livestock commodities. Component residues used in the dietary assessment for whole milk and cream are bolded in Table 3 below. Component residues used for fat, kidney, liver, and meat (muscle) are also bolded. For residues reported as <LOD or <LOQ, ½ the LOD or ½ the LOQ was used to sum the component residues. The total residues used in the assessment were 0.003 ppm for fat, 0.0045 ppm for kidney, 0.01 ppm for liver, 0.002 ppm for meat, and 0.01 ppm for meat byproduets of eattle, goat, hog, horse, and sheep, 0.0003 ppm for milk, and 0.002 ppm for eream. No poultry commodity tolerances have been established.

² Combined residues include total emamectin (MAB_{1a} and MAB_{1b}), its 8,9-Z isomers (8,9-ZB_{1a} and 8,9-ZB_{1b}), and metabolites/degradates AB_{1a}, MFB_{1a}, and FAB_{1a}. The average is 0.0035 ppm.

³ Almond hulls are partially blended. The average residue value (0.055 ppm from MRID 47243301) is used for dairy cattle feed items. The HAFT of 0.0985 ppm would be used for beef cattle, poultry, or swine.

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	Low Dose	(0.030 ppm)	Mid Dose (0.090 ppm)	High Dosc (0.300 ppm)		
Matrix	MAB _{1a} + 8,9-Z B _{1a}	MAB _{1b} + 8,9-Z B _{1b}	MAB _{1a} + 8,9-Z B _{1a}	MAB _{1b} + 8,9-Z B _{1b}	MAB _{1a} + 8,9-Z B _{1a}	MAB ₁₆ + 8,9-Z B ₁₆	
Whole milk	<0.0005	<0.0001	0.0010	< 0.0005	0.0053	0.0006	
Skim milk	<0.0005	< 0.0001	0.0007	< 0.0001	0.0030	<0.0005	
Cream	0.0021	<0.0001	0.0046	<0.0005	0.021	0.0017	
Fat	0.0022	<0.001	0.0066	< 0.002	0.015	<0.002	
Kidney	0.0040	<0.001	0.013	< 0.001	0.042	0.0036	
Liver	0.010	<0.001	0.029	0.0022	0.115	0.0090	
Muscle	<0.002	<0.001	0.0020	< 0.001	0.0064	< 0.001	

This value represents the result for MAB_{1b} + 8,9-Z B_{1b} in the sample containing the maximum residues of MAB_{1a} + 8,9-Z B_{1a}.

Catfish Fish: The USDA Pesticide Data Program (PDP) monitored pesticide residues in catfish/fish in 2008, 2009, and 2010; however, the samples were not analyzed for emamcetin benzoate. As a result, residues in catfish/fish were not included in the assessment.

Residue Data used for the Acute Dictary (Food + Drinking Water) Assessment:

A probabilistic acute dietary exposure assessment was conducted. The anticipated residue estimates, used for most crops, were based on field trial data. The anticipated residues for the cucurbits subgroup 9A are shown in Table 1 above. The maximum residue for cantaloupe (0.0051 ppm) was used for the cucurbits subgroup 9A (HED Standard Operating Procedures 2000.1, 9/12/2000). Anticipated residues for the cucurbits subgroup 9B were based on the LOD's for cucumber (0.004 ppm) and squash (0.0061 ppm). Tolerance-level residues were used for tree nuts (including pistachios) and cottonseed oil. Pesticide Data Program (PDP) monitoring data for years 2009 and 2010 were used for apples since apple juice had a significant impact on exposure. DEEM default processing factors were used except for commodities with available chemical-specific processing studies. Percent crop treated data and PCTn data provided by BEAD in 2012 were used. The EDWCs of emamectin benzoate were provided by EFED. A drinking water residue distribution based on the PRZM/EXAMS modeling of the use on ornamentals was used in the acute assessment.

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Residue Data used for the Chronic Dietary (Food + Drinking Water) Assessment:

A somewhat refined chronic dictary exposure assessment was conducted. The anticipated residue estimates, used for most crops, were single point estimates (averages) based on field trial data. The anticipated residues for cucurbits subgroup 9A are shown in Table 1 above. The average residue for cantaloupe (0.0035 ppm) was used for the cucurbits subgroup 9A (HIED Standard Operating Procedures 2000.1, 9/12/2000). Anticipated residues for the cucurbits subgroup 9B were based on the LODs for cucumber (0.004 ppm) and squash (0.0061 ppm). Tolerance-level residues were used for tree nuts (including pistachios) and cottonseed oil. DEEM default processing factors were used except for commodities with chemical-specific processing studies. Percent crop treated data and PCTn data provided by BEAD in 2012 were used. The EDWC of 0.150 µg/L (ppb) for the chronic exposure was based on PRZM/EXAMS modeling of the use on ornamentals, which resulted in the highest chronic EDWC considering all proposed/registered uses.

III. Percent Crop Treated Information

A screening level usage analysis (SLUA) dated 5/29/12 was provided by BEAD based on data years 2003-2010. A PCTn analysis was also provided by BEAD (DP#403689, J. Alsadek, Ph.D., 8/21/12). (Refer to Attachment 2). The estimated maximum percent crop treated for each of sixteen crops was used for the acute dietary risk assessment and the estimated weighted average percent crop treated was used for the chronic dietary risk assessment.

The following maximum percent crop treated estimates (SLUA, 5/29/12) were used in the acute dietary risk assessment for the following crops that are currently registered for emamectin benzoate: almonds: 2.5%; apples: 20%; broccoli: 20%; cabbage: 25%; cauliflower: 20%; celery: 40%; cotton: 2.5%; lettuce: 20%; pears: 20%; peppers: 15%; spinach: 10%; and tomatoes: 20%.

The following maximum PCTn estimates (DP#403689, J. Alsadek, Ph.D., 8/21/12) were used in the dietary risk assessment for the following crops that are the subject of this petition for residues of emameetin benzoate: cantaloupe: 51%; cucumber: 26%; squash: 46%; and watermelon: 21%.

The following average percent crop treated estimates (SLUA, 5/29/12) were used in the acute dietary risk assessment for the following crops that are currently registered for emamectin benzoate: almonds: 1%; apples: 10%; broccoli: 5%; cabbage: 10%; cauliflower: 10%; celery: 25%; cotton: 1%; lettuce: 10%; pears: 5%; peppers: 5%; spinach: 5%; and tomatoes: 10%.

The following average PCTn estimates (DP#403689, J. Alsadek, Ph.D., 8/21/12) were used in the dietary risk assessment for the following crops that are the subject of this petition for residues of emameetin benzoate: cantaloupe: 40%; cucumber: 14%; squash: 29%; and watermelon: 19%.

² Component residues used in the dietary assessment are bolded. For residues reported as <LOD or <LOQ, ½ the LOD or ½ the LOQ was used to sum the component residues.</p>

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For livestock commodities, percent crop treated for apples was used for beef and dairy cattle; percent crop treated for cotton (the only poultry/swine feed item) was used for swine.

IV. Drinking Water Data

The drinking water residues used in the dietary risk assessment were provided by EFED in the following memorandum: "Amended Drinking Water Assessment for the proposed use of Emamectin Benzoate on outdoor ornamentals and Group 9 cucurbit vegetables" (DP#402307, Tiffany Dowen, 5/30/12) and incorporated directly into this dietary assessment. Water residues were incorporated in the DEEM-FCID into the food categories "water, direct, all sources" and "water, indirect, all sources."

EFED provided EDWCs for the proposed/registered uses of emamectin benzoate including the proposed uses on outdoor ornamentals (EPA 100-RURR) and cucurbit vegetables (EPA 100-904). EDWCs from use on outdoor-grown ornamentals are the highest. Emamectin benzoate residues (parent + degradation products), based on applications made to ornamentals and group 9 cucurbits, are not expected to exceed 0.465 μg/L for the 1 in 10 year daily peak, 0.150 μg/L for the 1 in 10 year annual average, and 0.112 μg/L for the 30 year annual average (Table 4). A distribution of drinking water numbers using the ornamentals scenario was used in the acute assessment. The EDWC of 0.150 μg/L was used in the chronic assessment

The Agency identified four degradates of concern based on structural similarity to emamectin benzoate that are formed via photolysis (MARC memo references: D238206, Sept 2, 1997; D255357, Aug 20, 2001; D277085, Aug 20, 2001):

- (8,9-Z)-4"-epimethylamino-4"-deoxy avermectin B1 (8,9 ZMA isomer);
- 4"-epiamino-4"-deoxyavermectin B1 (AB);
- avermectin B1 monosaccharide (MAB); and
- 4"-epi-(N-formyl)-4"-deoxyavermectin B1 (FAB).

These degradates were included in the drinking water assessment for emamectin benzoate and are assumed to be of equal or lesser toxicity to that of the parent compound. The total toxic residues approach is used for determining the environmental fate data parameters for modeling using the Guidance for Selecting Input Parameters in Modeling the Environmental Fate and Transport of Pesticides, Version 2.1, October 22, 2009, and the draft Guidance for Modeling Pesticides Total Toxic Residues (TTR), dated May 20, 2009.

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		1 in	30 year Annua	
Use	Model	Peak	Annual Mean	Average
	Wide		pg/L	
	Sur	face Water		
Ornamentals	PRZM/EXAMS ²	0.465	0.150	0.112
	Gro	ound Water		
Omamentals/Group 9 Cucurbit Vegetables	SCI-GROW	0.54 x 10 ⁻³	0.54 x 10 ⁻³	0.54 x 10 ⁻³

Degradates of concern included in the calculation of EDWCs: (8,9-Z)-4"-epimethylamino-4"-deoxy avermectin B1, 4"-epiamino-4"-deoxyavermectin B1, avermectin B1 monoaccharide, and 4"-epi-(N-formyl)-4"-deoxyavermectin B1 (the 8,9 ZMA isomer, AB, MAB, and FAB, respectively).

Typically, the values generated by the models for drinking water are multiplied by a percent crop area factor (PCA). The PCA accounts for the fact that is it unlikely for any basin to be completely planted to agricultural crops. The PCA adjustment factor is assumed to be 0.87 for the group 9 cucurbit vegetables and 1.0 for the outdoor ornamentals crops as per the PCA guidance.

The model and its description are available at the EPA internet site: http://www.epa.gov/oppefed1/models/water/.

V. DEEM-FCID™ Program and Consumption Information

Emamectin benzoate acute and chronic dietary exposure assessments were conducted using DEEM-FCID, Version 3.16, which incorporates 2003-2008 consumption data from USDA's NHANES/WWEIA. The data are based on the reported consumption of more than 20,000 individuals over two non-consecutive survey days. Foods "as consumed" (e.g., apple pie) are linked to EPA-defined food commodities (e.g. apples, peeled fruit - cooked; fresh or N/S; baked; or wheat flour - cooked; fresh or N/S, baked) using publicly available recipe translation files developed jointly by USDA/ARS and EPA. For chronic exposure assessment, consumption data are averaged for the entire U.S. population and within population subgroups. However, for acute exposure assessment, consumption data are retained as individual consumption events. Based on analysis of the 2003-2008 WWEIA consumption data, which took into account dietary patterns and survey respondents, HED concluded that it is most appropriate to report risk for the following population subgroups: the general U.S. population, all infants (<1 year old), children 1-2, children 3-5, children 6-12, youth 13-19, adults 20-49, females 13-49, and adults 50-99 years old.

For chronic dietary exposure assessment, an estimate of the residue level in each food or food-form (e.g., orange or orange juice) on the food commodity residue list is multiplied by the average daily consumption estimate for that food/food form to produce a residue intake estimate. The resulting residue intake estimate for each food/food form is summed with the residue intake estimates for all other food/food forms on the commodity residue

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list to arrive at the total average estimated exposure. Exposure is expressed in mg/kg body weight/day and as a percent of the ePAD. This procedure is performed for each population subgroup.

For acute exposure assessments, individual one-day food consumption data are used on an individual-by-individual basis. The reported consumption amounts of each food item can be multiplied by a residue point estimate and summed to obtain a total daily pesticide exposure for a deterministic exposure assessment, or "matched" in multiple random pairings with residue values and then summed in a probabilistic assessment. The resulting distribution of exposures is expressed as a percentage of the aPAD on both a user (i.e., only those who reported eating relevant commodities/food forms) and a percapita (i.e., those who reported eating the relevant commodities as well as those who did not) basis. In accordance with HED policy, per capita exposure and risk are reported for analyses performed at all levels of refinement. However, for deterministic assessments, any significant differences in user vs. per capita exposure and risk are specifically identified and noted in the risk assessment.

VI. Toxicological Information

The HED Risk Assessment Team confirmed endpoints that were previously selected (Emamectin Benzoate. Human Health Assessment Scoping Document in Support of Registration Review, D385990, N. Dodd, N. Tsaur, and W. Phang, 6/16/11; HIARC's February 26, 1998, July 28 and August 3, 1998, and March 5, 2003 evaluations of the emamectin toxicity database). The endpoints and uncertainty factors (UFs) selected by HED's HIARC in 2003 remain unchanged; however, under the current data requirement guidelines, immunotoxicity data (OCSPP 870.7800) and a subchronic inhalation study (OCSPP 870.3465) are required.

Although HED concluded that there is a low degree of concern and lack of residual uncertainties for pre- and post-natal toxicity, the 10X FQPA safety factor (SF) is retained for chronic assessments while a 3X FQPA SF is adequate for acute assessments.

A 10X FQPA SF has been retained for the chronic assessment to account for the steepness of the dosc response curve, severity of effects at the LOAEL (death and neuropathology), and most importantly the use of a short-term study for long term risk assessment. The 10X FQPA SF will also provide adequate protection for the lack of the new immunotoxicity study. A 3X FQPA SF has been retained for the acute assessment to account for the steepness of the dose-response curve and severity of effects at the LOAEL (death and neuropathology).

The doses and toxicological endpoints selected for use in dietary exposure assessments are summarized in Table 5.

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	FQPA Safety Factors	Level of Concern for Risk Assessment	_
NOAEL= 0.075 mg/kg/day	UF _A = 10x UF _H - 10x FQPA SF=3x	Acute RfD = 0.00025 mg/kg/day aPAD 0.00025mg/kg 'day	15-day mouse LOAEL = 0.1 mg/kg/day based on tremors on day 3 of dosing.
NOAEL- 0.075 mg/kg/day	UF _A -10x UF _H -10x FQPA SF-10x	Chronic R(D = 0 000075 mg/kg/day cPAD = 0 000075 mg/kg/day	15-day mouse LOAEL = 0.1mg/kg/day based on moribund sacrifices, clinical signs o neurotoxicity, decreases in body weight and food consumption and histopathological lesions in the sciatic nerve.
	0.075 mg/kg/day NOAEL- 0.075 mg/kg/day	0.075 mg/kg/day VF ₁₁ - 10x FQPA SF=3x NOAEL- 0.075 mg/kg/day VF _A -10x UF _H -10x FQPA SF-10x	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Point of Departure (POD) = A data point or an estimated point that is derived from observed dose-response data and used to mark the beginning of extrapolation to determine risk associated with lower environmentally relevant human exposures. NOAEL = no observed adverse effect level. LOAEL = lowest observed adverse effect level. UF = uncertainty factor. UF_A = extrapolation from animal to human (interspecies). UF_H = potential variation in sensitivity among members of the human population (intraspecies). FQPA SF = FQPA Safety Factor. PAD population adjusted dose (a = acute, c - chronic). RfD = reference dose.

VII. Results/Discussion

As stated above, for acute and chronic assessments, HED is concerned when dietary risk exceeds 100% of the PAD. The DEEM-FCID analyses estimate the dietary exposure of the U.S. population and various population subgroups. The results reported in Tables 6 and 7 are for the general U.S. Population, all infants (<1 year old), children 1-2, children 3-5, children 6-12, youth 13-19, females 13-49, adults 20-49, and adults 50-99 years.

Results of Acute Dietary (Food and Drinking Water) Exposure Analysis

The results of the acute dietary (food + drinking water) exposure analysis at the 95th, 99th, and 99.9th percentiles of exposure are reported in Table 6. The emamectin benzoate acute dietary risk estimates for food and drinking water using the ornamental scenario for drinking water are below HED's level of concern (<100% aPAD) at the 99.9th percentile of exposure for the general U.S. population and all population subgroups, at 36% of the aPAD for the general U.S. population and 60% of the aPAD for children 1-2 years old, the most highly exposed subgroup.

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Population Subgroup	aPAD (mg/kg/day)	95th Percentile		99 th Percentile		99.9th Percentile	
		Exposure (mg/kg/day)	% aPAD	Exposure (mg/kg/day)	% aPAD	Exposure (mg/kg/day)	% aPAD
General U.S. Population	0.00025	0.000019	7.4	0.000038	15	0.000091	36
All Infants (< 1 year old)		0.000037	15	0.000070	28	0.000138	55
Children 1-2 years old		0.000038	15	0.000074	29	0.000151	60
Children 3-5 years old		0.000028	11	0.000059	23	0.000135	54
Children 6-12 years old		0.000018	7.3	0.000042	17	0.000082	33
Youth 13-19 years old		0.000012	4.8	0.000025	10	0.000084	33
Adults 20-49 years old		0.000016	6.5	0.000032	13	0.000077	31
Adults 50-99 years old		0.000018	7.3	0.000035	14	0.000093	37
Females 13-49 years old		0.000016	6.5	0.000033	13	0.000076	30

The population with the highest exposure is bolded.

Results of Chronic Dietary (Food and Drinking Water) Exposure Analysis

The results of the chronic dietary (food and drinking water) exposure analysis are reported in the summary table below. For the chronic dietary assessment, all population subgroups have risk estimates which are below HED's level of concern. The emamectin benzoate chronic dietary risk estimates for food and drinking water using the ornamental scenario for drinking water are below HED's level of concern for the general U.S. population and all population subgroups, at 7.5% of the cPAD for the general U.S. population and 16% of the cPAD for all infants (<1 year old), the most highly exposed subgroup.

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	Amie Die (33,9 Peru		Chronic Dietary	
Population Subgroup	Dietary Exposure (mg/kg/day)	% aPAD*	Dietary Exposure (mg/hg/day)	% cPAD
General U.S. Population	0.000091	36	0.000006	7.5
All Infants (<1 year old)*	0.000138	55	0.000012	16
Children 1-2 years old*	0.000151	60	0.000011	15
Children 3-5 years old	0.000135	54	0.000009	12
Children 6-12 years old	0.000082	33	0.000006	7.4
Youth 13-19 years old	0.000084	33	0.000004	5.2
Adults 20-49 years old	0.000077	31	0.000005	6.9
Adults 50-99 years old	0.000093	37	0.000006	7.7
Females 13-49 years old	0.000076	30	0.000005	6.8

^{*}The subpopulations with the highest risk estimates are bolded.

VIII. Characterization of Inputs/Outputs

The acute and chronic assessments for food incorporate somewhat refined anticipated residue estimates for most commodities that were derived from field trial data and %CT/PCTn data. Monitoring data were used for apples in the acute assessment since apple juice had a significant impact on exposure. The use of more monitoring data and food preparation-reduction factors for washing, cooking, etc. may have resulted in more refined estimates of dietary exposure. More highly refined analyses are not needed at this time since the risk estimates are below HED's level of concern.

IX. Conclusions

The acute dietary exposure assessment is a probabilistic assessment conducted for all proposed/registered food uses of emamectin benzoate and drinking water. The anticipated residue estimates used for most crops were based on field trial data, incorporated percent crop treated or PCTn estimates provided by BEAD, and processing factors where appropriate. PDP monitoring data were used for apples. A drinking water residue distribution based on the use on ornamentals was used in the acute assessment. The acute dietary exposure estimates for food and drinking water are below HED's level of concern at the 99.9th percentile of exposure for all population subgroups (36% of the aPAD for the general U.S. population and 60% of the aPAD for children 1-2 years old).

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The chronic dietary exposure assessment is a somewhat refined assessment conducted for all proposed/registered food uses of emamectin benzoate and drinking water. The anticipated residue estimates used for most crops were single point estimates (averages) based on field trial data, incorporated percent crop treated or PCTn estimates provided by BEAD, and processing factors where appropriate. An EDWC based on the use on ornamentals was used in the chronic assessment. The chronic dietary exposure estimates for food and drinking water are below HED's level of concern for all population subgroups (7.5% of the cPAD for the general U.S. population and 16% of the cPAD for all infants less than 1 year old).

X. List of Attachments

Attachment 1: Acute Residue Distribution Files and Chronic Point Estimates.

Attachment 2: Percent Crop Treated Memos from BEAD.

Attachment 3: Acute Food plus Water Residue Input File.

Attachment 4: Acute Results File.

Attachment 5: Chronic Food plus Water Residue Input File.

Attachment 6: Chronic Results File.

c: N. Dodd

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Attachment 1: Acute Residue Distribution Files and Chronic Point Estimates

RDF 1 'Apple, PDP Data, 20%CT TOTALZ=1022 TOTALLOD=256 LODRES=0.0005	RDF 2 'Bell Pepper Field trial data 15%CT TOTALZ=17 TOTALNZ=3	RDF 3 'Broccoli Field trial data 20%CT TOTALZ=48 TOTALNZ=12	RDF 4 'Cabbage Field trial data 25%CT TOTALZ=54 TOTALNZ=18
	0.010 0.010 0.010	0.002 0.002 0.002 0.002 0.002 0.002 0.002 0.002 0.004 0.004 0.004 0.0064	0.002 0.002 0.002 0.002 0.002 0.002 0.002 0.002 0.002 0.002 0.002 0.002 0.002 0.002 0.002 0.002 0.002 0.002
Chronic Apple Field Trial data; n = 30 0.001556	Chronic= 0.010 x 0.05 = 0.0005	Chronic= 0.003 x 0.05= 0.00015	Chronic= 0.002 x 0.10= 0.0002
Chronic= 0.0020 x 0.10= 0.00020			100

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Chronic= 0.002 x 0.10= 0.0002	0.0065 x 0.25 0.0016	Chronic= 0.0036 x 0.10= 0.0004	Chronic= 0.017 x 0.10= 0.002
	0.0075 0.0044		0.039
	0.0083		0.017
	0.0054		0.018
	0.0048	0.0063	0.011
	0.0066	0.0067	0.047
	0.0062	0.004	0.023
	0.0055	0.0065	0.025
0.004	0.0121	0.006	0.0114
0.002	0.0069	0.006	0.014
0.002	0.0082	0.002	0.014
0.002	0.002	0.002	0.012
0.002	0.004	0.002	0.012
0.002	0.004	0.002	0.01
0.002	0.006	0.002	0.01
0.002	0.006	0.002	0.01
0.002	0.006	0.002	0.01
0.002	0.006	0.002	0.01
0.002	0.008	0.002	0.01
0.002	0.008	0.002	0.01
TOTALNZ=12	TOTALNZ=21	TOTALNZ=17	TOTALNZ=20
TOTALZ=48	TOTALZ=32	TOTALZ=68	TOTALZ=80
Field trial data 20%CT	Field trial data 40%CT	Field trial data 20%CT	Field trial data 20%CT
'Cauliflower	'Celery	'Lettuce-head	'Lettuce-leaf
RDF 5	RDF 6	RDF 7	RDF 8

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Chronic= 0.017 x 1= 0.02	Chronic= 0.010 x 0.05= 0.0005	Chronic= 0.0030 ; 0.05= 0.00015	Chronic= 0.011 x 0.05= 0.00055
0.016 0.1212			
0.014			
0.013		0.007055	
0.013		0.007055	
0.013		0.007055	
0.013		0.008055	
0.01	0.010	0.001556	
0.01	0.010	0.001556	
0.01	0.010	0.001556	
0.01	0.010	0.001556	
0.01	0.010	0.001556	
0.01	0.010	0.001556	
0.01	0.010	0.001556	0.012
0.01	0.010	0.001556	0.011
0.01	0.010	0.001556	0.011
0.01	0.010	0.001556	0.011
0.01	0.010	0.001556	0.010
0.01	0.010	0.001556	0.010
0.01	TOTALIEL-12	TOTAL E-10	TOTAL CO
TOTALZ-0	TOTALNZ=12	TOTALNZ=16	TOTALNZ=6
TOTALZ=0	TOTALZ=68	TOTALZ=64	TOTALZ=54
'Mustard greens Field trial data 100%CT	'Non-bell peppers Field trial data 15%CT	Field trial data 20%CT	Field trial data 10%CT
RDF 9	RDF 10	RDF 11 'Pear	RDF 12 'Spinach

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Chronic= 0.0022 x 0.10= 0.0002	Chronic= 0.0003 x	Chronic* 0.003 x 0.10= 0.0003	Chronic= 0.01 x 0.10= 0.001
0.001556 0.003556 0.003556 0.003556 0.003556 0.003556 0.003556 0.003556 0.003556			
0.001556 0.001556 0.001556 0.001556 0.001556			
0.001556 0.001556			
0.001556 0.001556			
0.001556			
0.001556			
0.001556 0.001556			
0.001556			
0.001556			
0.001556			
0.001556 0.001556			
0.001556			
0.001556			
0.001556			
0.001556	20,0.0003	20,0.003	20,0.01
TOTALNZ=31	20,0.0003	20,0.003	20,0.01
TOTALZ=124		TOTALZ=80	TOTALZ=80
20%CT	TOTALZ=80	20%CT]	20%CT]
RDF 13 'Tomato Fleid trial data	RDF 14 'Milk (apple 20%CT)	RDF 15 'Cattle fat [apple	RDF 16 'Cattle liver (apple

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Chronic = 0.004 x 0.14 = 0.00056	Chronic = 0.0061 x 0.29 = 0.0018	Chronic = 0.0061 x 0.29 = 0.0018	Chronic = 0.0035 x 0.19 = 0.00066
RDF 25 'Cucumber Field trial data 26%CT TOTALZ=23 TOTALNZ=8 0.004 0.004 0.004 0.004 0.004 0.004 0.004 0.004 0.004 0.004 0.004 0.004 0.004	RDF 26 'Summer Squash Field trial data 46%CT TOTALZ=9 TOTALNZ=8 0.0061 0.0081 0.0061 0.0061 0.0061 0.0061 0.0061 0.0061 0.0061	RDF 27 Winter Squash Field Trial data 46%CT TOTALZ=9 TOTALNZ=8 0.0061 0.0061 0.0061 0.0061 0.0061 0.0061 0.0061 0.0061 0.0061 0.0061	RDF 28 'Watermelon Cantaloupe field trial data 21%CT TOTAL.Z=38 TOTAL.NZ=10 0.0030 0.0030 0.0030 0.0030 0.0030 0.0036 0.0040 0.0037 0.0032 0.0032
Chronic = 0.002 x 0.01 = 0.00002	Chronic = 0.01 x 0.01 = 0.0001	Chronic = 0.002 x 0.10 = 0.0002	Chronic = 0.0035 x 0.40 = 0.0014
RDF 21 'Hog meat [cotton 2.5%CT] TOTALZ=97 3,0.002	RDF 22 'Hog meat bypd [cotton 2.5%CT] TOTALZ=97 3,0.01	RDF 23 'Cream [apple 20%CT] TOTALZ=80 20,0.002	RDF 24 'Cantaloupe Field trial data 51%CT TOTALZ=10 TOTALNZ=10 0.0030 0.0030 0.0030 0.0030 0.0036 0.0040 0.0037 0.0032 0.0037
Chronic= 0.002 x 0.10= 0.0002	Chronic= 0.01 x 0.10= 0.001	Chronic = 0.003 x 0.01 = 0.00003	Chronic = 0.01 x 0.01 = 0.0001
20,0.002	20,0.01	3,0.003	3,0.01
RDF 17 'Cattle meat [apple 20%CT] TOTALZ=80	RDF 18 'Cattle meet byproduct [apple 20%CT] TOTALZ=80	RDF 19 'Hog fet [cotton 2.5%CT] TOTALZ=97	RDF 20 'Hog liver [cotton 2.5%CT] TOTALZ=97

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RDF 29 Almond 2.5%CT TOTALZ=97 3,0.02	RDF 30 'Cattle kidney [apple 20%CT] TOTALZ=80 20, 0.0045	RDF 31 "Subgroup 9A Other Cantaloupe Field Trial deta 100%CT "TOTALZ=0 ().0030 ().0030 ().0030 ().0030 ().0030 ().0036 ().0040 ().0037 ().0032 ().0051 ().0051 ().0037	RDF 32 Ormamentals Drinking Water
Chronic = 0.02 x 0.01 = 0.0002	Chronic = 0.0045 x 0.10 = 0.00045	Chronic = 0.0035 x 1 = 0.0035	Chronic = 0.000150
RDF 33 Hog kidney [cotton 2.5%CT] TOTALZ=97 3, 0.0045 Chronic = 0.0045 x 0.01 = 0.000045			

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Attachment 2: Percent Crop Treated Memos from BEAD

A screening level usage analysis (SLUA) dated 5/29/12 was provided by BEAD based on data years 2003-2010. The following data were excerpted from the 5/29/12 SLUA.

0	Percent Crop Treated			
Crop	Average	Maximum		
Almonds	<1	<2.5		
Apples	10	20		
Broccoli	5	20		
Cabbage	10	25		
Cauliflower	10	20		
Celery	25	40		
Cotton	<1	<2.5		
Lettuce	10	20		
Pears	5	20		
Peppers	5	15		
Spinach	5	10		
Tomatoes	10	20		

The following PCTn data were provided by BEAD (DP#403689, J. Alsadek, Ph.D., 8/21/12):

Сгор	PCTn			
	Average Max			
Cantaloupe	40	51		
Cucumber	14	26		
Squash	29	46		
Watermelon	19	21		

```
Attachment 3: Acute Food plus Water Residue Input File
Filename: C:\Documents and Settings\NDODD\My Documents\DEEM Version 3.16\emamectin benzoate 2013\frac{1}{2}EMAMECTINACUTECUCURBITS121212.R08} Chemical: Emamectin Benzoate
Cleminical: Embanicial meliziate
RED(Chronic): 0 mg/kg bw/day NOEL(Chronic): 0 mg/kg bw/day
RED(Rotute): .0025 mg/kg bw/day NOEL(Rotute): .075 mg/kg bw/day
Date created/last modified: 12-19-2012/12:51:40 Program ver. 3.16, 03-08 d
Comment: General Population; include pome fruits + drinking water
RDL indices and parameters for Monte Carlo Analysis:
Index Dist Parameter #1
                                    Param #2 Param #3 Comment
 # ⊂ode
             apple.rdf
bellpepper.rdf
broccoli.rdf
             cabbage.rdf
cauliflower.rdf
             celery.rdf
             lettucehead.rdf
lettuceleaf.rdf
             mustardgreen.rdf
  10
             nombellpepper.rdf
             pear.rdf
             spinach.rdf
tomato.rdf
  12
13
             cattlefat.rdf
cattleliver.rdf
  15
16
17
             cattlemeat.rdf
  19
             cattlembypd.rdf
hogfat.rdf
  19
             hogliver.rdf
             hogmeat.rdf
hogmeatbypd.rdf
  21
22
             cream.RDF
             cantaloupe.rdf
  24
25
             Summer squash.rdf
             Winter squash.rdf
watermelon.rdf
  29
             almond.rdf
             cattlekidney.rdf
  3.0
  31
             Subgroup 9A Other.rdf
  32
             ornamentals DW.rdf
             hog kidney.rdf
   EPA
             Crop Commodity Name
                                                             Def Res
                                                                           Adj.Factors RDLComment
   Code
                                                              (ppm)
              Grp
                                                                            #1 #2 Pntr
0401005000 4A Amaranth, leafy
                                                              0.012000 1.000 1.000
0.012000 1.000 1.000
0401018000 4A Arugula
0401104000 4A
                   Chrysanthemum, garland
                                                              0.012000
0401133000 4A
                   Cress, garden
                                                              0.G12000
0.G12000
                                                                           1.000 1,000
0401134000 4A
                   Cress, upland
0401138000 4A
                   Dandelion, leaves
                                                              0.012000
                                                                           1.000
0401150000 4A
                   Endive
                                                              0.012000
                                                                           1.000 1.000
0401204000 4A
                  Lettuce, head
0401205000 4A
                   Lettuce, leaf
                                                              0.047000
                                                                           1.000 1.000
0401248000 4A
                   Parsley, leaves
Radicchio
                                                              0.012000
                                                                           1.000 1.000
1.000 1.000
0401313000 4A
0401355000 4A
                   Spinach
                                                              0.012000
                                                                           1.000 1.000 12
1.000 1.000 12
0401355001 4A
                   Spinach-babyfood
                                                              0.012000
0402076000 4B Cardoon
                                                              0.012100
                                                                           1.000 1.000
0402085000 4B Celery
0402085001 4B Celery babyfood
                                                              0.012100
                                                                           1.000 1.000
                                                                           1.000 1.000
1.000 1.000
                                                              0.012100
0402086000 4B
                   Celery, juice
                                                              0.012100
0402087000 4B Jeltuce
                                                              0.012100 1.000 1.000
```

Dietary Exposure and Risk Assessment

DP Number: D393838

Emamectin benzoate

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Emamectin benzoate Dietary Exposure and Risk Assessment DP Number: D393838 PC Code: 122806

0402152000 48	Fennel, Florence	0.012100	1.000	1.000		
0402322000 4B		0.012100				
	Swiss chard	0.012100				
0501061000 5A		0.006400	1.000	1.000	3	
0501061001 SA	Broccoli babyfood	0.006400			3	
0501062000 5A	Broccoli, Chinese Brussels sprouts	0.006400	1.000	1.000		
0501064000 5A	Brussels aprouts	0,004000	1.000	1,000		
0501069000 5A	Brussels sprouts Cabbage, Chinese, napa Cabbage, Chinese, mustard Cauliflower Kohlrabi Broccoli raab Cabbage, Chinese, bck choy Collards	0.004000	1.000	1.000	4	
0501071000 5A	Cabbage, Chinese, napa	0.004000	1.000	1.000		
0501072000 5A	Cabbage, Chinese, mustard	0.006400	1.000	1.000		
0501083000 5A	Caulillower	0.004000	1.000	1.000	5	
0501196000 5A	KONIFADI Beoggali wash	0.004000	1,000	1.000	9	
0502003000 58	Cabbana Chinnen bok obcy	0.121200	1.000	1,000	9	
0502117000 5B	Collards	0.121200	1 000	1 000	9	
0502194000 5B		0.121200				
0502229000 5B	Mustard greens	0.121200				
0502318000 5B	Rape greens	0.121200				
0502389000 5B	Turnip, greens	0.121200	1.000	1,000	9	
0801374000 8A	Tomatillo	0.005000				
0801375000 8A		0.005000			13	
0801375001 8A	Tomato-babyfood	0.005000				
	Tomato, paste	0,002200				B; no
	ent: B; no concentration (D328149)					
	Tomato, paste-babyfood	0.002200				B
	Tomato, puree	0.002200	1.000	0.200		B; no
	ent: B; no concentration (D:28149)					
0801377001 8A	Tomato, puree-babyfood	0.002200				В
C801378000 PA	Tomato, dried	0 002200				B
0901378001 8A	Tomato, dried-babyfood	0.002200				В
0801379000 BA	Tomato, juice Tomato, Tree	0.005000	1.500	1.000	13	
0801380000 8A	Tomato, Tree	0.005000				
0802148000 8B	Eggplant	0.010000	1.000	1.000		
0802234000 BB	Pepper, bell Pepper, bell-babyfood Pepper, bell, dried	0.010000	1,000	1,000	_	
0802270000 8B	Pepper, bell	0.010000	1.000	1.000	2	
0802270001 88	Pepper, bell-dangiood	0.010000	1.000	0.150	2	Blende
Full comm	ent: Blended (B)	0.010000	1.000	0.130		crende
0802271001 88	Pepper, bell, dried-babyfcod	0.010000	1.000	0.150		B
0802272000 BB	Pepper, nombell	0.010000	1.000	1.000	10	-
0802272001 8B	C Pepper, ncnbell-babyfood	0.010000	1.000	1.000	10	
0802273000 8B	C Pepper, nonbell-babyfood C Pepper, nonbell, dried	0.010000	1.000	0,150		В
0901075000 9A	Cantaloupe	0.005100	1.000	1.000	24	Lig =
Full comm	ent: Log = 0.001 x 6; used 1/2 Lng	for ND				
0901187000 9A	Honeydew melon	0.005100	1.000	1.000	31	
0901399000 9A	Watermelon	0.005100				
0901400000 9A	Watermelon, juice	0.005100	1.000	1.000	28	
0902021000 9B	Balsam pear	0,004000				
	Chayote, fruit	0.006100				
	Chinese waxgourd	0.004000				
0902135000 9B		0.004000	1.000	1.000	25	LOD =
	ent: LOD = 0.004					
0902308000 9B		0.006100				
0902309000 9B	Pumpkin, seed	0.006100				В
	Squash, summer	0.006100	1.000	1.000	26	LCD =
Full comm	ent: LOD = 0.0061					
0902356001 98	Squash, summer-babyfood Squash, winter	0.006100	1.000	1,000	26	
0902357000 9B	squash, winter	1.006100	1.000	1.000	27	
1100007000 11	Squasn, winter-babyrood	0.0000055	1,000	1,000	27	
2100007000 11	Apple, ifult with peel	0.009055	1.000	1.000	1	
11000000000 11	Squash, winter Squash, winter-babyfood Apple, fruit with peel Apple, peeled fruit Apple, peeled fruit-babyfood Apple, dried Apple, dried-babyfood Apple, dried-babyfood Apple, dried-babyfood Apple, dried-babyfood	0.003055	1.000	1 000	1	
110000000111	Apple, peered riuit-babytood	0.003055	8 000	0.700	1	В
1100009000 11	Apple, dried habuford	0.002000	8.000	0.200		B B
11000009001 11	Apple, dired-babylood Apple, juice	0.002000 0.002000 0.009055	1 000	1.000	1	ь
	Apple, juice-babyfood	0.009055				
	Apple, sauce	0.009055	1 000	1 000	1	
1100011000 11	Apple, sauce-babyfood	0.009055			1	
1100011001 11	Crabapple	0.009055				
1100123000 11		0.005000				
	/					

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PC Code: 1228	oate Dietary Exposure and Risk 06					
	Loquat Pear Pear-babyfood Pear, dried Pear, juice Almond Almond Almond, oil Almond, oil Almond, oil-babyfood Brazil nut Butternut Hazelnut Hazelnut Hazelnut Hazelnut, oil Hickory nut Macadamia nut Pecan Pine nut Pistachio Walnut Cottonseed, oil-babyfood Beef, meat-babyfood Beef, meat-babyfood Beef, meat byproducts-babyfo'd Beef, fat Beef, fat beef, fat Beef, fat-babyfood Beef, kidney Beef, liver-babyfood Beef, kidney Beef, liver Beef, liver-babyfood Pork, jat Goat, kidney Horse, meat Pork, fat-babyfood Pork, jat Pork, fat-babyfood Sheep, meat byproducts Sheep, fat Sheep, fat Sheep, fat-babyfood Sheep, weat byproducts Sheep, fat-babyfood Sheep, wat-babyfood Sheep, wat-babyfood Sheep, kidney Sheep, liver Milk, fat Milk, fat-baby food/infant formu Milk, nonfat solids	0.008055	1.000	1 000		
1100210000 11	Dear	0.008055	1.000	1.000	1.1	
1100266000 11	Pear-babyfood	0.008055	1.000	1.000	11	
100267000 11	Pear, dried	0.003000	6,250	0.200		В
100268000 11	Pear, juice	0.008055	1.000	1.000	11	
100268001 11	Pear, juice babyfood	0.008055	1.000	1.000	11	
1100310000 11	Quince	0.008055	1.000	1.000		
400003000 14	Almond	0.020000	1.000	1.000	29	
400003001 14	Almond-babyfood	0.020000	1.000	1,000	29	
1400004000 14	Almond, oil	0.020000	1.000	0.025		В
1400004001 14	Almond, oil-babyfood	0.020000	1.000	0,025		В
400059000 14	Brazil nut	0.020000	1.000	1.000		
1400068000 14	Butternut	0.020000	1.000	1.000		
1400081000 14	Cashew	0.026000	1.000	1.000		
1400092000 14	Chestnut	0.020000	1.000	1.000		
1400155000 14	Hazelnut	3.020000	1.000	1.000		В
1400156000 14	Hackers But	0.020000	1.000	1 000		ь
1400213000 14	Macadamia put	0.020000	1.000	1.000		
1400269000 14	Pecan	0.020000	1.000	1,000		
1400278000 14	Pine nut	0.020000	1.000	1.000		
1400282000 14	Pistachio	0.020000	1,000	1,000		
1400391000 14	Walnut	0.020000	1.000	1.000		
2003128000 20	Cottonseed, oil	0.025000	1.000	0.025		В
2003128001 20	Cottonseed, oil-babyfood	0.025000	1.000	0.025		В
3100044000 31	Beef, meat	0.002000	1.000	1.000	17	
3100044001 31	Beet, meat-babyfood	0.002000	1.000	1.000	17	
3100045000 71	Beef, meat, dried	0.002000	1.920	1.000	17	
3100046000 31	Beef, meat byproducts	0.010000	1.000	1.000	18	
3100046001 31	Beef, meat byproducts-babyfc'd	0.010000	1.000	1.000	19	
3100047000 31	Beef, fat	0.003000	1,000	1,000	15	
3100047001 31	Beer, tat-Dabyrood	0,003000	1.000	1.000	7.3	
3100048000 31	Beef, Kidney	0.004500	1,000	1 000	16	
3100049000 31	Beef layer-babyfood	0.010000	1 000	1 000	16	
3200160000 32	Goat meat	0.010000	1.000	1.000	17	
3200109000 32	Goat, meat byproducts	0.010000	1.000	1.000	1.8	
3200171000 32	Goat, fat	0.003000	1.000	1.000	15	
1200172000 12	Goat, kidney	0.004500	1,000	1.000	30	
3200173000 32	Goat, liver	0.010000	1.000	1.000	16	
3300189000 33	Horse, meat	0.002000	1.000	1.000	17	
1400290000 34	Pork, meat	0.302300	1.000	1.000	21	
3400290001 34	Pork, meat-babyfood	0,002000	1.000	1.000	21	
3400291000 34	Pork, skin	0.010000	1.000	1,000	22	
3400292000 34	Pork, meat byproducts	0.010000	1.000	1.000	22	
3400292001 34	Pork, meat byproducts-babytood	0.010000	1.000	1.000	22	
3400293000 34	Pork, fat	0.003000	1.000	1.000	19	
3400293001 34	Pork, fat-babytood	0.003000	1,000	1.000	19	
3400294000 34	Pork, Kidney	0.004500	1.000	1.000	33	
3400295000 34	Pork, liver	0.013000	1.000	1.000	17	
2500339000 35	Sheep meat babyfood	0.002000	1.000	1 000	17	
35003339001 33	Sheen meat byproducts	0.002000	1.000	1.000	1.8	
3500340000 35	Sheep, meac byproducts	0.013000	1.000	1.000	15	
3500341001 35	Sheen, fat-babyfood	0.003000	1.300	1.000	15	
3500342000 35	Sheep, kidney	0.004500	1,000	1.000	30	
3500343000 35	Sheep, liver	0.010000	1.000	1.000	16	
3600222000 36	Milk, fat	0.002000	1.000	1.000	23	
3600222001 36	Milk, fat-baby food/infant formu	0.002000	1.000	1.000	23	
3600223000 36	Milk, nonfat solids	0.000300	1.000	1.000	14	
3600223001 36	Milk, nonfat solids-baby food/in	0,000300	1.000	1.000	14	
3600224000 36	Milk, water	0.000300	1.000	1.000	14	
3600224001 36	Milk, water-babyfood/infant form	0.000300	1.000	1.000	14	
3600225001 36	Milk, nonfat solids Milk, nonfat solids-baby food/in Milk, water Milk, water-babyfood/infant form Milk, sugar (lactose)-baby food/ A Water, direct, all sources B Mater, indirect, all sources	0.000300	1,000	1.000	14	
8601000000 86	A Water, direct, all sources	0.000465	1.000	1.000	3.2	

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Emamectin benzoate PC Code: 122806 Dietary Exposure and Risk Assessment

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Attachment 4: Acute Results File

U.S. EPA

Ver. 3.16, 03 08-d

DEBM-PCID ACUTE Analysis for EMAMECTIN BENZOATE

NHANES 2003-2008 2-Day

Residue file: EMAMECTINACUTECUCURBITS121212.R08

Adjustment factor W2 used.

Analysis Date: 12-19-2012/13:04:38

Residue file dated: 12-19-2012/12:51:40

NOEL (Acute) = 0.075000 mg/kg body-wt/day

RAC/FF intake summed over 24 hours

MC iterations * 1000; MC list in residue file; MC seed = 4; RNG = MS VB

Run Comment: "General Population; include pome fruits * drinking water"

Summary calculations - per capita:

95th Percentile		99th	Percentil	e	99.9th	Percent	ile
Exposure % aRfD	MOÈ	Exposure	% aRfD	MOE	Exposure	* aRfD	MCE
Total US Population:							
0.0000,9 7.44	4030	0.000038	15.14	1981	0.000091	36,35	825
All Infa _{its} :							
0.000037 14.79	2027	0,000070	28.16	1065	0.000138	55.17	543
Children 1-2:							
0.000038 15.25	1967	0.000074	29.47	1316	0.000151	60.35	497
Children 3-5:							
0.000028 11.29	2657	0.000059	43.44	1279	0.000135	53.97	556
Children 6-12:							
0.000018 7.32	4099	0.000042	16.70	1796	0.000082	32 98	909
Youth 13-19:							
0.000012 4.85	6190	0.006025	10.09	2973	0.000084	33.47	896
Adults 20 49:							
0.000016 6.52	4599	0.000032	12.96	2315	0.000077	30.78	974
Adults 50-99:							
0.000018 7.31	4104	0.000035	14.10	2127	0.000093	37,32	803
Female 13-49:							
0.000016 6.48	4627	0.000033	13.19	2274	0.000076	30.48	984

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Attachment 5: Chronic Food plus Water Residue Input File

EPA Cro	pp Commodity Name	Def Res	Adj.Factors	Commen
	p commodity name	(Ppm)		
0401005000 48	Amaranth leafy	0.011000	1.000 1.000	
0401018000 4A	Arrigula	0.011000	1.000 1.000	
0401104000 4A	Chrysanthemum, garland Cress, garden	0.011000	1.000 1.000	
0401133000 4A	Cress, garden	0.011000	1.000 1.000	
0401134000 4A	Cress, garden Cress, upland	0.011000	1.000 1.000	
0401138000 4A	Dandelion, leaves		1.000 1.000	
0401150000 4A	Endive		1,000 1.000	
	Lettuce, head		1.000 0.100	
	Lettuce, leaf		1.000 0.100	
0401248000 4A	Parsley, leaves		1.000 1.000	
0401313000 4A			1.000 1.000	
0401355000 4A			1.000 0.050	
	Spinach-babyfood		1.000 0.050	
0402076000 4B			1.000 1.000	
402085000 4B			1.000 0.250	
	Celery-babyfood		1.000 0.250	
	Celery, juice		1.000 0.250	
1402087000 4B			1.000 1.000	
	Fennel, Florence		1.000 1.000	
1402322000 48			1,000 1,000	
	Swiss chard		1.000 1.000	
501061000 5A			1.000 0.050	
DEGIGORIOUT SA	Broccol:-babyfcod	0.003000	1.000 0.050 1.000 1.000	
501062000 5A	Broccoli, Chinese	0.003000	1.300 1.000	
2501064000 5A	Brussels sprouts		1.000 1.000	
501069000 5A	Cabbage	0.002000	1.000 0.100	
0501071000 5A	Cabbage, Chinese, napa Cabbage, Chinese, mustard	0.002000	1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000	
)5010/2000 5A	Cabbage, Chinese, mustard	0.003000	1.000 1.000	
	Cauliflower		1.000 0.100	
0501196000 5A			1.000 1.000	
	Broccolı raab		1.000 1,000	
502070000 58	Cabbage, Chinese, bok choy	0,017000	1.000 1.000	
502117000 5B			1.000 1.000	
0502194000 5B	Kale		1.000 1.000	
1502229000 5B	Mustard greens		1.000 1.000	
0502318000 5B	Rape greens		1.000 1.000	
/502389000 5B	Mustard greens Rape greens Turnip, greens		1.000 1.000	
9013/4000 BM	lomatillo		1.000 1,000	
801375000 8A			1.000 0.100	
	Tomato-babyfood	0.002200	1,000 0,100	
	Tomato, paste		1.000 0.100	
801376001 BA	Tomato, paste babyfood		1,000 0,100	
18013//000 8A	Tomaco, puree		1.000 0.100	
801377001 BA	Tomato, puree babyfood	0.002200	1.000 0.100	
801378000 8A	Tomato, dried	0.002200	14.300 0.100	
801378001 BA	Tomato, dried-babyfood	0.002200	14.300 0.100	
801379000 8A	Tomato, juice	0.002200	1.500 ∩.100	
801380000 BA	Tomato, Tree	0.002200	1.000 1.000	
802148000 BB	Eggplant	0.010000	1.000 1.000	
802234000 BB			1.000 1.000	
902270000 AB	Penner, hell		1,000 0.050	
802270001 8B	Pepper, bell-babyfood Pepper, bell, dried		1.000 0.050	
802271000 BB	Pepper, bell, dried	0.010000	1 000 0 050	
802271001 8B	Pepper, bell, dried-babyfood	0.010000	1.000 0.050	
18022720C0 BB	Pepper, nonbell-babyfood		1.000 0.050	

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Emamectin PC Code: 1	benzoate Dietary Exposure and Ris		k Assessment		DP Number: D39383		
0802273000	8BC	Pepper, nonbell, dried Cantaloupe Honeydew melon Watermelon Watermelon, juice Balsam pear Chayote, fruit Chinese Waxgourd Cucumber	0.010000	1 000	0.050		
0901075000	9 A	Cantaloupe	0,003500	1.000	0.400		
0901187000	9A	Honeydew melon	0.003500	1,000	1.000		
0901399000	9 A	Watermelon	0.003500	1.000	0.190		
0901400000	9A	Watermelon, juice	0.003500	1.000	0.190		
0902021000	9B	Balsam pear	0.004000	1.000	1.000		
0902088000	9 B	Chayote, fruit	0.006100	1.000	1.000		
6902102000	9B	Chinese waxgourd	0.004000	1.000	1.000 0.140 LOQ =		
0902135000	98	1 comment: Log = 0.02	9.004000	1.000	0.140 LOQ =		
0902308000	98	Pumpkin, seed Squash, summer 1 comment: LOQ = 0.02 Squash, summer babyfood Squash, winter	0.006100	1 000	1 000		
0902309000	9B	Pumpkin, seed	0.006100	1.000	1.000		
0902356000	9 B	Squash, summer	0.006100	1.000	0.290 LOQ =		
	Ful	1 comment: LOQ = 0.02					
0902356001	9.B	Squash, summer-babyfood	0.006100	1.000	0.290		
0902357000	9 B	Squash, winter	0.006100	1.000	0.290		
0902357001	9B	Squash, winter babyfood	0.006100	1.000	0.290		
1100007000	11	Apple, fruit with peel	0.002000	1.000	0.100		
1100008000	11	squash, winter squash, winter babyfood Apple, fruit with peel Apple, peeled fruit Apple, peeled fruit Apple, peeled fruit Apple, dried Apple, dried Apple, dured Apple, juice Apple, juice Apple, sauce Apple, sauce Apple, sauce Apple, sauce Apple Grabapple Goji berry Loquat	0.002000	1,000	0,100		
1100008001	11	Apple, peeled fruit-babyfood	0.002000	1.000	0.100		
1100009000	11	Apple, dried	0.002000	8,000	0.100		
11000009001	11	Apple, dried-babytood	0.002000	8.000	0.100		
1100010000	11	Apple, juice	0.002000	1,000	0.100		
1100010001	11	Apple, juice-babyrood	0.002000	1.000	0.100		
1100011003	11	Apple, sauce-habyfood	0.002000	1 000	0.100		
1100011001	11	Crahannle	0.002000	1.000	1 000		
1100123000	11	Gnii herry	0.002000	1 000	1.000		
1100210000	11	Loquat	0.003000	1 000	1 000		
1100266000	11	Pear	0.003000	1.000	0.050		
1100266001	11	Pear-babyfood	0.003000	1.000	0.050		
1100267000	11	Pear, dried	0.003000	6,250	0 050		
1100268000	11	Loquat Pear Pear Pear Pear Pear Pear Aried Pear, Juice Pear, Juice Pear, Juice Dabyfood Quince Almond Almond oil Almond, oil Almond, oil-babyfood Brazil nut Butternut Cashew Chestnut Hazelnut	0.003000	1.000	0.050		
1100268001	11	Pear, juice babyfood	0.003000	1.000	0.050		
1100310000	11	Quince	0.003000	1.000	1,000		
1400003000	14	Almond	0.020000	1.000	0.010		
1400003001	14	Almond-babyfood	0.020000	1.000	0.010		
1400004000	14	Almond, oil	0.020000	1.000	0.010		
1400004001	14	Almond, oil-babyfood	0.020000	1.000	0.010		
1400059000	14	Brazii nut	0.020000	1.000	1.000		
1400068000	14	Butternut	0.020000	1.000	1.000		
1400081000	1.4	Chartest	0.020000	1.000	1.000		
1400092000	14	Haselour	0.020000	1.000	1.000		
1400155000	14	Hazelmut oil	0.020000	1 000	1 000		
1400185000	14	Hickory put	0.020000	1 000	1 000		
1400213000	14	Macadamia nut	0.020000	1.000	1.000		
1400269000	14	Pecan	0.020000	1.000	1.000		
1400282000	14	Pistachio	0.020000	1.000	1 000		
1400391000	14	Walnut Cottonseed, oil Cottonseed, oil babyfood	0.020000	1.000	1.000		
2003128000	20C	Cottonseed, oil	0.025000	1.000	0.010		
2003128001	20C	Cottonseed, oil babyfold	0.025000	1.000	0.010		
3100044000	31	Beef, meat	0.002000	1.000	0,100		
3100044001	31	Beef, meat-babyfood	0.002000	1,000	0.100		
3100045000	31	Beef, meat, dried	0,002000	1.920	0,100		
3100046000	31	Beef, meat byproducts	0,010000	1.000	0.100		
3100046001	31	Beef, meat byproducts-bibyt-o1	0.010000	1.000	0.100		
3100047000	31	Beer, rat	0.003000	1.000	0.100		
1100047001	31	Boof kidney	0.003000	1.000	0.100		
-100048000	3.7	Reef liver	0.004500	1.000	0.100		
3100049000	31	Reef liver-habyfood	0.010000	1 000	0.100		
120015001	3.2	Goat meat	0.010000	1 000	0.100		
3200170000	32	Goat, meat byproducts	0.010000	1,000	0.100		
3200171000	3.2	Goat, fat	0.003000	1.000	0.100		
3200172000	32	Goat, kidney	0.004500	1,000	0.100		
3200173000	3.2	Goat, liver	0.010000	1.000	0.100		
3300189000	33	Walnut Cottonseed, oil Cottonseed, oil babyfood Beef, meat Beef, meat babyfood Beef, meat byproducts Beef, meat byproducts Beef, fat babyfood Beef, meat byproducts Beef, fat babyfood Beef, fat babyfood Beef, laver Beef, liver-babyfood Goat, meat Goat, meat Goat, kidney Goat, iver-babyfood Goat, meat Goat, kidney Goat, liver Horse, meat Fork meat	0.002000	1.000	0.100		
			0.002000	1.000	0.010		
		Pork, meat-babyfood	0.002000				

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Emamectin ben. PC Code: 1228		Dietary Exposure and Risk Assessment				
3400291000 34	Pork, skin	0.010000	1.000	0.010		
3400292000 34	Pork, meat byproducts	0.010000	1.000	0.010		
3400292001 34	Pork, meat byproducts-babyfood	0.010000	1.000	0.010		
3400293000 34	Pork, fat	0.003000	1.000	0.010		
3400293001 34	Pork, fat-babyfood	0.003000	1.000	0.010		
3400294000 34	Pork, kidney	0.004500	1,000	0.010		
3400295000 34	Pork, liver	0.010000	1.000	0.010		
3500339000 35	Sheep, meat	0.002000	1.000	0.100		
3500339001 35	Sheep, meat babyfood	0.002000	1.000	0.100		
3500340000 35	Sheep, meat byproducts	0.010000	1.000	0.100		
3500341000 35	Sheep, fat	0.003000	1.000	0.100		
3500341001 35	Sheep, fat-babyfood	0.003000	1.000	0.100		
3500342000 35	Sheep, kidney	0.004500	1.000	0,100		
3500343000 35	Sheep, liver	0.010000	1.000	0.100		
3600222000 36	Milk, fat	0.002000	1.000	0.100		
3600222001 36	Milk, fat-baby food/infant formu	0.002000	1.000	0.100		
3600223000 36	Milk, nonfat solids	0.000300	1.000	0.100		
3600223001 36	Milk, nonfat solids-baby food/in	0.000300	1.000	0.100		
3600224000 36	Milk, water	0.000300	1.000	0.100		
3600224001 36	Milk, water-babyfood/infant form	0.000300	1.000	0.100		
3600225001 36	Milk, sugar (lactose)-baby food/	0.000300	1.000	0.100		
8601000000 86	Water, direct, all sources	0.000150	1.000	1.000		
8602000000 86	B Water, indirect, all sources	0.000150	1.000	1.000		

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Emamectin benzoate Dietary Exposure and Risk Assessment DP Number: D393838
PC Code: 122806

Attachment 6: Chronic Results File

U.S. EPA

Ver. 3,16, 03-08-d

DEEM-FCID Chronic analysis for EMAMECTIN BENZOATE

NHAMES 2003-2008 2 day

Residue file name: C: Documents and Settings\NDODD\My Documents\DEEM Version

3.16\emamectin benzoate 2013\EMAMECTINCHRONICCUCURBITS 121212.R08

Adjustment factor #2 used.

Analysis Date 12-19 2012/12:54:01 Residue file dated: 12-19-2012/12:52:17

Reference dose (RfD, Chronic) = .000075 mg/kg bw/day

COMMENT 1: General Population: include pome fruits = drinking water

Total exposure by population subgroup

	Total Exposure				
Population Subgroup	mg/kg body wt/day	Percent o			
		7.5			
Total US Population	C.000006				
Hispanic	0.000005	7.0			
Non-Hisp White	0.00006	7.5			
Non-Hisp-Black	0.000006	7.7			
Non-Hisp Other	0.000007	9.2			
Nursing Infants	C.000006	7.5			
Non-Nursing Infants	0.000014	19.0			
Female 13+ PREG	0.000005	6.9			
Children 1-6	0.000009	12.6			
Children 7 12	0.000005	7.0			
Male 13-19	0.00004	5.1			
Female 13-19/NP	0.000004	5.2			
Male 20+	0.000005	6.8			
Female 20+/NP	0.000006	7.6			
Seniors 55+	0,000006	7.5			
All Infants	0.000012	15.5			
Female 13-50	0,000005	6.8			
Children 1-2	0.000011	15.3			
Children 3-5	0.000009	11.5			
Children 6-12	0.000006	7.4			
Youth 13 19	3.000004	5,2			
Adults 20 49	0.000005	6.9			
Adults 50-99	0,000006	7.7			
Female 13-49	0.000005	6.8			



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY WASHINGTON D.C., 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

PC Code: 122806

DP Barcodes: DP 402307

May 30, 2012

<u>MEMORANDUM</u>

SUBJECT: Amended Drinking Water Assessment for the proposed use of Emamectin

Benzoate on outdoor ornamentals and Group 9 cucurbit vegetables.

TO: Barbara Madden, Risk Manager

Andrew Ertman, Reviewer Registration Division (7505P)

Venus Eagle, Risk Manager Thomas Harris, Reviewer Registration Division (7505P)

FROM: Tiffany Dowen, Environmental Engineer

James Hetrick, Ph.D., Senior Science Advisor

Rosanna Louie-Juzwiak, RAPL

Dana Spatz, Branch Chief Environmental Risk Branch

Environmental Fate and Effects Division (7507P)

The Environmental Fate and Effects Division [EFED] has been requested to provide a drinking water assessment (DWA) for the proposed uses of emamectin benzoate on outdoor ornamentals (EPA 100-RURR) and Group 9 Cucurbit Vegetables (EPA 100-904). The rates for the proposed use from labels 100-RURR and 100-904 were compared with the rates of previously registered uses (Table 1). The highest estimated drinking water concentration (EDWCs) result from the proposed application to outdoor-grown ornamentals, and is the drinking water exposure driver. These EDWCs also incorporate three new aerobic soil metabolism studies (MRID 48480101, 48480102, 48480103). Emamectin benzoate residues (parent+degradation products), based on applications made to ornamentals and group 9 cucurbits, are not expected to exceed 0.465 µg/L

for the 1 in 10 year daily peak, 0.150 μ g/L for the 1 in 10 year annual average, and 0.112 μ g/L for the 30 year annual average (see **Table 2**). For details on the studies, please see their respective data evaluation reviews (DERs) completed 1/6/2012 (MRIDs 48480101, 48480102) and 1/11/12 (MRID 48480103).

Use Label (DP Barcode)	Maximum Single application rate	Maximum Number of Applications	Minimum Interval between Applications	Seasonal Maximum Application Rate	Percen a.i.
Outdoor Ornamentals 100-RURR (396195) And Group 9 Cucurbits 100-904 (392511)	0.015 lb a.i. /A	6	7 days	0.094 lb a.i./A	5%
*Pistachios and Tree Nuts Proclaim TM (347918)	0.015 lb a.i./A	3	7 days	0.045 lb a.i./A	5%

^{*} The maximum and yearly application rates for the previous pistachio and tree nut drinking water assessment (January 31, 2008, DP 347918), were revised. The values represented in the table above are representative of current label values for maximum and yearly application rates. Since the proposed new uses have higher rates than the revised pistachio and tree nut rates, this assessment will focus on the new use rates which are expected to provide the most conservative EDWCs. This new amended DWA overrides the previous DWA on this use (DP 396195, DP 392511).

With the incorporation of the recently submitted fate studies, the PRZM/EXAMS EDWCs, based on use rates for emamectin benzoate residues (parent+degradation products) are not expected to exceed 0.465 μ g/L for the 1 in 10 year daily peak, 0.150 μ g/L for the 1 in 10 year annual average, and 0.112 μ g/L for the 30 year annual average (see Table 2). These EDWCs are recommended by EFED for use by HED in their dietary risk assessment. Appendix 1 contains the modeling outputs with the newly calculated aerobic soil metabolism and aerobic aquatic half-lives.

Table 2: El	DWCs for Emameetin Benzo	ate Residues from Us	e on Outdoor Ornamentals			
	The second	1 in	30 year Annual			
Use	Model	Peak	Annual Mean	Average		
	Model	The last the mark that had been been as the second of the				
	Sur	face Water				
Ornamental	PRZM/EXAMS ¹	0.465	0.160	0.112		
	Gro	ound Water				
Ornamental/ Group 9 Cucurbit Vegetables	SCI-GROW	0.54	0.54	0.54		

^{*}Degradates of concern included in the calculation of EDWCs: (8,9-Z)-4"-epimethylamino-4"-deoxy anermectin B1, 4"-epiamino-4"-deoxyavermectin B1, anermectin B1 monosaccharide, and 4"-epi-(N-formyl)-4"-deoxyavermectin B1 (the 8,9 ZMA isomer, AB, MAB, and FAB, respectively).

¹ Typically, the values generated by the models for drinking water are multiplied by a percent crop area factor (PCA). The PCA accounts for the fact that is it unlikely for any basin to be completely planted to agricultural crops. The PCA adjustment factor is assumed to be 0.87¹ for the group 9 cucurbit vegetables and 1.0 for the outdoor ornamentals crops as per the PCA guidance.

Modeling Inputs for Drinking Water Assessment:

PRZM (ver. 3.12.2)/ EXAMS (ver. 2.98.04.06), and SCI-GROW (ver. 2.3) models were used to estimate concentrations in drinking water for emamectin benzoate. The Agency identified four degradates of concern based on structural similarity to emamectin benzoate that are formed via photolysis (MARC memo references: D238206, Sept 2, 1997; D255357, Aug 20, 2001; D277085, Aug 20, 2001):

- (8,9-Z)-4"-epimethylamino-4"-deoxy avermectin B1 (8,9 ZMA isomer);
- 4"-epiamino-4"-deoxyavermectin B1 (AB);
- avermectin B1 monosaccharide (MAB); and
- 4"-epi-(N-formyl)-4"-deoxyavermectin B1 (FAB)

These degradates were included in the drinking water assessment for emamectin benzoate and are assumed to be of equal or lesser toxicity to that of the parent compound. The total toxic residues approach is used for determining the environmental fate data parameters for modeling using the *Guidance for Selecting Input Parameters in Modeling the Environmental Fate and Transport of Pesticides*, Version 2.1, October 22, 2009, and the draft Guidance for Modeling Pesticides Total Toxic Residues (TTR), dated May 20, 2009. Please see **Table 3** below with a list of the input parameters used in the surface and ground water assessments. The previous half-life values and sources are shown in *italics* in order to show where the changes that were made.

Table 3: Model Input Parameters for Combined Residues of Emamectin Benzoate.

Parameters*	Values & Units	Sources
Molecular Weight	964.23	Science Chapter (New Chemical Review,
		D226628)
Henry's Law Constant (25°C)	$3.8 \times 13^{-10} \text{ atm m}^3/\text{mol}$	Product Chemistry: MRID 44883705
Aqueous Solubility (pH 7.0 and 25°C)	93 ppm	Product Chemistry: MRID 44883704
Hydrolysis Half-Life (pH7)	Stable	MRID 42743642
Aerobic Soil Metabolism Half-Life	90 th percentile on the	MRID 43404303 (193.4), 48480101 (75.3,
	mean: 107.5 days**	78.8), 48480102 (60.8, 35.9), 48480103 (57.8,
		50.2) . Per input Parameter Guidance. (MRID
		43404303: 193 times 3 for single value = 579
Amanahia Amanahia Massahaliana IVale	1 201 days	days)
Anaerobic Aquatic Metabolism Half- Life (total sediment/water system)	1,281 days	MRID 43580116: 427 times 3 for single value
Aerobic Aquatic Metabolism Half-Life	215 days**	aerobic half-life value: 107.5 times 2 per Input
(total sediment/water system)	•	Parameter Guidance. (193 times 3 times 2 for
· ·		single value= 1,158 days)
Aqueous Photolysis Half-Life	23 days	MRID 43850114; maximum value
Soil Water Partition Coefficient	265,687	MRID 428515-26; K _{oc} = 279,000 - 730,000 -
		25,382 - 28,365)
Pesticide Wetted-In	No	Product Label

¹ Guidance on Development and Use of Percent Cropped Area Adjustment Factors in Drinking Water Exposure Assessments September 9, 2010

Crop Management - CAnurserySTD for Outdoor Ornamentals							
Application Rate	0.015 lb. a.i./acre	Product Label					
Number of Applications	6	Product Label					
Application Interval	7 days	Product Label					
First Application Date	April 1	Product Label					
Application Method	aerial	Product Label					
Spray Efficiency	0.95	EFED default value					
Spray Drift (Index Res. Scenario)	0.16	EFED default value					

^{*}As appropriate, half-lives were adjusted when the following degradates of concern were present: (8,9-Z)-4"-epimethylamino-4"-deoxy anermectin B1, 4"-epiamino-4"-deoxyavermectin B1 monosaccharide, and 4"-epi-(N-formyl)-4"-deoxyavermectin B1 (the 8,9 ZMA isomer, AB, MAB, and FAB, respectively).

Monitoring Data:

The California Department of Pesticide Regulation (CDPR) surface water database (http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/emon/surfwtr/surfcont.htm, USGS NAWQA surface and ground water database (http://infotrek.er.usgs.gov/apex/f?p=136:1:0::NO:::), Pesticide Data Program (<a href="http://www.ams.usda.gov/AMSv1.0/ams.fetchTemplateData.do?template=TemplateG&navID=&rightNav1=&topNav=&leftNav=ScienceandLaboratories&page=PDPDownloadData/Reports&resultType=&acct=pestcddataprg), and the USGS/EPA Reservoir Data Program were evaluated for available monitoring data. No detects were seen for emamectin or avermectin at any of these databases.

[&]quot;The aerobic soil metabolism half-life used in SCI-GROW is the mean of all of the values (79 days).

CITATIONS

- Burns, L. A. 2002. EXAMS (Exposure Analysis Modeling System) Version 2.98.04.06. Environmental Research Laboratory. U. S. Environmental Protection Agency. Athens, GA.
- Carsel et al., 1997. PRZM (Pesticide Root Zone Model) Version 3.12.2 Environmental Research Laboratory. U. S. Environmental Protection Agency. Athens, GA.
- Jones, R.D. et al., 2000. Guidance for use of the Index Reservoir and Percent Crop Area Factor in Drinking Water Assessments (March 21, 2000). Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Fate and Effects Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Arlington, VA.
- SCI-GROW (Screening Concentration In Ground Water) 2003. (Version 2.3; July 29, 2003). Environmental Fate and Effects Division, Office of Pesticide Programs, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Arlington, VA. http://www.epa.gov/oppefed1/models/water/index.htm
- USEPA, 2009a. Guidance for Selecting Input Parameters in Modeling the Environmental Fate and Transport of Pesticides. Version 2.1 October 22, 2009.

 http://www.epa.gov/oppefed1/models/water/input_guidance2_28_02.htm. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Fate and Effects Division. Arlington, VA.
- USEPA, 2009b. DRAFT Guidance for Modeling Pesticides Total Toxic Residues (TTR) May 20, 2009. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Fate and Effects Division. Arlington, VA.
- U.S. EPA. 2003. Use of Regional Percent Crop Area Factors in Refined Drinking Water Assessments. US EPA Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP), Environmental Fate and Effects Division (EFED), Water Quality Technical Team (WQTT). Arlington, VA.
- USEPA 2010. Guidance on Development and Use of Percent Cropped Area Adjustment Factors in Drinking Water Exposure Assessments September 9, 2010. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Fate and Effects Division. Arlington, VA.
 - http://www.epa.gov/oppefed1/models/water/index reservoir dwa.html

APPENDIX 1. Model Outputs and Comparisons

PRZM/EXAMS Surface Water Estimates Ornamentals and Group 9 Cucurbits

Crop or Crop Group	Maximum Application Rate	Total (season or crop)	Minimum Application Interval	Scenario (State crop)	1st Application date	Application Method	500	EDWC ₁ (μg/L)					
wheel is	lba.i./acre	lba.i./acre	(days)	Scenario	(mn-day)	Life of Still	Peak	1 in 10 year annual average	30 year annual average				
Outdoor Ornamentals 0.015				CAnurserySTD	1-Apr		0.465	0.150	0.112				
	0.016		FLnurserySTD	2-Jan	Acadal	0.199	0.087	0.073					
		-	MInurserySTD	2-Jan		0.211	0.146	0.102					
	Ornamentals	0.015	0	0 /	0 /	0	6 7	NJnurserySTD	2-Jan	Aerial	0.261	0.152	0.116
				ORnurserySTD	2-Jan		0.144	0.081	0.060				
				TNnurserySTD	15-Apr		0.356	0.165	0.127				
Group 9 Cucurbits	0.015	6	7	FLcucumberSTD	5-Dec***	Aerial	0.137	0.065	0.051				
Pistachios1				CAAlmondSTD	8-Feb		0.037	0.015	0.012				
and Tree	0.015	3	7	GAPecanSTD	16-May	Airblast	0.284	0.059	0.048				
Nuts				ORFilbertsSTD	I-Apr		0.044	0.022	0.017				
			ORApp	ORApple	1-Jun	Aerial	0.095	0.042	0.031				
Pome Fruit ²	0.015	3	7	PAApple	25-May		0.213	0.082	0.061				
				NCApple	15-May		0.241	0.081	0.06				

*Values in bold are the most conservative values. **Application method for this label includes ground, airblast, and aerial. To be conservative, the aerial application method was evaluated.

*** The date of the first application for the Florida cucurbit scenario for foliar application suggests a start date of December 5th. However, since there are 6 applications with 7 day intervals, that pushes the 6th application into the next calendar year. Currently, PRZM/EXAMs cannot handle calculating applications going from one calendar year to the next. To attempt to determine the EDWCs for that time period (since weather data is based on the time of application as well as location etc.), the first application was made in January, and the remaining applications took place in December.

1: Please see the original assessment (DP 347918) for the detailed assessment on Pistachios and Tree Nuts. These numbers include revisions that incorporate the new data and a correction to the application rate, and are an amendment to the previously calculated EDWCs. A PCA of 0.87 was used for this use.

²: Please see the original assessment (DP 309157) for the detailed assessment on Pome Fruit. These numbers are revisions that incorporate the new data, and are an amendment to the previously calculated EDWCs. A PCA of 0.87 was used for this use.

Example of output data for the CAnurserySTD and the FLcucumbersTD

stored as CANursery.out
Chemical: emamectin benzoate
PRZM environment: CAnurserySTD_V2.txt modified Tueday, 27 May 2008 at 11:16:22
EXAMS environment: ir298.exv modified Tueday, 26 August 2008 at 06:14:08
Metfile: w23188.dvf modified Tueday, 26 August 2008 at 06:15:38
Water segment concentrations (ppb)

Year	Peak	96 hr	21 Day	60 Day	90 Day	Yearly
1961	0.09071	0.04127	0.02009	0.01484	0.01197	0.006687
1962	0.1388	0.0819	0.03736	0.03212	0.02917	0.02341
1963	0.1402	0.0742	0.0419	0.03666	0.03367	0.02877
1964	0.0973	0.06062	0.05056	0.04534	0.04232	0.03613
1965	0.3593	0.2048	0.1081	0.08083	0.06919	0.05222
1966	0.3735	0.2155	0.1116	0.08705	0.08422	0.07496
1967	0.2846	0.1786	0.1103	0.09831	0.09501	0.08994
1968	0.1563	0.1196	0.1096	0.1044	0.1011	0.09323
1969	0.4221	0.2263	0.1296	0.1148	0.1116	0.1046
1970	0.287	0.1769	0.1227	0.1146	0.1127	0.1053
1971	0.2013	0.1528	0.128	0.1223	0.1187	0.1118
1972	0.2798	0.1903	0.1326	0.1207	0.1173	0.1118
1973	0.176	0.1393	0.1294	0.1242	0.1207	0.1129
1974	0.3145	0.1944	0.1324	0.126	0.1226	0.1171
1975	0.2508	0.1708	0.1427	0.1355	0.1329	0.1218
1976	0.3529	0.2313	0.1517	0.1387	0.1381	0.1267

1977	0.9049	0.4493	0.2156	0.1733	0.165	0.1454		
1978	0.3065	0.207	0.1599	0.1547	0.151	0.1435		
1979	0.266	0.1937	0.1627	0.1576	0.1538	0.1456		
1980	0.3666	0.2345	0.1679	0.162	0.1595	0.1502		
1981	0.4063	0.246	0.1632	0.1538	0.1519	0.1428		
1982	0.265	0.1903	0.1626	0.1607	0.1563	0.1459		
1983	0.226	0.182	0.1642	0.159	0.1567	0.1462		
1984	0.3098	0.2043	0.1551	0.145	0.1413	0.1344		
1985	0.4696	0.2738	0.186	0.1575	0.1476	0.1384		
1986	0.344	0.226	0.1668	0.158	0.1542	0.1491		
1987	0.282	0.220	0.1647	0.1602	0.1563	0.15		
1988	0.4717	0.3198	0.2095	0.1807	0.1747	0.1595		
1989	0.2151	0.1783	0.1685	0.1633	0.1597	0.1511		
1990	0.2131	0.1703	0.1605	0.1553	0.1519	0.1432		
1990	0.2071	0.1703	0.1003	0.1333	0.1317	0.1432		
Sorted re	culta							
Prob.	Peak	96 hr	21 Day	60 Day	90 Day	Yearly		
	064516129		0.4493	0.2156	0.1807	0.1747	0.1595	
	1290322581		0.3198	0.2136	0.1733	0.165	0.1511	
	1935483871		0.2738	0.2093	0.1733	0.1597	0.1502	
			0.2736	0.1685	0.1633	0.1595	0.1502	
	258064516 322580645		0.2345	0.1679	0.1607	0.1567	0.1491	
	387096774		0.2343	0.1668	0.1602	0.1563	0.1462	
			0.2313	0.1647	0.1502	0.1563	0.1459	
	451612903		0.2263	0.1647	0.158	0.1542	0.1456	
	516129032				0.1576	0.1542	0.1454	
	580645161		0.2155	0.1632		0.1519	0.1434	
	64516129	0.344	0.207	0.1627	0.1575	0.1519	0.1433	
	709677419		0.2048	0.1626	0.1553			
	774193548		0.2043	0.1605	0.1547	0.151	0.1428	
	838709677		0.2	0.1599	0.1538	0.1476	0.1384	
	903225806		0.1944	0.1551	0.145	0.1413	0.1344	
	967741936		0.1937	0.1517	0.1387	0.1381	0.1267	
	032258065		0.1903	0.1427	0.1355	0.1329	0.1218	
	096774194		0.1903	0.1326	0.126	0.1226	0.1171	
	161290323		0.182	0.1324	0.1242	0.1207	0.1129	
	225806452		0.1786	0.1296	0.1223	0.1187	0.1118	
	290322581		0.1783	0.1294	0.1207	0.1173	0.1118	
	35483871	0.226	0.1769	0.128	0.1148	0.1127	0.1053	
	419354839		0.1708	0.1227	0.1146	0.1116	0.1046	
	483870968		0.1703	0.1116	0.1044	0.1011	0.09323	
	548387097		0.1528	0.1103	0.09831	0.09501	0.08994	
	612903226		0.1393	0.1096	0.08705	0.08422	0.07496	
	677419355		0.1196	0.1081	0.08083	0.06919	0.05222	
	741935484		0.0819	0.05056	0.04534	0.04232	0.03613	
	806451613		0.0742	0.0419	0.03666	0.03367	0.02877	
	870967742		0.06062	0.03736	0.03212	0.02917	0.02341	
0.967741	935483871	0.09071	0.04127	0.02009	0.01484	0.01197	0.006687	
0.1	0.46485	0.27102	0.18425	0.16317	0.15968	0.15018		
					Average (of yearly av	erages:	0.1120882333333333

Inputs generated by pe5.pl - Novemeber 2006

Data used for this run: Output File: CANursery Metfile: w23188.dvf PRZM scenario: CAnurserySTD_V2.txt ir298.exv EXAMS environment file: Chemical Name: emamectin benzoate Comments Value Units Variable Name Description Molecular weight mwt 964.23 g/mol Henry's Law Const. 3.8e-10 atm-m^3/mol henry Vapor Pressure vapr torr Solubility sol 930 mg/LKd Kd mg/L 265687 Koc Koc mg/L Photolysis half-life kdp Aerobic Aquatic Metabolism 23 days Half-life 215 Halfife days kbacw Halfife 1281 Anaerobic Aquatic Metabolism days Aerobic Soil Metabolism 107.5 days Halfife asm

Hydrolysis:	pH 5	0	days	Half-life
Hydrolysis:	pH7	0	days	Half-life
Hydrolysis:	pH9	0	days	Half-life
Method: CAM	2	integer	See PRZM	f manual
Incorporation Depth:	DEPI	0	cm	
Application Rate:	TAPP	0.017	kg/ha	
Application Efficience	v:	APPEFF	0.95	fraction
Spray Drift	DRFT	0.16	fraction of	application rate applied to pond
Application Date	Date	1-4		dd/mmm or dd-mm or dd-mmm
Interval 1 interval	7	days	Set to 0 or	delete line for single app.
app. rate 1 apprate	0.017	kg/ha		
Interval 2 interval	7	days	Set to 0 or	delete line for single app.
app. rate 2 apprate	0.017	kg/ha		
Interval 3 interval	7	days	Set to 0 or	delete line for single app.
app. rate 3 apprate	0.017	kg/ha		
Interval 4 interval	7	days "	Set to 0 or	delete line for single app.
app. rate 4 apprate	0.017	kg/ha		
Interval 5 interval	7	days	Set to 0 or	delete line for single app.
app. rate 5 apprate	0.017	kg/ha		
Record 17:FILTRA	0.011			
1PSCND	1			
UPTKF	•			
Record 18:PLVKRT				
PLDKRT				
FEXTRC	0.5			
Flag for Index Res. R		IR	Reservoir	
Flag for runoff calc.		total		thly or total(average of entire run)
ring for remoti care.	KOHOFF	Wild	none, mon	mil or minimization of cutties and

stored as FLcucumber.out
Chemical: emamectin benzoate
PRZM environment: FLcucumberSTD.txt modified Tueday, 26 August 2008 at 06:16:38
EXAMS environment: ir298.exv modified Tueday, 26 August 2008 at 06:14:08
Metfile: w12844.dvf modified Tueday, 26 August 2008 at 06:14:22
Water segment concentrations (ppb)

Year	Peak	96 hr	21 Day	60 Day	90 Day	Yearly
1961	0.06718	0.03051	0.02026	0.01175	0.008321	0.003434
1962	0.07737	0.04	0.02954	0.02085	0.01742	0.01211
1963	0.08426	0.04677	0.03902	0.02889	0.02556	0.01992
1964	0.09552	0.05769	0.04766	0.03938	0.03628	0.03122
1965	0.09924	0.0639	0.05266	0.04407	0.0412	0.03661
1966	0.1221	0.07754	0.06104	0.05282	0.04974	0.04654
1967	0.1102	0.07358	0.06341	0.05526	0.05237	0.04973
1968	0.1168	0.08007	0.06993	0.06177	0.05879	0.05493
1969	0.1409	0.09058	0.07363	0.06548	0.06247	0.06022
1970	0.1246	0.08786	0.07766	0.06961	0.06796	0.0658
1971	0.1245	0.08828	0.07634	0.06853	0.06519	0.06369
1972	0.1265	0.08941	0.07951	0.07147	0.0696	0.06652
1973	0.1259	0.08969	0.07736	0.0691	0.06716	0.06513
1974	0.1545	0.1071	0.08059	0.0721	0.07056	0.06609
1975	0.1243	0.088	0.07505	0.067	0.06441	0.06262
1976	0.1246	0.09483	0.07718	0.06909	0.066	0.06405
1977	0.1478	0.0976	0.08323	0.07326	0.06976	0.06741
1978	0.1307	0.09832	0.0828	0.07351	0.07059	0.06853
1979	0.1578	0.1036	0.082	0.07384	0.07086	0.06915
1980	0.129	0.09324	0.0822	0.07439	0.07316	0.07078
1981	0.1291	0.09286	0.08199	0.07301	0.07071	0.0684
1982	0.1671	0.1137	0.08512	0.07753	0.07713	0.07329
1983	0.1738	0.1181	0.09058	0.08315	0.08131	0.07734
1984	0.1364	0.09975	0.08944	0.08193	0.07966	0.0779
1985	0.1363	0.1001	0.08573	0.07772	0.07729	0.07483
1986	0.1492	0.1146	0.08931	0.07978	0.07855	0.07449
1987	0.1349	0.09805	0.08497	0.07724	0.07555	0.07359
1988	0.1327	0.09594	0.08556	0.07751	0.07508	0.07354
1989	0.1322	0.0959	0.08166	0.07335	0.0724	0.06959
1990	0.1291	0.09199	0.07854	0.07053	0.06804	0.06656
Sorted n	esults					
Prob.	Peak	96 hr	21 Day	60 Day	90 Day	Yearly

```
0.09058
                                                 0.08315
                                                           0.08131
                                                                     0.0779
0.032258064516129 0.1738
                              0.1181
0.0645161290322581 0.1671
                              0.1146
                                       0.08944
                                                 0.08193
                                                           0.07966
                                                                     0.07734
                              0 1137
                                       0.08931
                                                 0.07978
                                                           0.07855
                                                                     0.07483
0.0967741935483871 0.1578
0.129032258064516 0.1545
                              0.1071
                                       0.08573
                                                 0.07772
                                                           0.07729
                                                                     0.07449
0.161290322580645 0.1492
                              0.1036
                                       0.08556
                                                 0.07753
                                                           0.07713
                                                                     0.07359
0.193548387096774 0.1478
                              0.1001
                                       0.08512
                                                 0.07751
                                                           0.07555
                                                                     0.07354
0.225806451612903 0.1409
                              0.09975
                                       0.08497
                                                 0.07724
                                                           0.07508
                                                                     0.07329
                              0.09832
                                       0.08323
                                                 0.07439
                                                           0.07316
                                                                     0.07078
0.258064516129032 0.1364
                                                 0.07384
                                                           0.0724
                                                                     0.06959
0.290322580645161
                   0.1363
                              0.09805
                                       0.0828
0.32258064516129
                   0.1349
                              0.0976
                                       0.0822
                                                 0.07351
                                                           0.07086
                                                                     0.06915
                              0.09594
                                                 0.07335
                                                           0.07071
                                                                     0.06853
0.354838709677419 0.1327
                                       0.082
                                                                     0.0684
0.387096774193548 0.1322
                              0.0959
                                       0.08199
                                                 0.07326
                                                           0.07059
0.419354838709677
                   0.1307
                              0.09483
                                       0.08166
                                                 0.07301
                                                           0.07056
                                                                     0.06741
                              0.09324
                                       0.08059
                                                 0.0721
                                                           0.06976
                                                                     0.06656
0.451612903225806 0.1291
                                       0.07951
                                                 0.07147
                                                           0.0696
                                                                     0.06652
                              0.09286
0.483870967741936
                   0.1291
0.516129032258065 0.129
                              0.09199
                                       0.07854
                                                 0.07053
                                                           0.06804
                                                                     0.06609
                              0.09058
                                       0.07766
                                                 0.06961
                                                           0.06796
                                                                     0.0658
0.548387096774194
                   0.1265
                                                           0.06716
                                                                     0.06513
                             0.08969
                                       0.07736
                                                 0.0691
0.580645161290323 0.1259
0.612903225806452 0.1246
                             0.08941
                                       0.07718
                                                 0.06909
                                                           0.066
                                                                     0.06405
0.645161290322581 0.1246
                             0.08828
                                       0.07634
                                                 0.06853
                                                           0.06519
                                                                     0.06369
                                                           0.06441
                                                                     0.06262
                                       0.07505
                                                 0.067
0.67741935483871
                   0.1245
                             0.088
0.709677419354839 0.1243
                             0.08786
                                       0.07363
                                                 0.06548
                                                           0.06247
                                                                     0.06022
                              0.08007
                                       0.06993
                                                           0.05879
                                                                     0.05493
0.741935483870968 0.1221
                                                 0.06177
                                                           0.05237
                                                                     0.04973
0.774193548387097 0.1168
                             0.07754
                                       0.06341
                                                 0.05526
0.806451612903226 0.1102
                             0.07358
                                       0.06104
                                                 0.05282
                                                           0.04974
                                                                     0.04654
                                                           0.0412
                                                                     0.03661
0.838709677419355 0.09924
                             0.0639
                                       0.05266
                                                 0.04407
                                       0.04766
                                                 0.03938
                                                           0.03628
                             0.05769
                                                                     0.03122
0.870967741935484
                   0.09552
0.903225806451613  0.08426
                             0.04677
                                       0.03902
                                                 0.02889
                                                           0.02556
                                                                     0.01992
                                       0.02954
                                                 0.02085
                                                           0.01742
                                                                     0.01211
0.935483870967742 0.07737
                             0.04
0.967741935483871 0.06718
                             0.03051
                                       0.02026
                                                 0.01175
                                                           0.008321 0.003434
```

0.1 0.15747 0.11304 0.088952 0.079574 0.078424 0.074796

Average of yearly averages:

0.0591338

Inputs generated by pe5.pl - Novemeber 2006

Data used for this run:

Interval 4 interval

app. rate 4 apprate

Output File: FLcucumber Metfile: w12844.dvf PRZM scenario: FLcucumberSTD.txt ir298.exv EXAMS environment file: Chemical Name: emamectin benzoate Value Units Description Variable Name Comments Molecular weight mwt 964.23 g/mol atm-m^3/mol Henry's Law Const. henry 3.8e-10 Vapor Pressure vapr torr 93 mg/L Solubility sol mg/L Κd Κd 265687 Koc Koc mg/L Photolysis half-life kdp 23 days Half-life Halfife Aerobic Aquatic Metabolism kbacw 215 days 1281 Halfife Anaerobic Aquatic Metabolism kbacs days Aerobic Soil Metabolism 107.5 days Halfife asm Half-life Hydrolysis: pH 5 0 days Half-life Hydrolysis: pH 7 0 days days Half-life 0 Hydrolysis: pH9 See PRZM manual Method: CAM integer Incorporation Depth: DEP1 cm kg/ha 0.017 Application Rate: TAPP Application Efficiency: **APPEFF** 0.95 fraction DRFT fraction of application rate applied to pond 0.16 Spray Drift Application Date 5-1 dd/mm or dd/mmm or dd-mm or dd-mmm Date Set to 0 or delete line for single app. Interval 1 interval 327 days 0.017 app. rate 1 apprate kg/ha Interval 2 interval days Set to 0 or delete line for single app. 0.017 kg/ha app. rate 2 apprate Set to 0 or delete line for single app Interval 3 interval days 0.017 kg/ha app. rate 3 apprate

davs

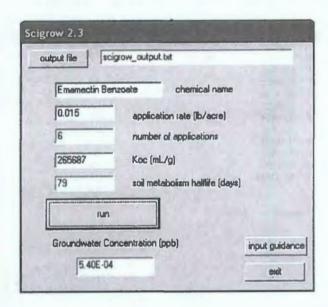
kg/ha

0.017

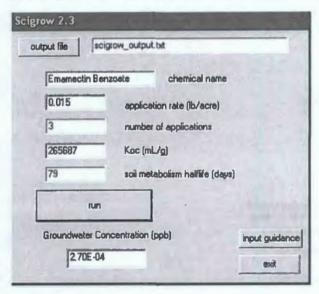
Set to 0 or delete line for single app.

days kg/ha Interval 5 interval Set to 0 or delete line for single app. 0.017 app. rate 5 apprate Record 17: FILTRA IPSCND 1 UPTKF Record 18: PLVKRT PLDKRT FEXTRC 0.5 Flag for Index Res. Run IR Reservoir none, monthly or total(average of entire run) Flag for runoff calc. RUNOFF total

Sci-Grow Ground Water Estimates for Outdoor Ornamentals and Group 9 Cucurbits



Sci-Grow Ground Water Estimates for Pistachios, Tree Nuts, and Pome Fruits





UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY **WASHINGTON D.C., 20460**

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

PC Code: 122806 DP Barcodes: 390789 Date: March 27, 2012

MEMORANDUM

Sell 904 PERS Environmental Fate and Effects Division Review of the Environmental Fate Data for SUBJECT:

Emamectin Benzoate.

John Hebert, Risk Manager TO:

Thomas Harris, Reviewer Registration Division (7505P)

THROUGH: Dana Spatz, Branch Chief

Rosanna Louie-Juzwiak, Risk Assessment Process Leader

Environmental Risk Branch III

Environmental Fate and Effects Division (7507P)

FROM: Tiffany Dowen, Environmental Engineer

Environmental Risk Branch III

Environmental Fate and Effects Division (7507P)

Please find attached the data evaluation records (DER) for the following studies evaluating the ecological fate (Table 1) of emamectin benzoate:

Table 1. Ecological Fate Studies for Emamectin Renzoate

GUIDE- LINE	MRID	STUDY TITLE	EPA CLASSIFICATION	COMMENTS
835.4100	48480101	Aerobic Soil Metabolism	Supplemental	This study is supplemental due to inconclusive formation and decline of transformation products. The study was terminated after only 100 days of incubation, at which time up to 37% of the applied remained. Although a half-life could be determined for the parent, the formation of some of the transformation products appeared to be at their maximum at the

GUIDE- LINE	MRID	STUDY TITLE	EPA CLASSIFICATION	COMMENTS
				termination of the study (NOA-438309, NOA-415693). As a result, the decline and persistence of these degradates could not be determined. The minor transformation products NOA-415692, NOA-419150, and NOA-419153 were not conclusively identified or individually quantified. This can be used quantitatively for the parent compound, but does not meet guideline requirements.
835.4100	48480102	Aerobic Soil Metabolism	Supplemental	This study is supplemental for the Gartenacker and 18 acres soils. The kinetics for the Marsillagues soil are invalid due to the parent compound being present in excess of 76% at the termination of the study. This study provides useful information for the Gartenacker and 18 acres soils, but it is unknown if these soils are representative of U.S. soils. Likewise, multiple degradates in each of the soils were at their maximum or showing an increase in formation at termination of the study. As a result, the decline and persistence of these degradates could not be determined. These values determined for the Gartenacker and 18 acres soils can be used quantitatively, but do not meet the guideline requirements. The data from the Marsillagues soil cannot be used in risk assessments.
835.4100	48480103	Aerobic Soil Metabolism	Supplemental	This study is supplemental because a comparison to soils from the US was not provided. This study was performed on soil in Switzerland. The pesticide use history at the soil source site was not reported, and it was not confirmed that the soil was free of pesticide residues. This study does not meet

GUIDE- LINE	MRID	STUDY TITLE	EPA CLASSIFICATION	COMMENTS
				guideline requirements, but can be used quantitatively in risk assessments.

The above studies were classified by EPA as supplemental. One study (MRID 48480102, was deemed supplemental, but one of the soil metabolism half-lives was invalidated due to the parent compound being present in excess of 76% at termination of the study with increasing formation of degradates. Therefore, the portion of the study referring to the Marsillagues soil cannot be used in risk assessment. The 'supplemental' studies deviated from guideline requirements for a variety of reasons (see **Table 1**). Some of the 'supplemental' studies are considered adequate for quantitative use in risk assessment, while others should not be used quantitatively in risk assessment, as indicated in the tables. If you have any questions regarding these data evaluation records, please do not hesitate to contact us.



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY WASHINGTON D.C., 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

PC Code: 122806

Chemical: Emamectin Benzoate

DP Barcodes: DP 392494, DP 396197

March 15, 2012

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Ecological risk assessment for the new uses of Emamectin Benzoate on Group 9

cucurbit vegetables and outdoor ornamentals [EPA Reg. No. 100-RURR, 100-

904]

TO: Barbara Madden, Team Leader

Andrew Ertman, Reviewer Registration Division (7505P)

Venus Eagle, Product Manager Thomas Harris, Reviewer Registration Division (7505P)

THROUGH: Rosanna Louie-Juzwiak, Risk Assessment Process Leader

Dana Spatz, Branch Chief

Environmental Risk Branch 3

Environmental Fate and Effects Division (7507P)

FROM: Tanja Crk, Biologist

Tiffany Dowen, Environmental Engineer

Environmental Risk Branch 3

Environmental Fate and Effects Division (7507P)

This memorandum summarizes the ecological exposures and potential risks associated with the proposed uses of emamectin benzoate on outdoor ornamentals (EPA Files Symbol 100-RURR) and Group 9 Cucurbit Vegetables (EPA Reg. No. 100-904). The proposed new application rate for outdoor ornamentals and group 9 cucurbits is 4.80 fl oz of product per acre (0.015 pound of active ingredient per acre [lb a.i./A]) with 6 applications per season, 7 days apart. The maximum seasonal application rate is 0.094 lb a.i./A.

Summary of Risk Conclusions

Proposed Cucurbit and Ornamental Uses

EFED's assessment of the proposed emamectin benzoate uses indicate that there are LOC exceedances for listed and non-listed marine/estuarine invertebrates on an acute (RQs: 0.44 to 5.28) and chronic basis (RQs: 1.17 to 6.84), and freshwater invertebrates on an acute basis (RQs: 0.05 to 0.21) for listed species for most modeled scenarios. The Oregon nursery standard scenario did not lead to exceedances of the LOC for listed freshwater invertebrates on an acute basis (RQ 0.02) and non-listed marine/estuarine invertebrates on an acute basis (RQ 0.44; an LOC exceedance for listed species).

Acute risk to listed and non-listed birds (RQs: 0.11-0.75) and mammals (RQs: 0.12-0.58) as well as chronic risk to mammals (RQs: 1.31-11.35) is expected as a result of emamectin benzoate use on ornamentals and cucurbits.

No terrestrial plant data have been submitted for emamectin benzoate. As a result, RQs were not calculated for this taxonomic group. In the absence of data, risk to terrestrial plants cannot be precluded.

The acute contact toxicity value for honeybees is an LD₅₀ of 0.0035 µg a.i./bee (MRID 42851530), which is highly toxic. Based on a foliage residue study, emamectin benzoate can remain lethal to honeybees for 8-24 hours post-application (i.e., 0.015 lb a.i./A spray). Based on these honeybee studies, and the potential emamectin benzoate residues that can occur from the proposed ornamentals and cucurbits uses, EFED is concerned about effects on terrestrial invertebrates.

Emamectin benzoate exists in three different ionic forms, based on dissociation constants at pH 4.2 (benzoic acid) and pH 7.6 (methylamino). Given varying reported pH values in aquatic studies, it is uncertain which biologically available chemical form may be more toxic. As emamectin benzoate's solubility and hydrophobicity are influenced by pH, toxicity may also be affected by pH, and no data evaluating the potential relationship between pH and toxicity, or moiety-specific toxicity data, have been submitted. In the absence of moiety- or degradate-specific data, the total toxic residues approach was used and all moieties were assumed to be of equal toxicity. The EPA identified four degradates of concern based on structural similarity to emamectin benzoate that are formed via photolysis:

- (8,9-Z)-4"-epimethylamino-4"-deoxy avermectin B1 (8,9 ZMA isomer);
- 4"-epiamino-4"-deoxyavermectin B1 (AB);
- avermectin B1 monosaccharide (MAB); and
- 4"-epi-(N-formyl)-4"-deoxyavermectin B1 (FAB)

These degradates were assumed to be of equal toxicity to the parent compound.

Suggested Label Language Revisions

Currently proposed label language for honeybees (EPA Reg. No. 100-RURR, cucurbit and ornamental uses):

"This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area."

Proposed revision:

"This product is highly toxic to bees if exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or other plants, for up to 24 hours after application. To reduce potential exposure to pollinators that may be visiting the treatment area, do not apply this product or allow drift to blooming, pollen-shedding, or nectar producing parts of plants during this time period."

Proposed label language addition to ornamental uses label (100-RURR), which is currently part of the cucurbits label (100-904):

"This pesticide is toxic to fish, birds, mammals, and aquatic invertebrates. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate."

Previous Risk Conclusions

A number of risk assessments have been conducted for emamectin benzoate since the new chemical review completed in 2000 (D226628): new use reviews in 2002¹, 2005², 2008³ and 2009⁴, and several Section 18 reviews⁵. Primary risk conclusions identified in previous assessments included potential risks to aquatic and terrestrial invertebrates and mammals.

The principal risks that have been identified previously include risk to estuarine and freshwater invertebrates and small herbivorous and insectivorous mammals at levels of concern (LOC) to the EPA. Potential risk to saltwater fish and insects has also been identified as a concern in these assessments. Chronic risk to mammals was identified in 2002 (DP279840 and 279841) and 2005 (DP309154), and quantified in 2008 (DP 345948).

¹DP barcode 279840 and 279841 (cole crops, leafy vegetables, cotton, and tobacco).

²DP barcode 309154, Pome fruits

³ DP Barcode 345948 Tree nuts and pistachios

⁴ DP barcode 351736 Tree Injection

⁵ DP barcodes include D223875, D223876, D239671, D239672; D255357, D279840, and D279841

Data Gaps

Most required studies for emamectin benzoate have been submitted and found to be acceptable or supplemental. For a comprehensive description and justification of data requested, see the most recent problem formulation for Registration Review document (i.e., section entitled 'Anticipated Data Needs' in Preliminary Problem Formulation for the Environmental Fate, Ecological Risk, Endangered Species, and Drinking Water Exposure Assessments for Emamectin Benzoate, DP Barcode D385989, June 23, 2011) and Addendum to the Emamectin benzoate Problem Formulation (DP Barcode D397515, January 23, 2012). A summary is provided below:

The following studies were requested in previous new use assessments (DP 309154, S3NU on pome fruits; D381025, S3NU on tree injection Dec. 1, 2010) as well as a part of the registration review of emamectin benzoate.

- Non-GLN Chronic Sediment Toxicity Study

 Emamectin benzoate is expected to partition to and persist in the sediment and is very
 highly toxic to aquatic invertebrates and highly toxic to insects. Therefore, there may be
 potential risk to sediment-dwelling organisms; submission of a chronic sediment study
 would be valuable to this assessment. Until the final OCSPP guidelines for chronic
 sediment toxicity tests are published, the registrant should submit a protocol to EFED for
 approval prior to test initiation.
- Non-GLN Acute Oral Honeybee Study
 Submission of an acute oral study in bees would be valuable to this assessment given the high degree of toxicity of emamectin benzoate to bees demonstrated in the contact studies. Although emamectin benzoate has been shown to dissipate from foliage relatively rapidly, it also enters the plant where it forms a reservoir. This reservoir provides extended efficacy, but may also result in increased potential for exposure to the pesticide via the oral route. Emamectin may persist when it is attenuated from sunlight. Therefore, potential for exposure may be extended in some locations. Given that OCSPP guidelines for acute oral studies on bees are not available, the registrant should submit a protocol to EFED for approval prior to test initiation.
- OCSPP 850.4100 Terrestrial Plant Toxicity Study, Tier I (Seedling Emergence)
- OCSPP 850.4150 Terrestrial Plant Toxicity Study, Tier I (Vegetative Vigor)

 Terrestrial plant toxicity data have not been submitted. Vegetative vigor and seedling
 emergence data are needed to assess potential risk to terrestrial plants. In the absence of
 these data, risk cannot be precluded. However, given the risk estimates for aquatic plants
 for the proposed uses (on ornamentals and cucurbits) of emamectin benzoate whereby
 risk to aquatic plants is expected to be low, it is likely that risk to terrestrial plants may
 be low as well. As a result, the submission of the data may have a low impact to risk
 conclusions for these proposed uses.

The following studies were requested as part of the registration review of emamectin benzoate.

- OCSPP 850.2100 Avian Oral Toxicity (Passerine)

 An avian acute oral toxicity test in passerine species is required. Passerines are the most common birds (in terms of numbers and number of species) in the United States. Many utilize agricultural fields, forests, residential areas and surrounding areas, and, therefore, have the potential to be exposed to pesticides used in agricultural, forest, and residential settings. It is likely that passerines are more likely to be exposed to emamectin benzoate than upland game species and waterfowl. Passerines are smaller and have a higher energy requirement than larger-sized birds. As such, passerines may be more sensitive than other birds, such as the tested mallard duck which has already been found to be sensitive to emamectin benzoate at levels that exceed Agency LOCs for the proposed uses (on ornamentals and cucurbits) of emamectin benzoate. The registrant should submit a protocol to EFED for approval prior to test initiation.
- OCSPP 850.1075 Fish Acute Toxicity Study
 There is need for an additional acute warm water fish study with requested analytical sampling (i.e. centrifugation or filtration), preferably with bluegill sunfish. Given that test results for the already submitted bluegill sunfish study (MRID 42743602) are unreliable, that OCSPP Guidance 850.1075 and CFR Part 158 requires a cold water freshwater (e.g., rainbow trout) and a warm water freshwater species, and the potential for variable toxicity across species, it is recommended that an acute warm water fish study be provided, preferably with bluegill sunfish. In the absence of an additional bluegill sunfish study, data available on the rainbow trout (a cold water species) will be used for risk estimation. Given the risk estimates for rainbow trout (acute) and fathead minnow (chronic) for the proposed uses (on ornamentals and cucurbits) of emamectin benzoate whereby risk to freshwater fish is expected to be low, it is likely that risk to bluegill sunfish may be low as well; however, this is an uncertainty. Nevertheless, given this information it is possible that the submission of additional data may have a low impact to risk conclusions for these proposed uses.

EPA is considering requesting the following studies as part of the registration review of emamectin benzoate, and will be seeking additional input and guidance on these studies, and on the topic of pesticide effects on pollinators in general, from the FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel (SAP). In the absence of these data and until further guidance is developed on evaluating risk for the honeybee/non-target terrestrial invertebrates, a screening level hazard assessment has been conducted and labeling statement recommendations are included this new use assessment.

- OCSPP 850.3040 Field Testing for Pollinators
- Non-GLN Pollinator Larval Toxicity Study
- Non-GLN Lab Pollinator Chronic Feeding Study
- Non-GLN Residues in Pollen and Nectar / Field Residue Analysis Study

I. Use Characterization

Emamectin benzoate is an avermectin class insecticide developed for the control of lepidopteran insects. This class of pesticide consists of homologous semi-synthetic macrolides that are derived from the natural fermentation products of *Streptomyces* bacteria. It kills insects by disrupting neurotransmitters, causing irreversible paralysis. It is more effective when ingested, but it also is somewhat effective on contact. When sprayed to foliage, emamectin benzoate penetrates the leaf tissue and forms a reservoir within treated leaves, which provides residual activity against foliage-feeding pests that ingest the substance when feeding.

Emamectin benzoate is currently registered for use on fruiting vegetables, brassica head and stem vegetables, leafy vegetables, pome fruits, tree nuts, and pistachios. Current end use products include an emulsifiable concentrate (Proclaim 0.16 EC), a water soluble concentrate (Proclaim 5 SG), and a tree injection (ProclaimTM). It is applied by ground equipment or aerially as a foliar spray, or injected into a tree's vascular system.

The proposed label for emamectin does not give the application rate for the new uses on group 9 cucurbits and outdoor ornamentals in lb a.i./A, but in fluid ounces (fl. oz.) of product per acre. Therefore, this had to be converted to lb a.i./A. Please see **Table 1** below for the rates for the proposed uses from labels 100-904 and 100-RURR.

	Table 1: Proposed uses	of Emamectin Benzoate or	n Outdoor Ornamentals and	Group 9 Cucurbits		
Use Label (DP Bercode)	Maximum Single application rate	Maximum Number of Applications	Minimum Interval between Applications	Seasonal Maximum Application Rate	Percent a.i.	
Outdoor Ornamentals 100-RURR (396195)	0.015 lb a.i. /A	6	7 days	0.094 lb a.i./A	5%	
Group 9 Cucurbits 100-904 (392511)	0.015 lb a.i. /A	6	7 days	0.094 lb a.i/A	5%	

The label gives the maximum application rate in oz of product/A.

II. Environmental Fate and Ecological Effects Characterization

The environmental fate and toxicity of emamectin benzoate have been discussed in depth in EPA's ecological problem formulation in support of registration review; refer to the *Preliminary Problem Formulation for the Environmental Fate, Ecological Risk, Endangered Species, and Drinking Water Exposure Assessments for Emamectin Benzoate*, DP Barcode D385989, June 23, 2011.

a. Environmental Fate Characterization

Emamectin benzoate consists of a mixture of at least 90% 4"-epi-methylamino-4"deoxyavermectin B_{la} and a maximum of 10% 4"-epi-methylamino-4"-deoxyavermectin B_{lb} benzoate. The available chemical properties and environmental fate data are primarily on the B_{la} component; because both the B_{la} and B_{lb} components have very similar structures, their physicochemical properties, fate, and toxicity profiles are assumed to be similar.

Based on available data, emamectin benzoate is less persistent in aerobic soil environments (half-lives range from 50.2 days to 193.4 days) than in anaerobic soil environments (427 days). Emamectin benzoate is stable to hydrolysis, but is susceptible to photolysis. The primary environmental dissipation pathway is expected to be through photolysis on soil (half-life 5 days).

Mobility studies conducted with emamectin benzoate indicate that the parent compound and its degradates are expected to be relatively immobile in the environment due to a high degree of sorption to soil particles (K_d 219 to 2037). Therefore, most of the emamectin benzoate that enters the terrestrial environment is expected to remain at the site of application until it degrades or is transported via soil erosion. For this reason, high levels of parent and/or transformation products are not expected to enter surface water through runoff or to leach into ground water. Emamectin benzoate's low vapor pressure and Henry's law constant suggest that volatility from soil and water, respectively, will be low.

Some of emamectin benzoate's properties are pH dependent. For example, its water solubility is 320 mg/L at pH 5, 93 mg/L at pH 7, and 0.1 mg/L at pH 9. Similarly, its log K_{ow} is 5.0 at pH 7 and 5.9 at pH 9.

b. Ecological Effects Data

The following is a summary of the available terrestrial and aquatic organism data used to evaluate the proposed uses. A detailed summary of the available terrestrial and aquatic ecotoxicity data for emamectin benzoate is provided in **Appendix 1**.

Terrestrial Organisms

Birds

Representative avian acute oral (14-day LD₅₀: 46 mg a.i./kg-bw; MRID 42743601) and sub-acute dietary (8-day LC₅₀: 570 mg a.i./kg-diet; MRID 42851528) study results indicate the sensitivity of the mallard duck to technical grade emamectin benzoate is high and moderate on an acute basis, respectively. Representative avian 2-generation reproduction (NOAEC: 40 mg a.i./kg-diet; MRID 44007910) study results indicate no effect in the mallard duck. Three additional studies (MRID 42868905, 42851527, and 44007911) with the Northern bobwhite quail indicate reduced sensitivity to emamectin benzoate relative to the mallard.

Mammals

Emamectin benzoate is highly toxic to mammals on an acute basis; the mouse study (MRID 42743612) indicated that the male ($^{\circ}$ LD₅₀: 22 mg a.i./kg-bw) was more sensitive than the female ($^{\circ}$ LD₅₀: 31 mg a.i./kg-bw) and that additional toxic signs were tremors, ataxia (*i.e.*, loss of muscle coordination), bradypnea (*i.e.*, abnormally slow breathing rate), and loss of the righting reflex. Emamectin benzoate is also toxic on a chronic basis; treatment-related toxicity was observed in the 2-generation reproduction rat study (NOAEL: 0.6 mg/kg-bw; MRID 42851511). For additional information on the specific effects to mammals observed in these studies, and the potential for heightened sensitivities (e.g., neurological effect) from emamectin benzoate to mammalian populations lacking adequate P-glycoprotein expression, refer to **Appendix 1**.

Terrestrial invertebrates

Emamectin benzoate is highly toxic to bees on an acute contact basis (96-hr LD₅₀: $0.0035 \,\mu g$ a.i./bee; MRID 42851530) and foliar residues can remain lethal for 8-24 hours post-application (MRID 43393006, based on a spray application rate of $0.015 \, lb$ a.i./A).

Terrestrial plants

No terrestrial plant data have been submitted for emamectin benzoate; therefore, there is uncertainty as to the potential effects emamectin benzoate may have on non-target terrestrial plants.

Aquatic Organisms

Acute: Fish, invertebrates, and aquatic phase amphibians

Emamectin benzoate is categorized as highly toxic to freshwater fish (rainbow trout, 96-hr LC₅₀: 174 μ g a.i./L; MRID 42851529), moderately toxic to saltwater fish (sheepshead minnow, 96-hr LC₅₀ 1430 μ g a.i./L; MRID 43393003), very highly toxic (waterflea, 48-hr EC₅₀: 1.0 μ g a.i./L MRID 42743603; mysid, 96-hr LC₅₀: 0.04 μ g a.i./L MRID 43393001) and highly toxic (eastern oyster, 96-hr EC₅₀: 490 μ g a.i./L MRID 43393002) to aquatic invertebrates. To date, there are no available toxicity data to assess potential risk to sediment dwelling organisms. Based on the expected affinity of emamectin benzoate to sediment and the sensitivity of aquatic organisms to the compound, there is the potential for effects on sediment-dwelling organisms.

In addition to the trout acute toxicity study, there are also two additional freshwater fish studies (fathead minnow, MRID 43850106; and, bluegill sunfish, MRID 42743602) of comparable (i.e., highly toxic), but slightly lower toxicities than for trout, 96-hour LC₅₀ 194 µg total/L and 180 µg a.i./L, respectively. Furthermore, they are supplemental studies: in the fathead minnow study suspended particulates were not removed (via filtration or centrifugation) prior to extraction and chemical analysis; in the bluegill study the test material concentrations fluctuated excessively during the study, which would not permit accurate measures of toxicity. Given that test results for the submitted bluegill sunfish study (MRID 42743602) are unreliable, that OCSPP Guidance 850.1075 and CFR Part 158 requires a cold water freshwater (trout) and a warm water freshwater species, and the potential for variable toxicity across species, it is recommended that an acute warm water fish study be provided, preferably with bluegill sunfish. The rainbow trout study provides a preliminary estimate of effect to freshwater fish species, but the bluegill sunfish may be found to be either more or less sensitive to emamectin benzoate, which can only be confirmed by additional testing.

An important uncertainty is that of the effect of pH on toxicity (brought up in memo dated August 29, 1997, DP Barcode: D228080). Emamectin benzoate exists in three different ionic forms, based on dissociation constants at pH 4.2 (benzoic acid) and pH 7.6 (methylamino). The ionic form of benzoic acid predominating below pH 4.2 is not within normal biological range of aquatic habitats; hence, only two chemical forms are of toxicological concern. Between pH 4.2 and 7.6, greater than 50% of the methylamine moiety is a protonized amine. About 90% protonization of this chemical occurs at pH 6.7 and decreases to 50% at pH 7.6. The third form of emamectin benzoate occurs at pH levels greater than pH 7.6 predominantly as a nonprotonized methylamine. Given varying reported pH values in aquatic studies, it is uncertain which biologically available chemical form may be more toxic. At pH 7, emamectin benzoate has an octanol/water partition coefficient (log P) value of 5.0. Chemicals with a log P of 5 are a concern for adsorption to particulates. Both water solubility and the octanol water partition coefficient (log Pow) change with pH (i.e., water solubility decreases sharply and log P increases dramatically). Solubility and hydrophobicity are greatly influenced by pH. Therefore, toxicity may also be affected by pH, and no data evaluating the potential relationship between pH and toxicity, or moiety-specific toxicity data, have been submitted. All moieties are assumed to be of equal toxicity in this assessment. As a result, it is possible if one moiety is more toxic or less

toxic than another, the risk could be under- or over-estimated, respectively, for aquatic organisms.

Chronic: Fish, invertebrates, and aquatic phase amphibians

A freshwater fish early life-stage test using the TGAI (fathead minnow, NOAEC: $6.5 \mu g$ a.i./L MRID 43850107) suggests that emamectin benzoate affects larvae survival and fish growth at concentrations between 6.5 and $12 \mu g$ a.i./L. A chronic toxicity study in saltwater fish has not been submitted; therefore, the chronic toxicity of emamectin benzoate to saltwater fish was estimated using an acute-to-chronic ratio (ACR) derived for fathead minnows (96-hr LC₅₀ of 194 μg total/L [MRID 43850106] \div NOAEC of $6.5 \mu g$ a.i./L [MRID 43850107] = 30 μg a.i./L; dividing the 96-hour LC₅₀ of 1430 μg a.i./L [sheepshead minnow, MRID 43393003] by the ACR leads to a chronic endpoint, NOAEC, estimate for the sheepshead minnow of 48 μg a.i./L).

It is uncertain to what extent the fathead minnow acute endpoint is applicable for this ACR calculation. The LC₅₀ was extrapolated from a single partial mortality of 5% and test concentrations in the study (MRID 43850106) are uncertain, because water samples were not filtered or centrifuged and extracted prior to chemical analysis to remove particulates to which emamectin benzoate may adhere. Results reported in the fish early life study (MRID 43850107) demonstrate that emamectin benzoate readily sorbs to particulates, organic matter and glass surfaces necessitating the use of centrifugation prior to analytical determination. Application of this ACR derived for fathead minnows assumes that the ACR is conserved across fish species. If the ACR in saltwater fish is higher or lower than the ACR derived for fathead minnows, then toxicity could be under- or over-estimated, respectively. Since the bioavailable (or, completely dissolved) concentration is not known for the acute study, the concentration is presented as a 'total' residue, which may underestimate the potential toxicity value for the organism that is exposed.

A waterflea life-cycle study using the TGAI (NOAEC: $0.088~\mu g$ a.i./L; MRID 43393004) suggests that emamectin benzoate affects egg production, young survival, and growth at concentrations between 0.088 and $0.16~\mu g$ a.i./L. Two supplemental estuarine/marine invertebrate life-cycle toxicity tests using the TGAI were submitted (MRID 44305601, 45833001). MRID 45833001 produced the lowest NOAEC of $0.0087~\mu g$ a.i./L; the LOAEC was $0.013~\mu g$ a.i./L based on reduced growth. However, emamectin concentrations were considerably lower after Day 14 of the study. Had the exposure concentrations been maintained at a constant level during the entire 28-day study duration, effects may have occurred at or below the identified NOAEC. Therefore, the 28-day mean concentration can be used to calculate risk quotients; however, the mean emamectin benzoate concentration achieved during the latter part of the study ($0.0049~\mu g$ a.i./L at the mean measured NOAEC of $0.0087~\mu g$ a.i./L) could represent a lower bound NOAEC and can be used for risk characterization for the mysid.

Aquatic plants

Two aquatic plant studies were submitted. One study was submitted for non-vascular (freshwater algae, 5-day EC₅₀>3.9 µg a.i./L; MRID 43850108) plant species and one study was

submitted for vascular (duckweed, 14-day EC₅₀>94 µg a.i./L; MRID 43850109) plant species. The EC₅₀ values are greater than the highest concentration tested. There was a 13% reduction in algal growth at the highest concentration tested in the freshwater algae study. In both studies, the endpoints are based on initial measured test concentrations. According to a memo dated August 29, 1997 (DP Barcode: D228080), uncertainties exist about the measured test concentrations of these two aquatic studies, to the point where filtration and centrifugation methods are encouraged in future aquatic studies with emamectin benzoate. Additional concerns about toxicity and pH effects on solubility, partitioning, and ionic form of emamectin benzoate in aquatic environments are also discussed.

III. Exposure Estimates and Analysis

The application rate, applications per season, and reapplication intervals are used to estimate exposure concentrations (EECs), which are then compared to the toxicity data (Appendices 2 and 4, respectively).

In the absence of moiety- or degradate-specific data, the total toxic residues approach was used; the environmental fate data parameters for modeling were determined using the *Guidance for Selecting Input Parameters in Modeling the Environmental Fate and Transport of Pesticides*, Version 2.1, October 22, 2009 and the draft Guidance for Modeling Pesticides Total Toxic Residues (TTR) May 20, 2009.

Half-lives for the total residues of toxicological concern are calculated by adding the residues of the parent compound, with residues from the degradates of concern (in terms of percent of the applied radiation) for each sampling interval. These totals are converted into natural logs, and plotted against time. The slope of the regression line from that plot is used to calculate the new half-life (ln(2)/k; when k is the slope of the regression line).

The EPA identified four degradates of concern based on structural similarity to emamectin benzoate that are formed via photolysis (MARC memo references: D238206, September 2, 1997; D255357, August 20, 2001; D277085, August 20, 2001):

- (8,9-Z)-4"-epimethylamino-4"-deoxy avermectin B1 (8,9 ZMA isomer);
- 4"-epiamino-4"-deoxyavermectin B1 (AB);
- avermectin B1 monosaccharide (MAB); and
- 4"-epi-(N-formyl)-4"-deoxyavermectin B1 (FAB)

Aquatic Exposures

The EECs in surface water concentrations were estimated with the Tier II PRZM (Version 3.12.2) and EXAMS (version 2.98.04.06) models linked by the program PE5 (Version 01 compiled 07/23/07). PRZM simulates pesticide fate and transport as a result of leaching, direct spray drift, runoff and erosion from an agricultural field. The EXAMS model simulates pesticide loading via runoff, erosion, and spray drift into a "standard" farm pond. Detailed description, documentation, and direct links for running these models can be found in:

http://www.epa.gov/oppefed1/models/water/index.htm. The chemical properties for emamectin benzoate, and input values used for PRZM/EXAMS, are summarized in Appendix 2. The full PRZM/EXAMS output file is in Appendix 4.

Previously, only one soil metabolism value was available to determine the soil metabolism half-life. Submitted with this new use were three new aerobic soil metabolism studies (MRID 48480101, 48480102, 48480103). These studies were deemed supplemental because foreign soils were used without indication that they are representative of US soils. One soil was deemed invalid for use because the study was not run long enough to determine a proper half-life. In prior assessments, the calculated aerobic soil half-life input value was 579 days, and 1,158 days for aerobic aquatic half-life. When considering the additional aerobic soil metabolism half life values, the new values are 107.5 days for the aerobic soil half-life input, and 215 days for the aerobic aquatic half-life). The method for determining the half-lives was consistent with the Input Parameter Guidance

(http://www.epa.gov/oppefed1/models/water/input_parameter_guidance.htm). For more information on the model inputs see Appendix 2.

The maximum peak, 21-day, and 60-day means for the outdoor ornamental and group 9 cucurbit uses are summarized in Table 2. For the outdoor ornamentals, the California nursery scenario produced the highest peak concentration (0.211 μ g/L), and the highest 21-day (0.059 μ g/L) and 60-day (0.052 μ g/L) means. For the Group 9 cucurbits, the Florida cucumber scenario resulted in the peak concentration (0.053 μ g/L), and the 21-day (0.026 μ g/L) and 60-day (0.018 μ g/L) means. The PRZM/EXAMS scenarios and respective EECs are summarized in Table 2.

Crop Group	Maximum Application Rate	Total (season or crop)	Minimum Application Interval	Scenario (State crop)	Application date	Application Method		EECs (µg/L)	
	lba.i./acre	Iba.i./acre	(days)	Scenario	(mn-day)		Peak	21. day day 0.059 0.00 0.023 0.00	day
			-	CAnurserySTD	1-Apr		0.211	0.059	0.052
				FLnurserySTD	2-Jan		0.071	0.023	0.021
Outdoor	0.016			MInurserySTD	2-Jan	4 1-1	0.059	0.033	0.032
Ornamentals	0.015	6	7	NJnurserySTD	2-Jan	Aerial	0.085	0.037	0.036
4 - 7 - 4				ORnurserySTD	2-Jan		0.017	0.010	0.010
				TNnurserySTD	15-Apr	Y	0.117	0.046	0.045
Group 9 Cucurbits	0.015	6	7	FLcucumberSTD	5-Dec***	Aerial	0.053	0.026	0.018

*Values in bold are the most conservative values.

Terrestrial Exposures

Terrestrial wildlife exposure estimates are typically estimated for birds and mammals following the methods of Hoerger and Kenaga (1972) as modified by Fletcher et al. (1994). The

^{**}Application method for this label includes ground, airblast, and aerial. To be conservative, the aerial application method was evaluated.

*** The date of the first application for the Florida cucurbit scenario for foliar application suggests a start date of December 5th. However, since there are 6 applications with 7 day intervals, that pushes the 6th application into the next calendar year. Currently, PRZM/EXAMs cannot handle calculating applications going from one calendar year to the next. To attempt to determine the EECs for that time period (since weather data is based on the time of application as well as location etc.), the first application was made in January, and the remaining applications took place in December.

conceptual framework for this method of estimating terrestrial exposure assumes that organisms are exposed to a single pesticide residue via dietary routes in a specific exposure scenario.

Table 3 summarizes the terrestrial EECs for the proposed new uses. An application rate of 0.015 lb a.i./A was considered in T-REX (v1.4.1); 6 applications with a 7 day interval. The EECs were converted to an oral dose and compared with the oral toxicity data. The risk assessment for emamectin benzoate uses upper bound (i.e., 90th percentile) predicted residues as the measure of exposure. The predicted upper bound residues that may be expected to occur immediately following application to ornamentals and cucurbits are presented in Table 3.

USE	DIETARY-BASED¹ EECs	KENAGA VALUES	
	CASHAV .	Upper Bound	
Maximum A	Application rate 0.015 lb a.i./A, 6 apps with a 7	7 day interval	
	Short Grass	15.71	
Ornamentals & Cucurbits	Tall Grass	7.20	
Omamentals & Cucurons	Broadleaf Plants/Small Insects	8.83	
	Fruits/Pods/Seeds/Large Insects	0.98	

TerrPlant (Version 1.1.2) is used to calculate EECs for non-target plant species inhabiting dry and semi-aquatic areas. No terrestrial plant data have been submitted for emamectin benzoate; therefore, TerrPlant was not run for this assessment.

IV. Risk Estimation /Description

Risk characterization integrates EECs and toxicity estimates to determine whether the proposed uses pose risk to non-target species above levels of concern (LOC). In a deterministic approach, an exposure estimate is divided by a single point estimate of toxicity to calculate a risk quotient (RQ). The RQ is then compared to LOCs, which serve as criteria for categorizing potential risk to non-target organisms (see Appendix 3).

Non-target Aquatic Animals and Plants

Acute and chronic RQs calculated for fish (freshwater and estuarine/marine), aquatic invertebrates (freshwater and estuarine/marine), and RQs for aquatic plants (vascular and non-vascular) are given in Appendices 1 and 5. Acute risk quotients were ≤ 0.01 for freshwater fish, and marine/estuarine fish. Acute fish RQs were less than the LOC for endangered species (0.05). Chronic RQs for freshwater fish and marine/estuarine fish were between ≤ 0.01, below the LOC of 1.0. Acute RQs for aquatic invertebrates ranged from 0.05 to 0.21 for freshwater species and 1.33 to 5.28 for marine/estuarine species. For both uses, RQs for marine/estuarine species exceeded the LOC for endangered species and non-listed species and only for endangered species for freshwater invertebrates. Chronic RQs for aquatic invertebrates ranged from 0.21 to 0.68 for freshwater species and 2.09 to 6.84 for marine/estuarine species. The RQs for freshwater invertebrates were below the chronic LOC of 1.0, but marine/estuarine invertebrates were all

above the LOC. RQs for non-vascular aquatic plants were <0.01; RQs for vascular aquatic plants were <0.01. The aquatic RQs that exceeded the LOCs for aquatic organisms were for the following: listed/non-listed marine/estuarine invertebrates for all of the modeled scenarios on an acute basis, listed marine/estuarine invertebrates for all of the modeled scenarios on a chronic basis, and listed freshwater invertebrates for all scenarios on an acute basis.

Non-target Terrestrial Animals and Plants

For birds, dose-based acute RQs that exceeded Agency LOCs ranged from 0.11 to 0.75; however, dietary-based RQs ranged from <0.01 to 0.03, and chronic dietary-based RQs ranged from 0.02 to 0.39. For mammals, acute dose-based RQs that exceeded EPA's LOCs ranged from 0.12 to 0.58. Chronic dietary-based RQ that exceeded the LOC was 1.31 for short grass, and the chronic dose-based RQs that exceeded the LOCs ranged from 2.38 to 11.35. All studies used for the RQ calculations indicated adverse effects to the test organisms except for the avian reproduction study on the mallard duck (see **Appendix 1**; MRID 44007910); LOC exceedances were not observed for birds on a chronic basis. Given the RQ calculations and exceedances (see **Appendix 5**), acute risk to non-target listed and non-listed birds and mammals, as well as chronic risk to mammals, are expected as a result of emamectin benzoate use on ornamentals and cucurbits.

No terrestrial plant data have been submitted for emamectin benzoate. As a result, RQs were not calculated for this taxonomic group. In the absence of data, risk to terrestrial plants cannot be precluded. However, submission of seedling emergence and vegetative vigor studies would reduce uncertainty in characterizing risk for terrestrial plants.

The acute contact toxicity value for honeybees is an LD₅₀ of 0.0035 μ g a.i./bee (MRID 42851530), which is highly toxic. Risk estimations for terrestrial invertebrates are not routinely conducted. A residue on foliage study indicates that emamectin benzoate will remain lethal to honeybees for 8-24 hours post-application (i.e., 0.015 lbs a.i./A spray). Based on these honeybee studies, there is concern about potential adverse effects to terrestrial invertebrates as a result of emamectin benzoate use on ornamentals and cucurbits.

Incident Reports

Three incidence databases are available: 1) maintained and catalogued by EFED in the Ecological Incident Information System v. 2.1.1 (EIIS), which was last updated Oct. 15, 2010 but contains incident reports since 1994; 2) the American Bird Conservancy and USEPA program maintaining the Avian Incident Monitoring System (AIMS), which was last updated June 2005; and, 3) the Incident Data System (IDS), a component of the PRISM database, which was checked for incidences occurring in the last three years.

No incidents have been reported (i.e., no records were found) in which emamectin benzoate has been associated with some type of environmental effect. This is the case for all three incident databases searched. The absence of documented incidents does not necessarily mean that such incidents did not occur. Mortality incidents must be seen, reported, investigated, and submitted

to the Agency in order to be recorded in the incident databases. In addition, incident reports for non-target organisms typically provide information only on mortality events and plant damage. Sublethal effects in organisms such as abnormal behavior, reduced growth and/or impaired reproduction are rarely reported, except for phytotoxic effects in terrestrial plants.

LOCATES Output

LOCATES (v.2.2) was run using the following crop listings: [for cucurbits] cucumbers and pickles, okra, bittermelons, muskmelons and pepinos, cantaloupe, pumpkins, squash-summer, squash-winter, watermelons; [for ornamentals] Christmas trees, Christmas trees cut, floriculture crops. Tables 4a and 4b provide a summary of the LOCATES output. However, in addition to this information, the LOCATES output includes a comprehensive listing of species scientific names and species counts specific for each state; this additional information is available upon request.

Table 4	la. Number	r of En	dangered Spe	cies Pote	ntially	Exposed to E	mamectir	Benzoate v	vith the Pro	posed U	ses
	Mammal	Bird	Amphibian	Reptile	Fish	Crustacean	Bivalve	Gastropod	Arachnid	Insect	Dicot
Counties	947	334	152	254	787	74	544	50	5	32	917
Species	35	8	21	20	111	21	71	24	11	13	655
States	43	16	12	30	40	13	30	12	2	10	48

Table 4b. Number of Endangered Species Potentially Exposed to Emamectin Benzoate with the Proposed Uses									
if the	Monocot	Ferns	Conf/Cycds	Coral	Lichen				
Counties	520	54	8	30	22				
Species	67	27	3	2	2				
States	45	10	3	3	5				

APPENDIX 1.
Toxicological Endpoints and Summary of Risks

Assessment Endpoint	Measures of Effect	Species	Toxicity Value	Endpoint	Reference / Study classification
Birds: Abundance (i.e., survival, reproduction, and growth) of individuals and populations	Avian acute oral LD ₅₀ 14-days	Mallard duck (Anas platyrhynchos)	LD ₅₀ : 46 mg a.i./kg-bw NOAEC:<12 mg a.i./kg-bw ¹	Lethality Reduced bw gain and clinical signs of neurotoxicity were observed at all tested concentrations.	MRID 42743601 Acceptable Highly taxic [†]
	Avian sub- acute dietary LC ₅₀ 8-days	Mallard duck (Anas platyrhynchos)	LC ₅₀ : 570 mg a.i./kg-diet NOAEC: 20 mg a.i./kg-diet	Lethality Clinical signs of neurotoxicity were observed at >20 mg a.i./kg- diet	MTID 42851528 Acceptable Moderately toxic ^A
	Avian reproduction NOAEL 2-generation	Mallard duck (Anas platyrhynchos)	NOAEC: 40 mg a.i./kg-diet LOAEC>40 mg a.i./kg-diet	No adverse effects observed at doses tested	MRID 44007910 Supplemental
Mammals: Abundance (i.e., survival, reproduction, and growth) of individuals and populations	Mammalian acute oral LD ₅₀ ◆	Laboratory mouse (Mus musculus) (study wt ave@ day 0 for d mice = 28.9 g)	♂ LD ₅₀ : 22 mg a.i./kg-bw ♀ LD ₅₀ : 31 mg a.i./kg-bw	Lethality	MRID 42743612 Acceptable Highly toxic†
	Mammalian acute inhalation toxicity LC ₅₀	Rat	LC ₅₀ > 5.0 mg/L (for MK-0243 0.16 lbs/gal EC formulation and the vehicle control EC)	Thin appearance, rough coat, hunched posture, nasal and ocular discharge, dyspnea, tremors, lethargy, and dehydration. Of the 5 mortalities, histopathology revealed necrotizing rhinitis of the nose and congestion, edema, and diffuse alveolar hemorrhage of the lungs.	MRID 42743608 Acceptable Toxicity Category IV
		Rat	dLC ₅₀ > 1.049 mg/L 0.239<♀LC ₅₀ <0.506 mg/L (for technical, 96.2%a.i.)	Mortality Salivation, reduced stability, hunched posture, shaking, piloerection, upper respiratory tract irritation.	MRID 47002107 Acceptable Toxicity Category II
		No Data	No Data	No Data	MRID 47153907 Waived
		Rat	GLC ₅₀ > 2.54 mg/L QLC ₅₀ > 2.54mg/L (for formulation, 4.0%a.i.)	No Mortality. Weight gain, one ♂ had red ocular discharge, one ♀ had irregular respiration/hypoactive.	MRID 47309305 Acceptable Toxicity Category IV

Assessment Endpoint	Measures of Effect	Species	Toxicity Value	Endpoint	Reference / Study classification
	Mammalian reproductive NOAEL 2- generation •	Sprague- Dawley Rat (Rattus norvegicus)	NOAEL: 0.6 mg/kg- bw/day LOAEL=1.8 mg/kg/day	Based on decreased fecundity and fertility indices and clinical signs (tremors and hind limb extension) in offspring of both generations.	MRID 42851511 Acceptable
Insect: Survival of populations	Honey bee acute contact LD ₅₀ 96-hour	Honey bee (Apis mellifera)	LD ₅₀ 3.5 ng a.i./bee (0.0035 µg a.i. /bee) NOAEC = 0.8 ng a.i./bee (0.0008 µg a.i. /bee)	Lethality	MRID 42851530 Acceptable Highly toxic ⁸
	Residues on foliage 24-hour	Honey bee (Apis mellifera)	Sprayed at 0.015 lbs ai/A remain lethal to honeybees for 8 to 24 hours post-application At 3-hr, 99.6% died At 8-hr, 46.1% died At 24-hr, 2.5% died	Lethality	MRID 43393006 Acceptable
Terrestrial plants: Survival and growth	Seedling emergence EC ₂₅ Seedling emergence NOAEC Vegetative vigor EC ₂₅ Vegetative vigor NOAEC	No data	No data	No data	No data

Reduced body weight and clinical signs of neurotoxicity was observed at all dosages. The NOAEC for mortality was 12 mg a.i./kg-bw ² Considered supplemental since LOAEC values were not determined.

^A Acute Dietary (avian): Based on LC₅₀ (mg/kg) <50 very highly toxic; 50-500 highly toxic; 501-1000 moderately toxic; 1001-5000 slightly toxic; >5000 practically nontoxic

Based on acute contact LD₅₀ (µg a.i./bee) <2 highly toxic; 2-10.99 moderately toxic; ≥11 practically non-toxic

[†] Acute Oral (avian/mammal): Based on LD₅₀ (mg/kg) <10 very highly toxic; 10-50 highly toxic; 51-500 moderately toxic; 501-2000 slightly toxic; >2000 practically nontoxic

The mouse study (MRID 42743612) indicated that the male was more sensitive than the female and that additional toxic signs were tremors, ataxia (i.e., loss of muscle coordination), bradypnea (i.e., abnormally slow breathing rate), and loss of the righting reflex. Treatment-related toxicity was observed in the 2-generation reproduction rat study (MRID 42851511), whereby the rat exposed to emamectin benzoate (B1, benzoate salt) included decreased body weight gain and neuronal degeneration in the brain and spinal cord in both sexes and generations, decreased fecundity and fertility indices, and tremors and hind limb extension in the offspring of both generations. Several populations of mammals lacking adequate P-glycoprotein (P-gp) expression including CF-1 mice, a small population of humans, and collie dogs are considered highly sensitive to the neurological effects of emamectin (Lankas et al. 1997, Habashi 2006, Kerb 2005). P-gp resides in the plasma membrane and actively transports (Marzolini et al. 2004) foreign substances from within the cell out for excretion outside the body; without its activity a buildup of foreign chemicals could occur in the brain, gonads, and fetus. It is uncertain which additional populations of mammals are particularly sensitive to emamectin due to inadequate expression of P-gp.

Assessment Endpoint	Measures of Effect	Species	Toxicity Value	Study classification (Selection basis)	Reference
	Freshwater fish acute LC ₅₀ 96-hr	Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)	LC ₅₀ : 174 µg a.i./L NOAEC: 30 µg a.i./L	NOAEC based on 20% mortality at 49 μg a.i./L	MRID 42851529 Acceptable Highly taxic [†]
Freshwater fish: Survival and reproduction of individuals and communities	Freshwater fish early life-stage NOAEC	Fathead Minnow (Pimephales promelas)	NOAEC: 6.5 μg a.i./L LOAEC: 12 μg a.i./L	Reproduction; growth 74% reduction in larvae survival 9% reduction in total length 27% reduction in wet wt. 26% reduction in dry wt. 21% reduction in biomass	MRID 43850107 Acceptable
Freshwater invertebrates: Survival and	Freshwater invertebrate acute EC ₅₀ 48-h	Waterflea ² (Daphnia magna) Flow-through	EC ₅₀ : 1.0 μg a.i./L NOAEC: 0.3 μg a.i./L	Immobilization 10% immobilization occurred at 0.47µg a.i./L	MRID 42743603 Acceptable Very highly toxic†
reproduction of individuals and communities	Freshwater invertebrate life cycle NOAEC	Waterflea (Daphnia magna) Flow-through	NOAEC: 0.088 μg a.i./L LOAEC: 0.16 μg a.i./L	Reproduction; growth Egg production, young survival, and growth were affected.	MRID 43393004 Acceptable
Estuarine and marine fish: Survival and	Estuarine and marine acute LC ₅₀ 96-h	Sheepshead minnow (Cyprinodon variegatus)	LC ₅₀ : 1430 μg a.i./L NOAEC: 860 μg a.i./L	NOAEC based on 60% mortality at the 1430 μg a.i./L	MRID 43393003 Acceptable Moderately toxic [†]
reproduction of individuals and communities	Estuarine and marine fish early life-stage NOAEC	No data	NOAEC: 48 μg a.i./L	No specific endpoint	Acute to Chronic Ratio ¹
Estuarine and marine invertebrates: Survival and	Estuarine and marine invertebrate acute EC ₅₀ 96-h	Eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) (shell deposition) Flow-through	EC ₅₀ : 490 μg a.i./L		MRID 43393002 Acceptable Highly toxic [†]
reproduction of individuals and communities		Mysid (Americamysis bahia) Flow-through	LC ₅₀ : 0.04 μg a.i./L NOAEC: 0.018 μg a.i./L	NOAEC was based on 10% mortality at 0.026 µg a.i./L	MRID 43393001 Acceptable Very highly toxic [†]

Assessment Endpoint	Measures of Effect	Species	Toxicity Value	Study classification (Selection basis)	Reference
	Estuarine and marine invertebrate life cycle NOAEC	Mysid ⁴ (Americamysis bahia) Flow-through	NOAEC: 0.0087 μg a.i./L LOAEC: 0.013 μg a.i./L	Reproduction; growth Reduced growth	MRID 45833001 Supplemental ³
Aquatic plants: Standing crop or	Non-vascular Freshwater green algae, cyanobacteria or diatom EC ₅₀ 5-day	Freshwater green algae Selenastrum capricornutum Static	EC ₅₀ > 3.9 µg a.i./L NOAEC ≥ 3.9 µg a.i./L *Values based on initial measured test concentrations	Cell density A 13% reduction in algal growth was observed at 3.9 μg a.i./L.	MRID 43850108 Acceptable
biomass and growth	Vascular Freshwater EC ₅₀ 14-day	Duckweed Lemna gibba Static	EC ₅₀ >94 µg a.i/L NOAEC ≥ 94 µg a.i/L *Values based on initial measured test concentrations	Frond biomass	MRID 43850109 Acceptable

¹ No chronic toxicity data available for estuarine/marine fish; therefore, chronic toxicity values estimated via acute to chronic ratio.

²An additional acute waterflea study was submitted (MRID 44007901) with an EC₅₀ >728 μg a.i./L, presumably on a degradate of emamectin benzoate (see May 8, 1998 memo: D226628, D227718, D228127, D231325, D238388).

*To convert µg a.i./L to mg a.i./L, multiply µg a.i./L value by 0.001.

³ Highly erratic test concentrations were observed throughout the study. Measurements were made of dissolved and sorbed material; thus, true dissolved concentrations and toxicity parameters may be lower than reported. Test concentrations decreased over time; as a result, mean-concentrations from days 1 to 14 and from days 15 to 28 were used to bracket the NOAECs. The 28-day mean measured NOAEC is reported. Also, as a result, had the exposure concentrations been maintained at a constant level during the entire 28-day study duration, effects may have occurred at or below the identified NOAEC.

⁴ An additional chronic mysid study was submitted (MRID 44305601) with a NOAEC = 0.018 μg a.i./L (LOAEC of 0.028 μg a.i./L) also on the TGAI. Adult survival and length were adversely affected. However, the test concentrations varied considerably over the duration of the study and the study was also classified supplemental.

Based on EC₅₀ (mg/L): < 0.1 very highly toxic; 0.1-1 highly toxic; >1-10 moderately toxic; >10-100 slightly toxic; >100 practically nontoxic.

APPENDIX 2. Summary of Environmental Fate Data and Model Input Parameters for Emamectin Benzoate.

Environmental Fate Characterization

Based on acceptable and supplemental data, emamectin benzoate is not persistent in aerobic environments, but is persistent in anaerobic environments. Emamectin benzoate is also stable to hydrolysis, but is not persistent in photolysis studies. The compound is also considered a systemic insecticide that is stable within the plant matter (USEPA 1994). A summary of the environmental fate properties may be found in Table 5 below.

Fate Properties and Model Input Parameters for Emamectin Benzoate

Property	Value	Reference
Molecular Weight	964	New Chemical Review (D226628, 2000)
CAS number	Emamectin: 148477-71-8 (formerly 123997-28-4), Emamectin Benzoate: 155569-91-8 (formerly 137512-74-4, 179607-18-2)	New Chemical Review (D226628, 2000), http://www.alanwood.net/pesticides/derivatives/emame ctin%20benzoate.html, http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi- bin/sis/search/f?/temp/~I9D6iR:1
Water solubility; (pH 7)	93 mg/L	Product Chemistry; MRID 44883704;
Vapor pressure	3x10 ⁻⁸ Torr	New Chemical Review (D226628, 2000); (25°C)
log K _{ow}	5.0 (pH 7)	New Chemical Review (D226628, 2000)
Henry's law constant	3.8 x 10 ⁻¹⁰ atm m ³ /mol	Product Chemistry; MRID 44883705
Hydrolysis half-life	t 1/2 = Stable	MRID 42743642; (pH 7)
Aqueous photolysis half-life	t ½ = 23 days	MRID 43850114 (natural sunlight - maximum value)
Soil photolysis half-life	t ½ = 5 days	MRID 43404302; (uncorrected for dark controls)
Aerobic soil metabolism half-life	t ½ = 107.5 days	MRID 43404303 (193.4), 48480101 (75.3, 78.8), 48480102 (60.8, 35.9), 48480103 (57.8, 50.2); per Input Parameter Guidance.
Anaerobic aquatic metabolism half-life	t 1/2 = 1281 days	MRID 43850116 (Anaerobic soil half-life value: 427 days x 3 = 1281 days); per Input Parameter Guidance.
Aerobic aquatic metabolism half- life	t 1/2 = 215 days	Aerobic soil half-life value: 107.5 times 2 per Input Parameter Guidance.
Adsorption coefficient Kee	265,687 (average)	MRID 428515-26; K _{oc} = 279,000 - 730,000 - 25,382 - 28,365)
Bioconcentration factor (BCF)	69	MRID 434930-05; (whole fish)

Emamectin benzoate consists of a mixture of at least 90% 4"-epi-methylamino-4"-deoxyavermectin B_{1a} and a maximum of 10% 4"-epi-methylamino-4"-deoxyavermectin B_{1b} benzoate. The available chemical properties and environmental fate data are primarily on the B_{1a} component; therefore, there is some uncertainty on the fate of the B_{1b} component. However, both components have very similar structures; therefore, their physicochemical properties, fate, and toxicity profiles are assumed to be similar. Some of emamectin benzoate's properties are pH dependent. For example, its water solubility is 320 mg/L at pH 5, 93 mg/L at pH 7, and 0.1 mg/L at pH 9. Similarly, its log Kow is 5.0 at pH 7 and 5.9 at pH 9. Therefore, its properties may be altered by pH. Emamectin benzoate's low vapor pressure and Henry's law constant suggest that volatility from soil and water, respectively, will be low.

The Agency has identified four degradates of concern based on structural similarity to emamectin benzoate that are formed via photolysis:

- (8,9-Z)-4"-epimethylamino-4"-deoxy avermectin B1 (8,9 ZMA isomer);
- 4"-epiamino-4"-deoxyavermectin B1 (AB);
- avermectin B1 monosaccharide (MAB); and
- 4"-epi-(N-formyl)-4"-deoxyavermectin B1 (FAB)

These degradates will be included in the risk assessment for emamectin benzoate and are assumed to be of equal toxicity to the parent compound. The total toxic residues approach will be used for determining the Environmental fate data parameters for modeling using the Guidance for Selecting Input Parameters in Modeling the Environmental Fate and Transport of Pesticides, Version 2.1, October 22, 2009 and the draft Guidance for Modeling Pesticides Total Toxic Residues (TTR) May 20, 2009.

Half-lives for the total residues of toxicological concern are calculated by adding the residues of the parent compound, with residues from the degradates of concern (in terms of percent of the applied radiation) for each sampling interval. These totals are converted into natural logs, and plotted against time. The slope of the regression line from that plot is used to calculate the new half-life (ln(2)/k; when k is the slope of the regression line).

Terrestrial Environments. Mobility studies conducted with emamectin benzoate indicate that the parent compound and its degradates would be expected to be relatively immobile in the environment due to a high degree of sorption to soil particles (K_d 219 to 2037). Therefore, most of the emamectin benzoate that enters the terrestrial environment is expected to remain at the site of application until it degrades or is transported via soil erosion. For this reason, high levels of parent and/or transformation products are not expected to enter surface water through runoff or to leach into ground water. The low emamectin benzoate vapor pressure suggests that volatilization from soil is expected to be minimal. Emamectin benzoate is resistant to microbial degradation (half-life 193 days) and hydrolysis (stable), and is expected to be persistent when it is attenuated from light. The primary environmental dissipation pathway of emamectin benzoate is expected to be through photolysis on soil (half-life 5 days); however, degradation within injected trees has not been evaluated.

Aqueous Environments. Emamectin benzoate is expected to enter the water primarily through soil erosion or treated materials falling into bodies of water. Once in an aquatic system, emamectin benzoate is likely to remain bound to sediment or suspended particles. It does not hydrolyze in water at pH 5 to 8, but slowly hydrolyzes at pH 9 (half-life 20 weeks). Its low Henry's Law constant suggests that volatilization from water is likely to be negligible. Although emamectin benzoate degrades rapidly through aqueous photolysis, other than in oligotrophic systems (clear, shallow water bodies with low in organic matter content), aqueous photolysis is not likely to significantly contribute to the degradation of emamectin benzoate. Although emamectin benzoate appears to not be expected to bioconcentrate to any appreciable extent (whole fish BCF = 69), the K_{ow} (log $K_{ow} > 5$) suggests the potential for bioaccumulation.

APPENDIX 3.

Risk Characterization

Risk characterization integrates EECs and toxicity estimates to determine whether the proposed emamectin uses pose risk to non-target species at levels of concern to the Agency. In a deterministic approach, a single point estimate of toxicity is divided by an exposure estimate to calculate a risk quotient (RQ). The RQ is then compared to Agency LOCs, which serve as criteria for categorizing potential risk to non-target organisms. LOCs currently address the following risk presumption categories:

Risk presumptions for terrestrial animals

Risk Presumption	Risk Quotient (RQ)	Level of Concern (LOC)	
	Birds		
Acute Risk	EEC1/LC50	0.5	
Acute Restricted Use	EEC/LC ₅₀ or LD ₅₀ < 50 mg/kg	0.2	
Acute Endangered Species	EEC/LC ₅₀	0.1	
Chronic Risk	EEC/NOAEC	1	
	Wild Mammals		
Acute Risk	EEC/LC ₃₀	0.5	
Acute Restricted Use	EEC/LC ₅₀ or LD ₅₀ < 50 mg/kg	0.2	
Acute Endangered Species	EEC/LC ₅₀	0.1	
Chronic Risk	EEC/NOAEC	1	

¹ abbreviation for Estimated Environmental Concentration (ppm) on avian/mammalian food items

Risk presumptions for aquatic animals

Risk Presumption	RQ	LOC
Acute Risk	EEC1/LC30 or EC30	0.5
Acute Restricted Use	EEC/LC ₅₀ or EC ₅₀	0.1
Acute Endangered Species	EEC/LC30 OF EC50	0.05
Chronic Risk	EEC/NOAEC	1

¹ EEC = (ppm or ppb) in water

Risk presumptions for plants

risk presumptions for plants			
Risk Bresumption	RQ		
Plant Inh	abiting Terrestrial and Semi-Aquatic Areas		
Acute Risk	EEC¹/EC25	1	
Acute Endangered Species	EEC/EC ₆₅ or NOAEC	1	
Aquatic Plants			
Acute Risk	EEC ² /EC ₃₀	1	
Acute Endangered Species	EEC/ECes or NOAEC	1	

¹ EEC = lbsa.i./A; ² EEC = (ppb or ppm) in water

The risk estimation presents risk quotients calculated for emamectin and the LOCs (if any) that are exceeded. Further discussion of the risk quotients and uncertainties in the assessment is presented in the risk description for each taxa assessed.

APPENDIX 4.

PRZM/EXAMS output files

Outdoor Ornamentals:

Peak

0.548387096774194 0.1213

0.580645161290323 0.1191 0.612903225806452 0.1183

stored as CANursery.out
Chemical: emamectin benzoate
PRZM environment: CAnurserySTD.txt modified Tueday, 26 August 2008 at 05:16:36
EXAMS environment: pond298.exv modified Tueday, 26 August 2008 at 05:14:08
Metfile: w23188.dvf modified Tueday, 26 August 2008 at 05:15:38
Water segment concentrations (ppb)

96 hr 21 Day 60 Day 90 Day Yearly

1961	0.0631	0.01719	0.004988	0.002325	0.001674	0.0006751	
1962	0.1129	0.03609	0.01144	0.0083	0.007734		
1963	0.1191	0.03743	0.0157	0.01148	0.01025	0.007758	
1964	0.0432	0.01898	0.01203	0.01131	0.01113	0.01077	
1965	0.1432	0.06403	0.03192	0.02426	0.02047	0.01488	
1966	0.152	0.06187	0.03278	0.02617	0.02501	0.02191	
1967	0.1218	0.05469	0.03386	0.02995	0.02827	0.02693	
1968	0.04515	0.03271	0.02933	0.02925	0.02897	0.02776	
1969	0.2024	0.07305	0.03976	0.03507	0.03399	0.03107	
1970	0.1213	0.05413	0.03684	0.0336	0.03307	0.03145	
1971	0.07575	0.0478	0.03564	0.03428	0.03413	0.03312	
1972	0.1183	0.05831	0.04052	0.03635	0.03435	0.03274	
1973	0.05673	0.03823	0.03472	0.0346	0.0345	0.03335	
1974	0.2121	0.08071	0.04572	0.03817	0.03675	0.03539	
1975	0.08127	0.04871	0.04103	0.04004	0.03959	0.03755	
1976	0.1397	0.06968	0.04621	0.0416	0.04124	0.03877	
1977	0.4261	0.1417	0.06595	0.05389	0.05149	0.04598	
1978	0.1495	0.07147	0.04949	0.0473	0.04703	0.04529	
1979	0.09121	0.06278	0.05002	0.04902	0.04844	0.04585	
1980	0.1334	0.07136	0.05376	0.05091	0.04995	0.04674	
1981	0.2018	0.08374	0.05224	0.04653	0.046	0.04414	
1982	0.1047	0.05904	0.04933	0.04761	0.04694	0.04516	
1983	0.09967	0.05894	0.04985	0.04825	0.04784	0.04508	
1984	0.1362	0.06551	0.04826	0.04207	0.04185	0.04067	
1985	0.2481	0.094	0.06006	0.04994	0.04604	0.04202	
1986	0.1383	0.07033	0.05215	0.05016	0.04944	0.04661	
1987	0.1304	0.06979	0.05414	0.05112	0.04948	0.04797	
1988	0.1801	0.1054	0.06513	0.05808	0.05659	0.05273	
1989	0.1288	0.06829	0.0518	0.05156	0.05141	0.04959	
1990	0.08393	0.05836	0.05096	0.04991	0.04962	0.04747	
Sorted res	ults						
Prob.	Peak	96 hr	21 Day	60 Day	90 Day	Yearly	
0.0322580	64516129	0.4261	0.1417	0.06595	0.05808	0.05659	0.05273
0.0645161	290322581	0.2481	0.1054	0.06513	0.05389	0.05149	0.04959
0.0967741	935483871	0.2121	0.094	0.06006	0.05156	0.05141	0.04797
0.1290322	58064516	0.2024	0.08374	0.05414	0.05112	0.04995	0.04747
0.1612903	22580645	0.2018	0.08071	0.05376	0.05091	0.04962	0.04674
	87096774		0.07305	0.05224	0.05016	0.04948	0.04661
	51612903		0.07147	0.05215	0.04994	0.04944	0.04598
0.2580645	16129032	0.1495	0.07136	0.0518	0.04991	0.04844	0.04585
	80645161		0.07033	0.05096	0.04902	0.04784	0.04529
	4516129		0.06979	0.05002	0.04825	0.04703	0.04516
	09677419		0.06968	0.04985	0.04761	0.04694	0.04508
	74193548		0.06829	0.04949	0.0473	0.04604	0.04414
	38709677		0.06551	0.04933	0.04653	0.046	0.04202
	03225806		0.06403	0.04826	0.04207	0.04185	0.04067
	67741936		0.06278	0.04621	0.0416	0.04124	0.03877
	32258065		0.06187	0.04572	0.04004	0.03959	0.03755
0 5483870	06774104	0 1213	0.05904	0.04103	0.03817	0.03675	0.03530

0.05904

0.05894

0.05836

0.04103

0.04052

0.03976 0.03507

0.03817

0.03635

0.03675

0.0345

0.03539

0.03335

0.03312

```
0.645161290322581 0.1129
                              0.05831
                                        0.03684
                                                  0.0346
                                                             0.03413
                                                                      0.03274
                                        0.03564
                                                                      0.03145
0.67741935483871
                    0.1047
                              0.05469
                                                  0.03428
                                                            0.03399
0.709677419354839 0.09967
                              0.05413
                                        0.03472
                                                   0.0336
                                                             0.03307
                                                                       0.03107
0.741935483870968 0.09121
                              0.04871
                                        0.03386
                                                  0.02995
                                                            0.02897
                                                                      0.02776
0.774193548387097 0.08393
                              0.0478
                                         0.03278
                                                  0.02925
                                                             0.02827
                                                                       0.02693
                              0.03823
0.806451612903226 0.08127
                                        0.03192
                                                  0.02617
                                                             0.02501
                                                                       0.02191
0.838709677419355 0.07575
                              0.03743
                                         0.02933
                                                   0.02426
                                                             0.02047
                                                                       0.01488
                                         0.0157
                                                                      0.01077
0.870967741935484 0.0631
                              0.03609
                                                  0.01148
                                                             0.01113
0.903225806451613 0.05673
                              0.03271
                                        0.01203
                                                   0.01131
                                                             0.01025
                                                                       0.007758
0.935483870967742 0.04515
                              0.01898
                                        0.01144
                                                  0.0083
                                                             0.007734
                                                                      0.006331
0.967741935483871 0.0432
                              0.01719
                                        0.004988 0.002325 0.001674 0.0006751
0.1
          Average of yearly averages:
                                                                                 0.0345251366666667
Inputs generated by pe5.pl - Novemeber 2006
Data used for this run:
Output File: CANursery
Metfile: w23188.dvf
PRZM scenario:
                    CAnurserySTD.txt
EXAMS environment file:
                              pond298.exv
Chemical Name:
                    emamectin benzoate
                                        Value
Description
                    Variable Name
                                                  Units
                                                            Comments
                                        g/mol
Molecular weight
                              964.23
                    mwt
Henry's Law Const.
                    henry
                              3.8c-10
                                        atm-m^3/mol
Vapor Pressure
                    vapr
                                        torr
Solubility sol
                    93
                              mg/L
Kd
          Κd
                              mg/L
                    265687
Koc
          Koc
                              mg/L
Photolysis half-life
                                                  Half-life
                   kdp
                              23
                                        days
Aerobic Aquatic Metabolism
                                                            Halfife
                              kbacw
                                        215
                                                  days
Anaerobic Aquatic Metabolism
                                        1281
                                                            Halfife
                              kbacs
                                                  days
Aerobic Soil Metabolism
                                        107.5
                                                  days
                                                            Halfife
                              asm
Hydrolysis:
                    pH 5
                              0
                                                  Half-life
                                        days
                    pH 7
Hydrolysis:
                              0
                                        days
                                                  Half-life
Hydrolysis:
                    pH9
                              0
                                        days
                                                  Half-life
Method: CAM
                              integer
                                        See PRZM manual
Incorporation Depth:
                   DEPI
                                        cm
                                        kg/ha
Application Rate:
                    TAPP
                              0.017
Application Efficiency:
                              APPEFF
                                        0.99
                                                  fraction
Spray Drift
                    DRFT
                              0.01
                                        fraction of application rate applied to pond
Application Date
                    Date
                              1-4
                                        dd/mm or dd/mmm or dd-mm or dd-mmm
Interval 1 interval
                                        Set to 0 or delete line for single app.
                              davs
app. rate 1 apprate
                    0.017
                              kg/ha
Interval 2 interval
                                        Set to 0 or delete line for single app.
                              days
app. rate 2 apprate
                   0.017
                              kg/ha
Interval 3 interval
                                        Set to 0 or delete line for single app.
                              days
app. rate 3 apprate
                    0.017
                              kg/ha
Interval 4 interval
                              davs
                                        Set to 0 or delete line for single app.
                    0.017
app. rate 4 apprate
                              kg/ha
Interval 5 interval
                                        Set to 0 or delete line for single app.
                              davs
                   0.017
app. rate 5 apprate
                              kg/ha
Record 17: FILTRA
         IPSCND 1
         UPTKF
Record 18:PLVKRT
         PLDKRT
         FEXTRC 0.5
Flag for Index Res. Run
                              IR
                                        EPA Pond
Flag for runoff calc. RUNOFF none
                                        none, monthly or total(average of entire run)
stored as FLNursery.out
Chemical: emamectin benzoate
PRZM environment: FLnurserySTD.txt
                                        modified Tueday, 26 August 2008 at 05:16:38
EXAMS environment: pond298.exv
                                        modified Tueday, 26 August 2008 at 05:14:08
Metfile: w12839.dvf modified Tueday, 26 August 2008 at 05:14:20
```

Water segment concentrations (ppb)

1	'ear	Peak	96 hr	21 Day	60 Day	90 Day	Yearly		
	961	0.02529	0.008815	0.004156	0.003208	0.003072	0.001975		
	962	0.02035	0.009917	0.006138	0.005495	0.005333	0.004154		
	963	0.03012	0.01273	0.008099	0.007103	0.006874	0.006059		
	964	0.06212	0.02223	0.01168	0.01018	0.009951	0.008217		
	965	0.0457	0.02077	0.01287	0.01217	0.01184	0.01032		
	966	0.04472	0.0261	0.01612	0.01532	0.01499	0.0135		
	967	0.05552	0.02943	0.01839	0.01664	0.01615	0.01493		
	968	0.0473	0.02479	0.0202	0.01973	0.0193	0.01735		
	969	0.03186	0.02142	0.01918	0.01871	0.0186	0.01733		
	970	0.03160	0.02634	0.02107	0.01919	0.01869	0.01783		
		0.03628	0.0234	0.01924	0.01919	0.018	0.01726		
	971				0.01939		0.01725		
	972	0.05639	0.02935	0.02039	0.01939	0.01914	0.01773		
	973	0.0359	0.02248	0.01961	0.01813	0.01779	0.01722		
	974	0.05047	0.0257	0.01847		0.01738			
	975	0.02366	0.0176	0.01669	0.01644	0.01619	0.0155		
	976	0.04117	0.02241	0.01717	0.01622	0.01609	0.01541		
	977	0.1335	0.04625	0.02341	0.02111	0.02027	0.0176		
	978	0.02481	0.01965	0.01807	0.01787	0.01769	0.01676		
	979	0.1443	0.04934	0.02417	0.0204	0.01972	0.01758		
	980	0.04617	0.02518	0.02037	0.01936	0.01912	0.01832		
	981	0.0464	0.0297	0.02084	0.02001	0.01951	0.01838		
	982	0.07169	0.03235	0.0219	0.02081	0.02052	0.01904		
	983	0.03586	0.02465	0.01978	0.01932	0.01909	0.01852		
	984	0.05939	0.03274	0.02239	0.02074	0.02041	0.01906		
1	985	0.0406	0.02644	0.02276	0.02129	0.02099	0.01932		
1	986	0.04619	0.02804	0.02213	0.02113	0.02093	0.01988		
1	987	0.04574	0.02513	0.02002	0.01917	0.01897	0.01843		
1	988	0.03472	0.023	0.01984	0.0189	0.01881	0.01783		
1	989	0.03908	0.02301	0.01945	0.0182	0.0179	0.01709		
1	990	0.04938	0.02498	0.01944	0.01829	0.01824	0.01747		
9	orted rest	alte							
	rob.	Peak	96 hr	21 Day	60 Day	90 Day	Yearly		
		64516129	0.1443	0.04934	0.02417	0.02129	0.02099	0.01988	
		290322581		0.04625	0.02341	0.02113	0.02093	0.01932	
		935483871		0.03274	0.02276	0.02111	0.02052	0.01906	
		58064516	0.06212	0.03235	0.02239	0.02081	0.02041	0.01904	
		22580645	0.05939	0.0297	0.02213	0.02074	0.02027	0.01852	
	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF	87096774	0.05639	0.02943	0.0219	0.0204	0.01972	0.01843	
		51612903	0.05552	0.02935	0.02107	0.02001	0.01951	0.01838	
		16129032	0.05047	0.02804	0.02084	0.01973	0.0193	0.01832	
		80645161	0.04962	0.02644	0.02039	0.01939	0.01914	0.018	
	.3225806		0.04938	0.02634	0.02037	0.01936	0.01912	0.01783	
		09677419	0.0473	0.0261	0.0202	0.01932	0.01909	0.01783	
		74193548	0.0464	0.0257	0.02002	0.01919	0.01897	0.01775	
		38709677	0.04619	0.02518	0.01984	0.01917	0.01881	0.0176	
-	************			0.02513	0.01978	0.01917	0.01869	0.01758	
		03225806	0.04617	and the same of the same		0.01871	0.0186	District Control of the Control of t	
		67741936		0.02498	0.01961			0.01747	
		32258065	0.0457	0.02479	0.01945	0.01829	0.01824		
- 0		96774194	0.04472	0.02465	0.01944	0.0182	0.018	0.01726	
-		61290323	0.04117	0.0234	0.01924	0.01815	0.0179	0.01722	
_		25806452	0.0406	0.02301	0.01918	0.01807	0.01779	0.01709	
		90322581	0.03908	0.023	0.01847	0.01787	0.01769	0.01676	
-	.6774193		0.03628	0.02248	0.01839	0.01739	0.01738	0.01672	
		19354839	0.0359	0.02241	0.01807	0.01664	0.01619	0.0155	
-		83870968	0.03586	0.02223	0.01717	0.01644	0.01615	0.01541	
-		48387097		0.02142	0.01669	0.01622	0.01609	0.01493	
0	.8064516	12903226	0.03186	0.02077	0.01612	0.01532	0.01499	0.0135	
		77419355	0.03012	0.01965	0.01287	0.01217	0.01184	0.01032	
0	.8709677	41935484	0.02529	0.0176	0.01168	0.01018	0.009951	0.008217	
0	.9032258	06451613	0.02481	0.01273	0.008099	0.007103	0.006874	0.006059	
0	.9354838	70967742	0.02366	0.009917	0.006138	0.005495	0.005333	0.004154	
0	.9677419	35483871	0.02035	0.008815	0.004156	0.003208	0.003072	0.001975	
		0.070722	0.032701	0.022723	0.02108	0.020509	0.019058		
0).1	0.070733	0.032/01	0.022123	0.02100		f yearly av	erages:	
							- 3 3		

0.0155825

Inputs generated by pe5.pl - Novemeber 2006

```
Data used for this run:
 Output File: FLNursery
 Metfile: w12839.dvf
 PRZM scenario:
                     FLnurserySTD.txt
 EXAMS environment file:
                                pond298.exv
 Chemical Name:
                     emamectin benzoate
 Description
                     Variable Name
                                          Value
                                                    Units
                                                               Comments
Molecular weight
                     mwt
                                964.23
                                          g/mol
Henry's Law Const.
                     henry
                                3.8e-10
                                          atm-m^3/mol
 Vapor Pressure
                     vapr
                                          torr
Solubility sol
                     93
                                mg/L
Kd
           Kd
                                mg/L
                     265687
                               mg/L
Koc
           Koc
Photolysis half-life
                     kdp
                                23
                                                    Half-life
                                          days
Aerobic Aquatic Metabolism
                               kbacw
                                                               Halfife
                                          215
                                                    days
Anacrobic Aquatic Metabolism
                               kbacs
                                          1281
                                                     days
                                                               Halfife
Aerobic Soil Metabolism
                                          107.5
                                                               Halfife
                               asm
                                                    days
                     pH 5
Hydrolysis:
                                          days
                                                     Half-life
Hydrolysis:
                     pH7
                               0
                                          days
                                                    Half-life
Hydrolysis:
                     pH9
                               0
                                          days
                                                    Half-life
Method: CAM
                               integer
                                          See PRZM manual
Incorporation Depth: DEPI
                                          cm
                     TAPP
                               0.017
Application Rate:
                                          kg/ha
                               APPEFF
                                          0.99
Application Efficiency:
                                                    fraction
Spray Drift
                     DRFT
                               0.01
                                          fraction of application rate applied to pond
Application Date
                     Date
                                          dd/mm or dd/mmm or dd-mmm
                               2-1
Interval | interval
                     7
                               days
                                          Set to 0 or delete line for single app.
                               kg/ha
app. rate 1 apprate
                     0.017
Interval 2 interval
                               days
                                          Set to 0 or delete line for single app.
                     0.017
app. rate 2 apprate
                               kg/ha
Interval 3 interval
                               days
                                          Set to 0 or delete line for single app.
app. rate 3 apprate
                     0.017
                               kg/ha
Interval 4 interval
                                         Set to 0 or delete line for single app.
                               days
app. rate 4 apprate
                     0.017
                               kg/ha
Interval 5 interval
                                          Set to 0 or delete line for single app.
                               days
app. rate 5 apprate
                    0.017
                               kg/ha
Record 17: FILTRA
          IPSCND 1
          UPTKF
Record 18: PLVKRT
          PLDKRT
          FEXTRC 0.5
                               IR
Flag for Index Res. Run
                                         EPA Pond
Flag for runoff calc. RUNOFF none
                                         none, monthly or total(average of entire run)
stored as MINursery.out
Chemical: emamectin benzoate
PRZM environment: MInurserySTD.txt
                                         modified Tueday, 26 August 2008 at 05:16:40
EXAMS environment: pond298.exv
                                         modified Tueday, 26 August 2008 at 05:14:08
Metfile: w14840.dvf modified Tueday, 26 August 2008 at 05:15:06
Water segment concentrations (ppb)
```

Year	Peak	96 hr	21 Day	60 Day	90 Day	Yearly
1961	0.01295	0.004784	0.002825	0.002402	0.002322	0.001574
1962	0.01527	0.006695	0.004408	0.004071	0.003997	0.003408
1963	0.01744	0.008035	0.00604	0.005936	0.005893	0.005415
1964	0.01128	0.007974	0.007323	0.007271	0.007217	0.006839
1965	0.0335	0.01552	0.01088	0.01006	0.009897	0.008859
1966	0.01687	0.01238	0.01117	0.01095	0.01091	0.01054
1967	0.03859	0.0212	0.0146	0.01368	0.01346	0.01245
1968	0.026	0.01702	0.01467	0.01423	0.01411	0.01374
1969	0.02025	0.01601	0.01517	0.01502	0.01492	0.01462
1970	0.02174	0.01773	0.01646	0.01616	0.01613	0.01575
1971	0.032	0.02044	0.01794	0.01764	0.01759	0.01706
1972	0.03337	0.02197	0.01944	0.01891	0.01885	0.01828
1973	0.03054	0.02224	0.02006	0.01989	0.01976	0.01919

1	1974	0.02873	0.02309	0.02057	0.02046	0.02038	0.01993		
1	1975	0.04041	0.02618	0.02283	0.02174	0.0215	0.02071		
	976	0.03741	0.02682	0.02396	0.0235	0.02338	0.02268		
	977	0.03088	0.02641	0.02465	0.02426	0.02419	0.02357		
	978	0.07833	0.04288	0.03051	0.0281	0.02757	0.02577		
	979	0.04641	0.03705	0.03113	0.02958	0.02925	0.02784		
	980	0.04819	0.0332	0.02922	0.02857	0.02863	0.02818		
	1981	0.03865	0.03206	0.02956	0.02911	0.02906	0.02866		
	1982	0.04808	0.03856	0.03316	0.03159	0.03122	0.02986		
	983	0.04003	0.03204	0.03034	0.03007	0.02992	0.02957		
	1984	0.04794	0.03494	0.03034	0.03054	0.03032	0.02952		
		and the second section	0.03325	0.03118	0.03034	0.03032	0.02967		
	1985	0.04352		0.03099	0.03042	0.03018	0.03014		
	1986	0.06588	0.04388						
	1987	0.05939	0.03996	0.03312	0.03182	0.03149	0.03092		
	988	0.03997	0.03285	0.03158	0.03131	0.03121	0.03086		
	989	0.05527	0.03711	0.03233	0.03145	0.03152	0.0308		
1	1990	0.05526	0.03717	0.03243	0.03172	0.03155	0.0309		
5	Sorted res	ults							
	Prob.	Peak	96 hr	21 Day	60 Day	90 Day	Yearly		
-		064516129		0.04388	0.0334	0.03182	0.03155	0.03092	
		1290322581		0.04288	0.03316	0.03172	0.03152	0.0309	
		1935483871		0.03996	0.03312	0.03159	0.03149	0.03086	
_		258064516		0.03856	0.03243	0.03154	0.03122	0.0308	
		322580645		0.03717	0.03233	0.03145	0.03121	0.03014	
		387096774		0.03711	0.03158	0.03131	0.03115	0.02986	
		451612903		0.03705	0.03118	0.03054	0.03032	0.02967	
		516129032		0.03494	0.03113	0.03042	0.03018	0.02957	
		580645161		0.03325	0.03099	0.03007	0.02992	0.02952	
-		54516129	0.04352	0.0332	0.03051	0.02958	0.02925	0.02866	
-		709677419		0.03285	0.03034	0.02911	0.02906	0.02818	
		774193548		0.03206	0.02956	0.02857	0.02863	0.02784	
		338709677		0.03204	0.02922	0.0281	0.02757	0.02577	
		903225806		0.02682	0.02465	0.02426	0.02419	0.02357	
		967741936		0.02641	0.02396	0.0235	0.02338	0.02268	
		032258065		0.02618	0.02283	0.02174	0.02350	0.02071	
				0.02309	0.02057	0.02046	0.02038	0.01993	
-		161290323		0.02224	0.02006	0.01989	0.01976	0.01919	
- 7		225806452	0.03337	0.02197	0.01944	0.01891	0.01885	0.01828	
				0.02197	0.01794	0.01764	0.01759	0.01706	
1.7		290322581 35483871	0.03088	0.0212	0.01794	0.01764	0.01739	0.01700	
		119354839			0.01646	0.01502	0.01013	0.01373	
_				0.01773	0.01317	0.01302	0.01492	0.01402	
		483870968		0.01702				0.01374	
				0.01601	0.0146	0.01368	0.01346	0.01245	
		512903226		0.01552	0.01117	0.01095	0.01091		
-		677419355		0.01238	0.01088	0.01006	0.009897		
		741935484		0.008035		0.007271	0.007217		
		806451613		0.007974	0.00604	0.005936	0.005893	0.005415	
		370967742		0.006695	0.004408	0.004071	0.003997	0.003408	
0	0.9677419	935483871	0.01128	0.004784	0.002825	0.002402	0.002322	0.001574	
0	0.1	0.058978	0.03982	0.033051	0.031585	0.031463	0.030854		
						Average o	f yearly av	erages:	0.02057683333333333
1	nputs ger	nerated by p	e5.pl - No	vemeber 20	06				
I	Data used	for this run	:						

Output File: MINursery Metfile: w14840.dvf MInurserySTD.txt
at file: pond298.exv
emamectin benzoate
Variable Name Va PRZM scenario: Minu EXAMS environment file: Chemical Name:
Description
Molecular weight Value Units Comments 964.23 3.8e-10 mwt g/mol Henry's Law Const. Vapor Pressure Solubility sol Kd Kd atm-m^3/mol henry vapr 93 torr mg/L mg/L

Koc	Koc	265687	mg/L			
Photoly	sis half-life	kdp	23	days	Half-life	
Aerobio	Aquatic Me	tabolism	kbacw	215	days	Halfife
Anaerol	oic Aquatic N	Metabolism	kbacs	1281	days	Halfife
Acrobio	Soil Metabo	olism	asm	107.5	days	Halfife
Hydroly	/sis:	pH 5	0	days	Half-life	
Hydroly		pH 7	0	days	Half-life	
Hydroly		pH 9	0	days	Half-life	
Method		2	integer	See PRZN		
	ration Depth	_	0	cm		
	tion Rate:	TAPP	0.017	kg/ha		
	tion Efficien		APPEFF	0.99	fraction	
Spray D		DRFT	0.01			n rate applied to pond
	tion Date	Date	2-1			or dd-mm or dd-mmm
	I interval	7	days			for single app.
	e i apprate	0.017	kg/ha	501 10 0 0	dololo illic	Tot strigic upp.
	2 interval	7	days	Set to 0 or	r delete line	for single app.
	2 apprate	0.017	kg/ha	501 60 0 0	GOICE IIIIC	tor single app.
	3 interval	7	days	Set to 0 or	r delete line	for single app.
	3 apprate	0.017	kg/ha	501 10 0 0	GOICOU IIIIC	for single upp.
	4 interval	7	days	Set to 0 or	r delete line	for single app.
	4 apprate	0.017	kg/ha	501 10 0 0	delete iiiie	tor smake app.
	5 interval	7	days	Set to 0 or	r delete line	for single app.
	5 apprate	0.017	kg/ha	301 10 0 0	delete ille	tor strigic app.
	17:FILTRA	0.017	Kg/11d			
RCCOIG	IPSCND	1				
	UPTKF	•				
Decord	18:PLVKRT					
Record	PLDKRT					
	FEXTRC					
Flog for	Index Res. P		IR	EPA Pond		
-	runoff calc.				-	d(average of entire run)
1 106 101	runorr outc.	11011011	Hone	none, moi	ininy or tou	s(avalage of clitic rull)
atored as	NJNursery.	out				
	_					
Chamics	al-amamacti	n henzoate				
	al: emamecti		TD tot	modified '	Tuedou 26	Assessed 2009 at 05:16:42
PRZM e	nvironment:	NJnurseryS				
PRZM c	nvironment: environmen	NJnurseryS it: pond298.	exv	modified '	Tueday, 26	August 2008 at 05:14:08
PRZM e EXAMS Metfile:	nvironment: environmen w93730.dvf	NJnurseryS it: pond298. modified	exv Fueday, 26	modified '	Tueday, 26	August 2008 at 05:14:08
PRZM e EXAMS Metfile:	nvironment: environmen	NJnurseryS it: pond298. modified	exv Fueday, 26	modified '	Tueday, 26	August 2008 at 05:14:08
PRZM e EXAMS Metfile: Water se	nvironment: environmen w93730.dvf egment conce	NJnurseryS at: pond298. modified contrations (p	exv Fueday, 26 opb)	modified August 200	Tueday, 26 08 at 05:16:	August 2008 at 05:14:08
PRZM e EXAMS Metfile: Water se	environment: Senvironmen w93730.dvf egment conce Peak	NJnurseryS at: pond298. modified entrations (p	exv Fueday, 26 ppb) 21 Day	modified August 200	Fueday, 26 08 at 05:16:	August 2008 at 05:14:08 14 Yearly
PRZM e EXAMS Metfile: Water se Year 1961	environment: 6 environmen w93730.dvf egment conce Peak 0.01771	NJnurseryS at: pond298. modified entrations (p 96 hr 0.005159	exv Tueday, 26 pb) 21 Day 0.003315	modified August 200	Fueday, 26 08 at 05:16: 90 Day 0.002993	August 2008 at 05:14:08 14 Yearly 0.002325
PRZM e EXAMS Metfile: Water se Year 1961 1962	environment: 6 environmen w93730.dvf egment conce Peak 0.01771 0.0353	NJnurseryS tt: pond298. modified entrations (p 96 hr 0.005159 0.01199	exv Tueday, 26 pb) 21 Day 0.003315 0.007738	modified August 200 60 Day 0.003049 0.007191	Fueday, 26 08 at 05:16: 90 Day 0.002993 0.007044	August 2008 at 05:14:08 14 Yearly 0.002325 0.005975
PRZM e EXAMS Metfile: Water se Year 1961 1962 1963	environment: 6 environment w93730.dvf egment conce Peak 0.01771 0.0353 0.03896	NJnurseryS it: pond298. modified 'entrations (p 96 hr 0.005159 0.01199 0.01619	exv Tueday, 26 pb) 21 Day 0.003315 0.007738 0.01108	modified August 200 60 Day 0.003049 0.007191 0.01019	Fueday, 26 08 at 05:16: 90 Day 0.002993 0.007044 0.0101	August 2008 at 05:14:08 14 Yearly 0.002325 0.005975 0.009028
PRZM e EXAMS Metfile: Water se Year 1961 1962 1963 1964	revironment: 6 environment w93730.dvf egment conce Peak 0.01771 0.0353 0.03896 0.03208	NJnurseryS at: pond298. modified modified entrations (p 96 hr 0.005159 0.01199 0.01619 0.02001	exv Tueday, 26 pb) 21 Day 0.003315 0.007738 0.01108 0.01346	modified 'August 200 60 Day 0.003049 0.007191 0.01019 0.01282	90 Day 0.002993 0.007044 0.0101 0.01283	August 2008 at 05:14:08 14 Yearly 0.002325 0.005975 0.009028 0.01199
PRZM e EXAMS Metfile: Water se Year 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965	Peak 0.01771 0.0353 0.03896 0.02732	NJnurseryS at: pond298. modified entrations (p 96 hr 0.005159 0.01199 0.01619 0.02001 0.01708	exv Tueday, 26 pb) 21 Day 0.003315 0.007738 0.01108 0.01346 0.0146	modified August 200 60 Day 0.003049 0.007191 0.01019 0.01282 0.01418	90 Day 0.002993 0.007044 0.0101 0.01283 0.01406	August 2008 at 05:14:08 14 Yearly 0.002325 0.005975 0.009028 0.01199 0.01357
PRZM e EXAMS Metfile: Water se 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966	Peak 0.01771 0.0353 0.03896 0.02732 0.0723	NJnurseryS nt: pond298. modified 'entrations (p 96 hr 0.005159 0.01199 0.01619 0.02001 0.01708 0.03076	exv Tueday, 26 pb) 21 Day 0.003315 0.007738 0.01108 0.01346 0.0146 0.0197	modified 'August 200' 60 Day 0.003049 0.007191 0.01019 0.01282 0.01418 0.01817	90 Day 0.002993 0.007044 0.0101 0.01283 0.01406 0.01779	August 2008 at 05:14:08 14 Yearly 0.002325 0.005975 0.009028 0.01199 0.01357 0.0163
PRZM e EXAMS Metfile: Water se 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967	Peak 0.01771 0.0353 0.03896 0.02732 0.07609	NJnurseryS nt: pond298. modified 'entrations (p 96 hr 0.005159 0.01199 0.01619 0.02001 0.01708 0.03076 0.03636	exv Fuedsy, 26 pb) 21 Day 0.003315 0.007738 0.01108 0.01346 0.0146 0.0197 0.02344	modified August 200 60 Day 0.003049 0.007191 0.01019 0.01282 0.01418 0.01817 0.02147	Fueday, 26 98 at 05:16: 90 Day 0.002993 0.007044 0.0101 0.01283 0.01406 0.01779 0.02103	August 2008 at 05:14:08 14 Yearly 0.002325 0.005975 0.009028 0.01199 0.01357 0.0163 0.01938
PRZM e EXAMS Metfile: Water se 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	Peak 0.01771 0.0353 0.03896 0.02732 0.0723 0.07609 0.06048	NJnurseryS nt: pond298. modified 'entrations (p 96 hr 0.005159 0.01199 0.01619 0.02001 0.01708 0.03076 0.03636 0.03506	exv Fueday, 26 pb) 21 Day 0.003315 0.007738 0.01108 0.01346 0.0146 0.0197 0.02344 0.02516	modified August 200 60 Day 0.003049 0.007191 0.01019 0.01282 0.01418 0.01817 0.02147 0.0236	90 Day 0.002993 0.007044 0.0101 0.01283 0.01406 0.01779 0.02103 0.02338	August 2008 at 05:14:08 14 Yearly 0.002325 0.005975 0.009028 0.01199 0.01357 0.0163 0.01938 0.02216
PRZM e EXAMS Metfile: Water se 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969	Peak 0.01771 0.0353 0.03208 0.02732 0.07609 0.06048 0.08248	NJnurseryS nt: pond298. modified 'entrations (p 96 hr 0.005159 0.01199 0.01619 0.02001 0.01708 0.03076 0.03636 0.03506 0.04398	exv Fueday, 26 pb) 21 Day 0.003315 0.007738 0.01108 0.01346 0.0146 0.0197 0.02344 0.02516 0.02895	modified August 200 60 Day 0.003049 0.007191 0.01019 0.01282 0.01418 0.01817 0.02147 0.0236 0.02622	90 Day 0.002993 0.007044 0.0101 0.01283 0.01406 0.01779 0.02103 0.02338 0.02565	August 2008 at 05:14:08 14 Yearly 0.002325 0.005975 0.009028 0.01199 0.01357 0.0163 0.01938 0.02216 0.02388
PRZM e EXAMS Metfile: Water se 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970	Peak 0.01771 0.0353 0.03208 0.02732 0.07609 0.06048 0.08248 0.04527	NJnurseryS at: pond298. modified 'entrations (p 96 hr 0.005159 0.01199 0.02001 0.01708 0.03076 0.03636 0.03506 0.04398 0.03005	exv Tueday, 26 opb) 21 Day 0.003315 0.007738 0.01108 0.01346 0.0146 0.0197 0.02344 0.02516 0.02895 0.02662	modified August 200 60 Day 0.003049 0.007191 0.01019 0.01282 0.01418 0.01817 0.02147 0.0236 0.02622 0.02564	90 Day 0.002993 0.007044 0.0101 0.01283 0.01406 0.01779 0.02103 0.02338 0.02565 0.02544	August 2008 at 05:14:08 14 Yearly 0.002325 0.005975 0.009028 0.01199 0.01357 0.0163 0.01938 0.02216 0.02388 0.02482
PRZM e EXAMS Metfile: Water se 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971	Peak 0.01771 0.0353 0.03208 0.02732 0.0723 0.07609 0.06048 0.08248 0.04527 0.05878	NJnurseryS at: pond298. modified 'entrations (p 96 hr 0.005159 0.01199 0.02001 0.01708 0.03076 0.03636 0.03506 0.04398 0.03005 0.03416	exv Fueday, 26 opb) 21 Day 0.003315 0.007738 0.01108 0.01346 0.0146 0.0197 0.02344 0.02516 0.02895 0.02662 0.02871	modified August 200 60 Day 0.003049 0.007191 0.01019 0.01282 0.01418 0.01817 0.02147 0.0236 0.02622 0.02564 0.02778	90 Day 0.002993 0.007044 0.0101 0.01283 0.01406 0.01779 0.02103 0.02338 0.02565 0.02544 0.0274	August 2008 at 05:14:08 14 Yearly 0.002325 0.005975 0.009028 0.01199 0.01357 0.0163 0.01938 0.02216 0.02388 0.02216 0.02388 0.02482 0.0261
PRZM e EXAMS Metfile: Water se 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972	Peak 0.01771 0.0353 0.03208 0.02732 0.07609 0.06048 0.08248 0.04527 0.05878 0.04798	NJnurseryS nt: pond298. modified 'entrations (p 96 hr 0.005159 0.01199 0.01619 0.02001 0.03076 0.03636 0.03506 0.04398 0.03005 0.03416 0.03231	exv Tueday, 26 opb) 21 Day 0.003315 0.007738 0.01108 0.01346 0.0146 0.0197 0.02344 0.02516 0.02895 0.02662 0.02871 0.02815	modified August 200 60 Day 0.003049 0.007191 0.01019 0.01282 0.01418 0.01817 0.02147 0.0236 0.02622 0.02564 0.02778 0.02767	90 Day 0.002993 0.007044 0.0101 0.01283 0.01406 0.01779 0.02103 0.02338 0.02565 0.02544 0.0274 0.02747	August 2008 at 05:14:08 14 Yearly 0.002325 0.005975 0.009028 0.01199 0.01357 0.0163 0.01938 0.02216 0.02388 0.022482 0.0261 0.0271
PRZM e EXAMS Metfile: Water se 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973	Peak 0.01771 0.0353 0.03896 0.03208 0.02732 0.07609 0.06048 0.04527 0.05878 0.04798 0.0594	NJnurseryS nt: pond298. modified dentrations (p 96 hr 0.005159 0.01199 0.02001 0.01708 0.03076 0.03636 0.03506 0.04398 0.03005 0.03416 0.03231 0.03539	exv Fueday, 26 pb) 21 Day 0.003315 0.007738 0.01108 0.01346 0.0146 0.0197 0.02344 0.02516 0.02895 0.02662 0.02871 0.02815 0.02896	modified August 200 60 Day 0.003049 0.007191 0.01019 0.01282 0.01418 0.01817 0.02147 0.0236 0.02622 0.02564 0.02778 0.02798	Fueday, 26 98 at 05:16: 90 Day 0.002993 0.007044 0.0101 0.01283 0.01406 0.01779 0.02103 0.02338 0.02565 0.02544 0.02747 0.02791	August 2008 at 05:14:08 14 Yearly 0.002325 0.005975 0.009028 0.01199 0.01357 0.0163 0.01938 0.02216 0.02388 0.02246 0.02482 0.0261 0.0271 0.02755
PRZM e EXAMS Metfile: Water se 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974	Peak 0.01771 0.0353 0.03896 0.03208 0.02732 0.07609 0.06048 0.08248 0.04527 0.05878 0.04798 0.0594	NJnurseryS nt: pond298. modified 'entrations (p 96 hr 0.005159 0.01199 0.02001 0.01708 0.03076 0.03636 0.03506 0.04398 0.03005 0.03416 0.03231 0.03539 0.03374	exv [Tuedsy, 26 pb) 21 Day 0.003315 0.007738 0.01108 0.01346 0.0146 0.0197 0.02344 0.02516 0.02895 0.02662 0.02871 0.02815 0.02896 0.02916	modified August 200 60 Day 0.003049 0.007191 0.01019 0.01282 0.01418 0.01817 0.02147 0.0236 0.02622 0.02564 0.02778 0.02798 0.02841	Fueday, 26 98 at 05:16: 90 Day 0.002993 0.007044 0.0101 0.01283 0.01406 0.01779 0.02103 0.02338 0.02565 0.02544 0.0274 0.02747 0.02791 0.02849	August 2008 at 05:14:08 14 Yearly 0.002325 0.005975 0.009028 0.01199 0.01357 0.0163 0.01938 0.02216 0.02388 0.02246 0.02388 0.02482 0.0261 0.0271 0.02755 0.02787
PRZM e EXAMS Metfile: Water se 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975	Peak 0.01771 0.0353 0.03896 0.03208 0.02732 0.07609 0.06048 0.08248 0.04527 0.05878 0.0594 0.04478 0.05804	NJnurseryS nt: pond298. modified 'entrations (p 96 hr 0.005159 0.01619 0.02001 0.01708 0.03076 0.03636 0.03506 0.04398 0.03005 0.03416 0.03231 0.03539 0.03374 0.03641	exv Fueday, 26 pb) 21 Day 0.003315 0.007738 0.01108 0.01346 0.0146 0.0197 0.02344 0.02516 0.02895 0.02662 0.02871 0.02815 0.02896 0.02916 0.03123	modified August 200 60 Day 0.003049 0.007191 0.01019 0.01282 0.01418 0.01817 0.02147 0.0236 0.02622 0.02564 0.02778 0.02798 0.02798 0.02841 0.03019	Fueday, 26 98 at 05:16: 90 Day 0.002993 0.007044 0.0101 0.01283 0.01406 0.01779 0.02103 0.02338 0.02565 0.02544 0.0274 0.02747 0.02791 0.02849 0.03002	August 2008 at 05:14:08 14 Yearly 0.002325 0.005975 0.009028 0.01199 0.01357 0.0163 0.01938 0.02216 0.02388 0.02482 0.0261 0.0271 0.02755 0.02787 0.0289
PRZM e EXAMS Metfile: Water se 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976	Peak 0.01771 0.0353 0.03896 0.03208 0.02732 0.07609 0.06048 0.08248 0.04527 0.05878 0.0498 0.05878 0.05804 0.05147	NJnurseryS nt: pond298. modified 'entrations (p 96 hr 0.005159 0.01199 0.01619 0.02001 0.03076 0.03636 0.03506 0.04398 0.03005 0.03416 0.03231 0.03539 0.03374 0.03641 0.035	exv Fueday, 26 pb) 21 Day 0.003315 0.007738 0.01108 0.01346 0.0146 0.0197 0.02344 0.02516 0.02895 0.02662 0.02871 0.02815 0.02896 0.02916 0.03123 0.03122	modified August 200 60 Day 0.003049 0.007191 0.01019 0.01282 0.01418 0.01817 0.02147 0.0236 0.02622 0.02564 0.02778 0.02798 0.02798 0.02841 0.03019 0.03017	Fueday, 26 98 at 05:16: 90 Day 0.002993 0.007044 0.0101 0.01283 0.01406 0.01779 0.02103 0.02338 0.02565 0.02544 0.0274 0.02747 0.02791 0.02849 0.03002 0.03008	August 2008 at 05:14:08 14 Yearly 0.002325 0.005975 0.009028 0.01199 0.01357 0.0163 0.01938 0.02216 0.02388 0.02482 0.0261 0.0271 0.02755 0.02787 0.0289 0.0295
PRZM e EXAMS Metfile: Water se Vear 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977	Peak 0.01771 0.0353 0.03896 0.02732 0.07609 0.06048 0.08248 0.04527 0.05878 0.04478 0.05804 0.05147 0.04443	NJnurseryS nt: pond298. modified ontrations (p 96 hr 0.005159 0.01199 0.01619 0.02001 0.03076 0.03636 0.03506 0.04398 0.03005 0.03416 0.03231 0.03539 0.03374 0.03641 0.035 0.03368	exv Fueday, 26 pb) 21 Day 0.003315 0.007738 0.01108 0.01346 0.0146 0.0197 0.02344 0.02516 0.02895 0.02662 0.02871 0.02815 0.02896 0.02916 0.03123 0.03122 0.03168	modified August 200 60 Day 0.003049 0.007191 0.01019 0.01282 0.01418 0.01817 0.02147 0.0236 0.02622 0.02564 0.02778 0.02767 0.02798 0.02841 0.03019 0.03017 0.03117	Fueday, 26 98 at 05:16: 90 Day 0.002993 0.007044 0.0101 0.01283 0.01406 0.01779 0.02103 0.02338 0.02565 0.02544 0.0274 0.02747 0.02747 0.02791 0.02849 0.03002 0.03008 0.03113	August 2008 at 05:14:08 14 Yearly 0.002325 0.005975 0.009028 0.01199 0.01357 0.0163 0.01938 0.02216 0.02388 0.02246 0.02388 0.02482 0.0261 0.0271 0.02755 0.02787 0.0289 0.0295 0.03049
PRZM e EXAMS Metfile: Water se 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978	Peak 0.01771 0.0353 0.03896 0.02732 0.07609 0.06048 0.08248 0.04527 0.05878 0.05878 0.05874 0.04478 0.05804 0.05147 0.04443 0.08564	NJnurseryS nt: pond298. modified 'entrations (p 96 hr 0.005159 0.01199 0.01619 0.02001 0.03076 0.03636 0.03506 0.04398 0.03005 0.03416 0.03231 0.03539 0.03374 0.03641 0.035 0.03368 0.04562	exv Fueday, 26 pb) 21 Day 0.003315 0.007738 0.01108 0.01346 0.0146 0.0197 0.02344 0.02516 0.02895 0.02662 0.02871 0.02815 0.02896 0.02916 0.03123 0.03122 0.03168 0.03576	modified August 200 60 Day 0.003049 0.007191 0.01019 0.01282 0.01418 0.01817 0.02147 0.0236 0.02622 0.02564 0.02778 0.02767 0.02798 0.02841 0.03019 0.03017 0.03117 0.03449	Fueday, 26 98 at 05:16: 90 Day 0.002993 0.007044 0.0101 0.01283 0.01406 0.01779 0.02103 0.02338 0.02565 0.02544 0.0274 0.02747 0.02747 0.02791 0.02849 0.03002 0.03008 0.03113 0.03411	August 2008 at 05:14:08 14 Yearly 0.002325 0.005975 0.005975 0.009028 0.01199 0.01357 0.0163 0.01938 0.02216 0.02388 0.02242 0.0261 0.0271 0.02755 0.02787 0.0289 0.0295 0.03049 0.03236
PRZM e EXAMS Metfile: Water se 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979	Peak 0.01771 0.0353 0.03896 0.03208 0.02732 0.07609 0.06048 0.08248 0.04527 0.05878 0.0594 0.04478 0.05804 0.05147 0.04443 0.08564 0.08677	NJnurseryS nt: pond298. modified 'entrations (p 96 hr 0.005159 0.01199 0.01619 0.02001 0.03076 0.03636 0.03506 0.04398 0.03005 0.03416 0.03539 0.03539 0.03539 0.03641 0.035 0.0356 0.04562 0.04785	exv [Tueday, 26 pb) 21 Day 0.003315 0.007738 0.01108 0.01346 0.0146 0.0197 0.02344 0.02516 0.02895 0.02662 0.02871 0.02815 0.02896 0.02916 0.03123 0.03123 0.03122 0.03168 0.03576 0.03792	modified August 200 60 Day 0.003049 0.007191 0.01019 0.01282 0.01418 0.01817 0.02147 0.0236 0.02622 0.02564 0.02778 0.02767 0.02798 0.02841 0.03017 0.03017 0.03117 0.03449 0.03575	Fueday, 26 98 at 05:16: 90 Day 0.002993 0.007044 0.0101 0.01283 0.01406 0.01779 0.02103 0.02338 0.02565 0.02544 0.0274 0.02747 0.02747 0.02791 0.02849 0.03008 0.03113 0.03411 0.0353	August 2008 at 05:14:08 14 Yearly 0.002325 0.005975 0.009028 0.01199 0.01357 0.0163 0.01938 0.02216 0.02388 0.022482 0.0261 0.0271 0.02755 0.02787 0.0289 0.0295 0.03049 0.03236 0.03455
PRZM e EXAMS Metfile: Water se 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980	Peak 0.01771 0.03896 0.02732 0.07609 0.06048 0.08248 0.04527 0.05878 0.0594 0.05804 0.05804 0.05804 0.05147 0.04443 0.08664 0.08677	NJnurseryS nt: pond298. modified 'entrations (p 96 hr 0.005159 0.01199 0.01619 0.02001 0.03076 0.03636 0.03506 0.04398 0.03005 0.03416 0.03231 0.03539 0.03374 0.03641 0.035 0.0356 0.04562 0.04785 0.03883	exv [Tueday, 26 pb) 21 Day 0.003315 0.007738 0.01108 0.01346 0.01346 0.0197 0.02344 0.02516 0.02895 0.02662 0.02871 0.02815 0.02896 0.02916 0.03123 0.03123 0.03122 0.03168 0.03576 0.03792 0.03569	modified August 200 60 Day 0.003049 0.007191 0.01019 0.01282 0.01418 0.01817 0.02147 0.0236 0.02622 0.02564 0.02778 0.02767 0.02798 0.02841 0.03019 0.03017 0.03117 0.03449 0.03575 0.03494	Fueday, 26 98 at 05:16: 90 Day 0.002993 0.007044 0.0101 0.01283 0.01406 0.01779 0.02103 0.02338 0.02565 0.02544 0.0274 0.02747 0.02791 0.02849 0.03008 0.03113 0.03411 0.0353 0.03487	Yearly 0.002325 0.005975 0.005975 0.009028 0.01199 0.01357 0.0163 0.01938 0.02216 0.02388 0.022482 0.0261 0.0271 0.02755 0.02787 0.0289 0.0295 0.03049 0.03236 0.03455 0.03427
PRZM e EXAMS Metfile: Water se 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981	Peak 0.01771 0.0353 0.03896 0.03208 0.0723 0.07609 0.06048 0.08248 0.04527 0.05878 0.0594 0.05804 0.05147 0.04443 0.08564 0.08677 0.05256	NJnurseryS nt: pond298. modified 'entrations (p 96 hr 0.005159 0.01199 0.01619 0.02001 0.03076 0.03636 0.03506 0.04398 0.03005 0.03416 0.03231 0.03539 0.03374 0.03641 0.035 0.03368 0.04562 0.04785 0.03883 0.04135	exv [Tueday, 26 pb) 21 Day 0.003315 0.007738 0.01108 0.01346 0.01346 0.0197 0.02344 0.02516 0.02895 0.02662 0.02871 0.02815 0.02896 0.02916 0.03123 0.03123 0.03122 0.03168 0.03576 0.03792 0.03569 0.03604	modified August 200 60 Day 0.003049 0.007191 0.01019 0.01282 0.01418 0.01817 0.02147 0.0236 0.02622 0.02564 0.02778 0.02767 0.02798 0.02841 0.03019 0.03017 0.03117 0.03449 0.03575 0.03494 0.03515	Fueday, 26 98 at 05:16: 90 Day 0.002993 0.007044 0.0101 0.01283 0.01406 0.01779 0.02103 0.02338 0.02565 0.02544 0.0274 0.02747 0.02747 0.02791 0.02849 0.03008 0.03113 0.03411 0.0353 0.03487 0.03496	August 2008 at 05:14:08 14 Yearly 0.002325 0.005975 0.009028 0.01199 0.01357 0.0163 0.01938 0.02216 0.02388 0.022482 0.0261 0.0271 0.02755 0.02787 0.0289 0.0295 0.03049 0.03236 0.03455 0.03427 0.03398
PRZM e EXAMS Metfile: Water se 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982	Peak 0.01771 0.0353 0.03896 0.03208 0.02732 0.07609 0.06048 0.04527 0.05878 0.04478 0.05147 0.04443 0.08564 0.08677 0.06256 0.04152	NJnurseryS nt: pond298. modified dentrations (p 96 hr 0.005159 0.01199 0.01619 0.02001 0.01708 0.03076 0.03506 0.04398 0.03005 0.03416 0.03231 0.03539 0.03641 0.035 0.03641 0.035 0.0368 0.04785 0.03883 0.04135 0.03527	exv [Tueday, 26 pb) 21 Day 0.003315 0.007738 0.01108 0.01346 0.0146 0.0197 0.02344 0.02516 0.02895 0.02662 0.02871 0.02815 0.02896 0.02916 0.03123 0.03122 0.03168 0.03576 0.03792 0.03569 0.03604 0.03426	modified August 200 60 Day 0.003049 0.007191 0.01019 0.01282 0.01418 0.01817 0.02147 0.0236 0.02622 0.02564 0.02778 0.02798 0.02798 0.02841 0.03019 0.03017 0.03117 0.03449 0.03515 0.0339	Fueday, 26 98 at 05:16: 90 Day 0.002993 0.007044 0.0101 0.01283 0.01406 0.01779 0.02103 0.02338 0.02565 0.02544 0.02747 0.02747 0.02791 0.02849 0.03008 0.03113 0.03411 0.0353 0.03487 0.03496 0.03373	August 2008 at 05:14:08 14 Yearly 0.002325 0.005975 0.009028 0.01199 0.01357 0.0163 0.01938 0.02216 0.02388 0.02216 0.02388 0.02461 0.0271 0.02755 0.02787 0.0289 0.0295 0.03049 0.03236 0.03455 0.03427 0.03398 0.03292
PRZM e EXAMS Metfile: Water se 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983	Peak 0.01771 0.0353 0.03896 0.03208 0.02732 0.07609 0.06048 0.04527 0.05878 0.04478 0.05804 0.05147 0.04443 0.08564 0.08677 0.05177 0.06256 0.04152 0.05684	NJnurseryS nt: pond298. modified 'entrations (p 96 hr 0.005159 0.01199 0.01619 0.02001 0.03076 0.03636 0.03506 0.04398 0.03005 0.03416 0.03231 0.03539 0.03374 0.03641 0.035 0.0368 0.04562 0.04785 0.03883 0.04135 0.03527 0.03883	exv [Tueday, 26 pb) 21 Day 0.003315 0.007738 0.01108 0.01346 0.0146 0.0197 0.02344 0.02516 0.02895 0.02662 0.02871 0.02815 0.02896 0.02916 0.03123 0.03122 0.03168 0.03576 0.03792 0.03569 0.03604 0.03426 0.03525	modified August 200 60 Day 0.003049 0.007191 0.01019 0.01282 0.01418 0.01817 0.02147 0.0236 0.02622 0.02564 0.02778 0.02798 0.02841 0.03019 0.03017 0.03117 0.03449 0.03575 0.03494 0.03515 0.0339 0.03422	Fueday, 26 98 at 05:16: 90 Day 0.002993 0.007044 0.0101 0.01283 0.01406 0.01779 0.02103 0.02565 0.02544 0.02747 0.02747 0.02791 0.02849 0.03002 0.03008 0.03113 0.03411 0.0353 0.03487 0.03496 0.03373 0.03388	August 2008 at 05:14:08 14 Yearly 0.002325 0.005975 0.009028 0.01199 0.01357 0.0163 0.01938 0.02216 0.02388 0.02246 0.02261 0.0271 0.02755 0.02787 0.0289 0.0295 0.03049 0.03236 0.03455 0.03455 0.03427 0.03398 0.03292 0.03279
PRZM e EXAMS Metfile: Water se 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984	Peak 0.01771 0.0353 0.03896 0.03208 0.02732 0.07609 0.06048 0.08248 0.04527 0.05878 0.0594 0.04478 0.05804 0.05147 0.04443 0.08564 0.09459 0.05684 0.09459	NJnurseryS nt: pond298. modified ontrations (p 96 hr 0.005159 0.01199 0.01619 0.02001 0.03076 0.03636 0.03506 0.03506 0.03506 0.03539 0.03416 0.03231 0.03539 0.03641 0.035 0.0368 0.04562 0.04785 0.03883 0.04135 0.03883 0.04135	exv [Tueday, 26 pb) 21 Day 0.003315 0.007738 0.01108 0.01346 0.0146 0.0197 0.02344 0.02516 0.02895 0.02662 0.02871 0.02815 0.02896 0.02916 0.03123 0.03122 0.03168 0.03576 0.03792 0.03569 0.03604 0.03426 0.03525 0.03754	modified August 200 60 Day 0.003049 0.007191 0.01019 0.01282 0.01418 0.01817 0.02147 0.0236 0.02622 0.02564 0.02778 0.02767 0.02798 0.02841 0.03019 0.03017 0.03117 0.03449 0.03575 0.03494 0.03515 0.03492 0.03565	Fueday, 26 98 at 05:16: 90 Day 0.002993 0.007044 0.0101 0.01283 0.01406 0.01779 0.02103 0.02338 0.02565 0.02544 0.02747 0.02791 0.02849 0.03002 0.03008 0.03113 0.03411 0.0353 0.03487 0.03496 0.03373 0.03388 0.03511	August 2008 at 05:14:08 14 Yearly 0.002325 0.005975 0.009028 0.01199 0.01357 0.0163 0.01938 0.02216 0.02388 0.022482 0.0261 0.0271 0.02755 0.02787 0.0289 0.0295 0.03049 0.03236 0.03455 0.03455 0.03427 0.03398 0.03292 0.03279 0.03363
PRZM e EXAMS Metfile: Water se 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1978 1979 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	Peak 0.01771 0.0353 0.03896 0.03208 0.02732 0.07609 0.06048 0.08248 0.04527 0.05878 0.05804 0.05147 0.04443 0.08564 0.08564 0.08564 0.09459 0.04203	NJnurseryS nt: pond298. modified 'entrations (p 96 hr 0.005159 0.01199 0.01619 0.02001 0.03076 0.03636 0.03506 0.03416 0.03231 0.03539 0.03416 0.03539 0.03641 0.035 0.0368 0.04562 0.04785 0.03883 0.04135 0.03527 0.03883 0.05023 0.03537	exv Fueday, 26 pb) 21 Day 0.003315 0.007738 0.01108 0.01346 0.0146 0.0197 0.02344 0.02516 0.02895 0.02662 0.02871 0.02815 0.02896 0.02916 0.03123 0.03122 0.03168 0.03576 0.03792 0.03569 0.03604 0.03426 0.03525 0.03754 0.03396	modified August 200 60 Day 0.003049 0.007191 0.01019 0.01282 0.01418 0.01817 0.02147 0.0236 0.02622 0.02564 0.02778 0.02767 0.02798 0.02841 0.03019 0.03017 0.03117 0.03449 0.03575 0.03494 0.03515 0.03494 0.03515 0.0338	Tueday, 26 8 at 05:16: 90 Day 0.002993 0.007044 0.0101 0.01283 0.01406 0.01779 0.02103 0.02338 0.02565 0.02544 0.0274 0.02747 0.02791 0.02849 0.03002 0.03008 0.03113 0.03411 0.0353 0.03487 0.03496 0.03373 0.03388 0.03511 0.0338	August 2008 at 05:14:08 14 Yearly 0.002325 0.005975 0.005975 0.00199 0.01357 0.0163 0.01938 0.02216 0.02388 0.02246 0.02216 0.0271 0.02755 0.02787 0.0289 0.0295 0.03049 0.03236 0.03455 0.03455 0.03427 0.03398 0.03292 0.03279 0.03363 0.03304
PRZM e EXAMS Metfile: Water se 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1978 1979 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986	Peak 0.01771 0.0353 0.03896 0.02732 0.07609 0.06048 0.08248 0.04527 0.05878 0.04527 0.05878 0.04478 0.05147 0.04443 0.08564 0.08577 0.05684 0.08577 0.05684 0.08596 0.04203 0.08296	NJnurseryS nt: pond298. modified 'entrations (p 96 hr 0.005159 0.01199 0.01619 0.02001 0.03076 0.03636 0.03506 0.03506 0.03506 0.03539 0.03416 0.03231 0.03539 0.03641 0.035 0.0368 0.04562 0.04785 0.03883 0.04135 0.03537 0.03637	exv Fueday, 26 pb) 21 Day 0.003315 0.007738 0.01108 0.01346 0.0146 0.0197 0.02344 0.02516 0.02895 0.02662 0.02871 0.02815 0.02896 0.02916 0.03123 0.03122 0.03168 0.03576 0.03792 0.03569 0.03604 0.03426 0.03525 0.03754 0.03396 0.03606	modified August 200 60 Day 0.003049 0.007191 0.01019 0.01282 0.01418 0.01817 0.02147 0.0236 0.02622 0.02564 0.02778 0.02798 0.02767 0.02798 0.02841 0.03019 0.03017 0.03117 0.03449 0.03575 0.03494 0.03515 0.0339 0.03422 0.03565 0.0338 0.03492	Fueday, 26 8 at 05:16: 90 Day 0.002993 0.007044 0.0101 0.01283 0.01406 0.01779 0.02103 0.02338 0.02565 0.02544 0.0274 0.02741 0.02747 0.02791 0.02849 0.03002 0.03008 0.03113 0.03411 0.0353 0.03487 0.03496 0.03373 0.03488 0.03511 0.0338 0.03464	August 2008 at 05:14:08 14 Yearly 0.002325 0.005975 0.009028 0.01199 0.01357 0.0163 0.01938 0.02216 0.02388 0.02482 0.0261 0.0271 0.02755 0.02787 0.0289 0.0295 0.03049 0.03236 0.03445 0.03455 0.03427 0.03398 0.03292 0.03279 0.03363 0.03304 0.03358
PRZM e EXAMS Metfile: Water se 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1978 1979 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985	Peak 0.01771 0.0353 0.03896 0.03208 0.02732 0.07609 0.06048 0.08248 0.04527 0.05878 0.05804 0.05147 0.04443 0.08564 0.08564 0.08564 0.09459 0.04203	NJnurseryS nt: pond298. modified 'entrations (p 96 hr 0.005159 0.01199 0.01619 0.02001 0.03076 0.03636 0.03506 0.03416 0.03231 0.03539 0.03416 0.03539 0.03641 0.035 0.0368 0.04562 0.04785 0.03883 0.04135 0.03527 0.03883 0.05023 0.03537	exv Fueday, 26 pb) 21 Day 0.003315 0.007738 0.01108 0.01346 0.0146 0.0197 0.02344 0.02516 0.02895 0.02662 0.02871 0.02815 0.02896 0.02916 0.03123 0.03122 0.03168 0.03576 0.03792 0.03569 0.03604 0.03426 0.03525 0.03754 0.03396	modified August 200 60 Day 0.003049 0.007191 0.01019 0.01282 0.01418 0.01817 0.02147 0.0236 0.02622 0.02564 0.02778 0.02767 0.02798 0.02841 0.03019 0.03017 0.03117 0.03449 0.03575 0.03494 0.03515 0.03494 0.03515 0.0338	Tueday, 26 8 at 05:16: 90 Day 0.002993 0.007044 0.0101 0.01283 0.01406 0.01779 0.02103 0.02338 0.02565 0.02544 0.0274 0.02747 0.02791 0.02849 0.03002 0.03008 0.03113 0.03411 0.0353 0.03487 0.03496 0.03373 0.03388 0.03511 0.0338	August 2008 at 05:14:08 14 Yearly 0.002325 0.005975 0.0099028 0.01199 0.01357 0.0163 0.01938 0.02216 0.02388 0.02246 0.0261 0.0271 0.02755 0.02787 0.0289 0.0295 0.03049 0.03236 0.03455 0.03455 0.03427 0.03398 0.03292 0.03279 0.03363 0.03304

1988	0.04783	0.03742	0.03536	0.03466	0.03448	0.03405		
1989	0.07302	0.04379	0.03597	0.0353	0.03508	0.03427		
1990	0.07612	0.04494	0.03681	0.03558	0.03531	0.03426		
Sorted res	milte							
Prob.	Peak	96 hr	21 Day	60 Day	90 Day	Yearly		
	064516129	0.09459	0.05023	0.03792	0.03588	0.03539	0.03455	
	1290322581		0.04785	0.03754	0.03575	0.03531	0.0344	
	1935483871		0.04687	0.03737	0.03565	0.0353	0.03427	
	258064516	0.08326	0.04594	0.03681	0.03558	0.03511	0.03427	
	322580645	0.08296	0.04562	0.03606	0.0353	0.03508	0.03426	
***	387096774	0.08248	0.04494	0.03604	0.03515	0.03496	0.03405	
	451612903	0.07612	0.04398	0.03597	0.03494	0.03487	0.03398	
	516129032	0.07609	0.04379	0.03576	0.03492	0.03464	0.03363	
	580645161	0.07302	0.04135	0.03569	0.03466	0.03448	0.03358	
	64516129	0.0723	0.03883	0.03536	0.03449	0.03411	0.03304	
	709677419	0.06256	0.03883	0.03525	0.03422	0.03388	0.03292	
	774193548	0.06048	0.03742	0.03426	0.0339	0.0338	0.03279	
0.419354	838709677	0.0594	0.03641	0.03396	0.0338	0.03373	0.03236	
	903225806	0.05878	0.03636	0.03168	0.03117	0.03113	0.03049	
0.483870	967741936	0.05804	0.03539	0.03123	0.03019	0.03008	0.0295	
0.516129	032258065	0.05684	0.03537	0.03122	0.03017	0.03002	0.0289	
0.548387	096774194	0.05177	0.03527	0.02916	0.02841	0.02849	0.02787	
0.580645	161290323	0.05147	0.03506	0.02896	0.02798	0.02791	0.02755	
0.612903	225806452	0.04798	0.035	0.02895	0.02778	0.02747	0.0271	
0.645161	290322581	0.04783	0.03416	0.02871	0.02767	0.0274	0.0261	
0.677419	35483871	0.04527	0.03374	0.02815	0.02622	0.02565	0.02482	
0.709677	419354839	0.04478	0.03368	0.02662	0.02564	0.02544	0.02388	
0.741935	483870968	0.04443	0.03231	0.02516	0.0236	0.02338	0.02216	
0.774193	548387097	0.04203	0.03076	0.02344	0.02147	0.02103	0.01938	
0.806451	612903226	0.04152	0.03005	0.0197	0.01817	0.01779	0.0163	
0.838709	677419355	0.03896	0.02001	0.0146	0.01418	0.01406	0.01357	
0.870967	741935484	0.0353	0.01708	0.01346	0.01282	0.01283	0.01199	
0.903225	806451613	0.03208	0.01619	0.01108	0.01019	0.0101	0.009028	
	870967742	0.02732	0.01199	0.007738	0.007191	0.007044	0.005975	
0.967741	935483871	0.01771	0.005159	0.003315	0.003049	0.002993	0.002325	
0.1	0.085402	0.046777	0.037314	0.035643	0.035281	0.03427		

0.085402 0.046777 0.037314 0.035643 0.035281 0.03427

Average of yearly averages:

0.02616793333333333

Inputs generated by pe5.pl - Novemeber 2006

Data used for this run: Output File: NJNursery Metfile: w93730.dvf

PRZM scenario: NJnurserySTD.txt pond298.exv **EXAMS** environment file: Chemical Name: emamectin benzoate

Value Units Variable Name Comments Description 964.23 g/mol

Molecular weight mwt 3.8e-10 atm-m^3/mol Henry's Law Const. henry torr

Vapor Pressure vapr

Solubility sol 93 mg/L mg/L Kd Kd 265687 mg/L Koc Koc

days 215 Half-life Photolysis half-life 23 kdp kbacw Halfife Aerobic Aquatic Metabolism days Halfife

Anaerobic Aquatic Metabolism kbacs 1281 days Halfife 107.5 days Aerobic Soil Metabolism asm pH 5 Hydrolysis: 0 days Half-life Hydrolysis: Hydrolysis: Half-life pH 7 0 days

pH9 0 days See PRZM manual Method: CAM integer 0 Incorporation Depth: DEPI cm 0.017

kg/ha Application Rate: TAPP Application Efficiency: APPEFF 0.99 fraction

fraction of application rate applied to pond DRFT Spray Drift 0.01 dd/mm or dd/mmm or dd-mm or dd-mmm Date 2-1 **Application Date**

Half-life

Interval	l interval	7	days	Set to 0 or	delete line	for single a	арр.
	1 apprate	0.017	kg/ha		Lita Par		
	2 interval	7	days	Set to 0 or	delete line	for single a	app.
	2 apprate 3 interval	0.017 7	kg/ha days	Set to 0 or	delete line	for single a	ann.
	3 apprate	0.017	kg/ha	500000	201000 11110	.01 221610	7P.
	interval	7	days	Set to 0 or	delete line	for single a	ърр.
app. rate	4 apprate	0.017	kg/ha				
	interval	7	days	Set to 0 or	delete line	for single a	app.
	5 apprate	0.017	kg/ha				
Record I	7:FILTRA IPSCND	1					
	UPTKF	1					
Record 1	8:PLVKRT						
	PLDKRT						
	FEXTRC						
_	Index Res. R		IR	EPA Pond		Mayarana o	fentire mm)
riag for	runoff calc.	RUNOFF	none	none, mor	ithly of total	I(average o	f entire run)
stored as	ORNursery.	out					
	l: emamectir						
	nvironment:						08 at 05:16:42
EXAMS	environmen	t: pond298.	exv)8 at 05:14:08
	w24229.dvf gment conce			August 200)8 at 05:15:	34	
Water Se	gment conce	amanons (h	ipo)				
Year	Peak	96 hr	21 Day	60 Day	90 Day	Yearly	
1961	0.0135	0.004517	0.002069		0.001305	0.001155	
1962	0.006648	0.002831	0.002192				
1963	0.00877	0.004799			0.002733		
1964	0.01216	0.006764	0.004464 0.004922			0.003315	
1965 1966	0.01536 0.009404	0.006598 0.005824					
1967	0.009912	0.00621	0.005562			0.004759	
1968	0.01334	0.008494				0.005424	
1969	0.0109	0.007554	0.006554				
1970	0.01692	0.01023	0.007802				
1971	0.0124	0.008251	0.007632			0.006956	
1972 1973	0.01493 0.01256	0.009917 0.008698	0.008309				
1974	0.01236	0.001196	0.009202			0.007838	
1975	0.01615	0.01108	0.009249			0.008117	
1976	0.0144	0.009793	0.008807	0.008675	0.008541	0.008148	
1977	0.01327	0.009407	0.008812			0.008026	
1978	0.01327	0.009928	0.00894	0.008609		0.00804	
1979	0.01593	0.01005	0.008886		0.008422 0.00873	0.008039 0.008269	
1980 1981	0.01548 0.01347	0.01086 0.009613	0.009374	0.008919	0.00873	0.008269	
1982	0.02096	0.01197	0.009586	0.009326	0.00917	0.008781	
1983	0.01723	0.01125	0.009692	0.009475	0.009465	0.009118	
1984	0.01425	0.01039	0.009845	0.009567	0.00941	0.009114	
1985	0.01428	0.01042	0.009827	0.009557	0.00941	0.009029	
1986	0.01421	0.01029	0.009717	0.009528	0.009376	0.008937	
1987 1988	0.03269 0.01476	0.01579 0.01114	0.01098 0.01021	0.01014 0.009913	0.009938 0.009758	0.009445	
1989	0.01476	0.01114	0.01021	0.009713	0.009736	0.009314	
1990	0.0143	0.01036	0.01028	0.009883	0.009712	0.009212	
.,,,	U.U.E.VT		0.01000				
Sorted re	sults						
Prob.	Peak	96 hr	21 Day	60 Day	90 Day	Yearly	0.000115
	8064516129	0.03269	0.01579	0.01098	0.01014	0.009938	0.009445
	51290322581 11035483871		0.01197	0.01028 0.01021	0.009913 0.009883	0.009758 0.009716	0.009371 0.009314
	193548387 258064516	0.01743	0.01196 0.01135	0.01021	0.009883	0.009710	0.009314
	322580645	0.01723	0.01135	0.0099845	0.009760	0.009712	0.009212
	387096774	0.01615	0.01114	0.009827	0.009557	0.00941	0.009114
	451612903	0.01593	0.01108	0.009717	0.009528	0.00941	0.009029
	516129032	0.01548	0.01086	0.009692	0.009475	0.009376	0.008937

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0.01058 0.009586 0.009326 0.00917
                                                                0.008781
0.290322580645161 0.01536
                           0.01042
                                     0.009374 0.008919 0.00873
                                                                0.008324
0.32258064516129
                  0.01504
                                     0.009249 0.008858 0.008721 0.008269
0.354838709677419 0.01493
                           0.01039
0.387096774193548 0.01476
                           0.01029
                                     0.009202 0.008734 0.008556
                                                                0.008148
0.419354838709677 0.0145
                            0.01023
                                     0.00903
                                              0.008675
                                                       0.008541
                                                                0.008117
0.451612903225806 0.0144
                            0.01005
                                     0.00894
                                              0.008609 0.008451
                                                                0.00804
0.483870967741936 0.01428
                           0.009928 0.008886 0.008557
                                                       0.008422
                                                                0.008039
0.516129032258065 0.01425
                           0.009917 0.008812 0.008548
                                                       0.008397
                                                                 0.008026
0.548387096774194 0.01421
                           0.009793 0.008807
                                             0.008484
                                                       0.008298
                                                                0.007838
                           0.009613 0.008309
0.580645161290323 0.0135
                                             0.007858 0.007705
                                                                0.007341
0.612903225806452 0.01347
                           0.009407 0.008104
                                             0.007842 0.007699
                                                                0.007316
0.645161290322581 0.01334
                           0.008698
                                    0.007802
                                             0.007386
                                                       0.007237
                                                                 0.006956
                           0.008494 0.007632 0.007362 0.007193
                                                                0.006765
0.67741935483871
                  0.01327
                           0.008251 0.006554
                                              0.006299
0.709677419354839 0.01327
                                                       0.006135
0.741935483870968 0.01256
                           0.007554 0.006239
                                              0.005789
                                                       0.005644
                                                                0.005424
0.774193548387097 0.0124
                            0.006764
                                    0.005562
                                              0.005171
                                                       0.005051
                                                                0.004759
                           0.006598 0.004948
0.806451612903226 0.01216
                                             0.004722 0.004634
                                                                0.004402
0.838709677419355 0.0109
                           0.00621
                                     0.004922 0.004347 0.004187
                                                                0.003962
0.870967741935484 0.009912 0.005824 0.004464
                                             0.003767 0.003591
                                                                0.003315
0.903225806451613 0.009404 0.004799 0.003402
                                              0.00283
                                                       0.002733
                           0.004517 0.002192
                                             0.001923 0.001854 0.001771
0.935483870967742 0.00877
0.967741935483871 0.006648 0.002831 0.002069 0.001423 0.001305 0.001155
```

0.1 0.017428 0.011899 0.0101876 0.0098733 0.0097156 0.0093038

Average of yearly averages:

0.006957

Inputs generated by pe5.pl - Novemeber 2006

Record 18: PLVKRT

Data used for this run: Output File: ORNursery Metfile: w24229.dvf ORnurserySTD.txt PRZM scenario: pond298.exv **EXAMS** environment file: Chemical Name: emamectin benzoate Variable Name Value Units Comments Description Molecular weight mwt 964.23 g/mol atm-m^3/mol Henry's Law Const. 3.8e-10 henry torr Vapor Pressure YEDT mg/L Solubility sol 93 Kd mg/L Kd 265687 Koc Koc mg/L 23 Half-life Photolysis half-life kdp days Aerobic Aquatic Metabolism days Halfife kbacw 215 Anaerobic Aquatic Metabolism Halfife kbacs 1281 days 107.5 days Halfife Aerobic Soil Metabolism asm 0 Half-life Hydrolysis: days pH 5 Hydrolysis: pH7 0 days Half-life Half-life Hydrolysis: pH9 0 days See PRZM manual Method: CAM integer Incorporation Depth: DEP1 0 cm Application Rate: TAPP 0.017 kg/ha Application Efficiency: APPEFF 0.99 fraction ' fraction of application rate applied to pond Spray Drift DRFT 0.01 2-1 dd/mm or dd/mmm or dd-mmm Date Application Date Interval 1 interval days Set to 0 or delete line for single app. app. rate 1 apprate 0.017 kg/ha Interval 2 interval days Set to 0 or delete line for single app. 0.017 kg/ha app. rate 2 apprate Interval 3 interval days Set to 0 or delete line for single app. 0.017 kg/ha app. rate 3 apprate Interval 4 interval days Set to 0 or delete line for single app. 0.017 kg/ha app. rate 4 apprate Interval 5 interval Set to 0 or delete line for single app. days 0.017 app. rate 5 apprate kg/ha Record 17: FILTRA IPSCND UPTKF

PLDKRT FEXTRC 0.5

Flag for Index Res. Run 1R **EPA Pond**

Flag for runoff calc. RUNOFF none none, monthly or total(average of entire run)

stored as TNNursery.out

Chemical: emamectin benzoate PRZM environment: TNnurserySTD.txt PRZM environment: TNnurserySTD.btt modified Tueday, 26 August 2008 at 05:16:42 modified Tueday, 26 August 2008 at 05:14:08 Metfile: w13882.dvf modified Tueday, 26 August 2008 at 05:14:38

Water segment concentrations (ppb)

Year	Peak	96 hr	21 Day	60 Day	90 Day	Yearly	
1961	0.04028	0.01291	0.00684	0.005118	0.005015	0.003144	
1962	0.04141	0.01596	0.009758	0.008911	0.008863	0.007307	
1963	0.0375	0.01822	0.01561	0.01365	0.01325	0.0112	
1964	0.07823	0.03026	0.01892	0.01787	0.01758	0.01571	
1965	0.08322	0.03475	0.02199	0.02017	0.01987	0.01855	
1966	0.0556	0.02882	0.02248	0.02134	0.02101	0.01985	
1967	0.09332	0.04836	0.02921	0.02583	0.0251	0.02263	
1968	0.05498	0.0329	0.02622	0.02518	0.0249	0.02384	
1969	0.03491	0.03734	0.02823	0.0263	0.02584	0.0245	
	0.07491	0.03754	0.02823	0.0203	0.02364	0.0243	
1970					0.02738	0.02741	
1971	0.07133	0.04018	0.03096	0.02934			
1972	0.1188	0.05188	0.03672	0.0343	0.03381	0.03105	
1973	0.09144	0.04869	0.04031	0.03732	0.03715	0.03476	
1974	0.08851	0.04942	0.04039	0.03794	0.03751	0.03605	
1975	0.06743	0.04396	0.04006	0.03875	0.03832	0.03677	
1976	0.1008	0.05514	0.04405	0.04232	0.04161	0.03912	
1977	0.1364	0.06436	0.0462	0.04291	0.04216	0.04012	
1978	0.05076	0.04417	0.04169	0.04108	0.04083	0.0398	
19 7 9	0.1295	0.06764	0.04899	0.04624	0.04567	0.042	
1980	0.0843	0.05441	0.04597	0.04496	0.04454	0.04295	
1981	0.06833	0.0484	0.04381	0.04308	0.04302	0.0418	
1982	0.0701	0.04817	0.04309	0.04185	0.04166	0.04097	
1983	0.09571	0.0608	0.04566	0.04304	0.04251	0.04064	
1984	0.08153	0.05619	0.04571	0.04304	0.0431	0.04095	
1985	0.0576	0.04382	0.04108	0.04064	0.0404	0.03975	
1986	0.07944	0.04916	0.04103	0.03998	0.03978	0.039	
1987	0.08282	0.05055	0.04381	0.04196	0.04145	0.03943	
		0.03033	0.04195	0.04084	0.04145	0.03924	
1988	0.06535		0.04193	0.04581	0.04491	0.03324	
1989	0.1044	0.0603				0.04131	
1990	0.06727	0.05124	0.04533	0.04434	0.04421	0.04201	
	44						
Sorted res		041	21.5	(0 D	00 0	Man-1-	
Prob.	Peak	96 hr	21 Day	60 Day	90 Day	Yearly	0.04005
	64516129	0.1364	0.06764	0.0497	0.04624	0.04567	0.04295
	290322581		0.06436	0.04899	0.04581	0.04491	0.04261
	935483871		0.0608	0.0462	0.04496	0.04454	0.042
0.1290322	258064516	0.1044	0.0603	0.04597	0.04434	0.04421	0.0418
0.1612903	22580645	0.1008	0.05619	0.04571	0.04308	0.0431	0.04151
0.1935483	87096774	0.09571	0.05514	0.04566	0.04304	0.04302	0.04097
0.2258064	151612903	0.09332	0.05441	0.04533	0.04304	0.04251	0.04095
0.2580645	16129032	0.09144	0.05188	0.04405	0.04291	0.04216	0.04064
0.2903225	80645161	0.08851	0.05124	0.04381	0.04232	0.04166	0.04012
0.3225806		0.0843	0.05055	0.04381	0.04196	0.04161	0.0398
	709677419	0.08322	0.04942	0.04309	0.04185	0.04145	0.03975
	774193548	0.08282	0.04916	0.04195	0.04108	0.04083	0.03943
	38709677	0.08153	0.04869	0.04169	0.04084	0.0404	0.03924
	03225806	0.07944	0.0484	0.04108	0.04064	0.04035	0.03912
	67741936	0.07823	0.04836	0.04103	0.03998	0.03978	0.039
	32258065	0.07491	0.04817	0.04039	0.03875	0.03832	0.03677
	96774194	0.07133	0.04575	0.04031	0.03794	0.03751	0.03605
	61290323	0.07133	0.04373	0.04031	0.03734	0.03731	0.03476
				0.04000	0.03732	0.03713	0.03476
	25806452	0.06833	0.04396				
	290322581	0.06743	0.04382	0.03096	0.02934	0.02888	0.02741
0.6774193		0.06727	0.04018	0.02921	0.02758	0.02758	0.02614
0.7096774	119354839	0.06535	0.03734	0.02892	0.0263	0.02584	0.0245

```
0.741935483870968 0.06192
                               0.03552
                                         0.02823
                                                   0.02583
                                                              0.0251
                                                                        0.02384
0.774193548387097 0.0576
                               0.03475
                                         0.02622
                                                    0.02518
                                                              0.0249
                                                                        0.02263
0.806451612903226 0.0556
                               0.0329
                                         0.02248
                                                    0.02134
                                                              0.02101
                                                                        0.01985
0.838709677419355 0.05498
                               0.03026
                                         0.02199
                                                    0.02017
                                                              0.01987
                                                                        0.01855
                               0.02882
0.870967741935484 0.05076
                                         0.01892
                                                   0.01787
                                                              0.01758
                                                                        0.01571
0.903225806451613 0.04141
                               0.01822
                                         0.01561
                                                    0.01365
                                                              0.01325
                                                                        0.0112
0.935483870967742 0.04028
                               0.01596
                                         0.009758 0.008911 0.008863 0.007307
0.967741935483871 0.0375
                               0.01291
                                         0.00684
                                                   0.005118 0.005015 0.003144
0.1
          0.11736 0.06075
                               0.046177 0.044898 0.044507 0.04198
                                                    Average of yearly averages:
                                                                                  0.0316267
Inputs generated by pe5.pl - November 2006
Data used for this run:
Output File: TNNursery
Metfile: w13882.dvf
PRZM scenario:
                     TNnurserySTD.txt
EXAMS environment file:
                               pond298.exv
Chemical Name:
                    emamectin benzoate
Description
                     Variable Name
                                         Value
                                                    Units
                                                              Comments
Molecular weight
                               964.23
                                         g/mol
                    mwt
Henry's Law Const.
                    henry
                               3.8c-10
                                         atm-m^3/mol
Vapor Pressure
                                         torr
                    Vapr
Solubility sol
                    93
                               mg/L
Kd
          Kd
                               mg/L
Koc
          Koc
                    265687
                               mg/L
Photolysis half-life
                    kdp
                               23
                                         days
                                                   Half-life
Aerobic Aquatic Metabolism
                                                              Halfife
                               kbacw
                                         215
                                                   days
Anaerobic Aquatic Metabolism
                                                              Halfife
                               kbacs
                                         1281
                                                   days
Aerobic Soil Metabolism
                                         107.5
                                                              Halfife
                               asm
                                                   days
Hydrolysis:
                               0
                                                   Half-life
                    pH 5
                                         days
Hydrolysis:
                    pH7
                               0
                                         days
                                                   Half-life
Hydrolysis:
                    pH9
                                         days
                                                   Half-life
                                         See PRZM manual
Method: CAM
                               integer
Incorporation Depth: DEPI
                               0
Application Rate:
                    TAPP
                               0.017
                                         kg/ha
Application Efficiency:
                               APPEFF
                                         0.99
                                                   fraction
Spray Drift
                    DRFT
                               0.01
                                         fraction of application rate applied to pond
Application Date
                               15-4
                                         dd/mm or dd/mmm or dd-mmm
                    Date
Interval 1 interval
                                         Set to 0 or delete line for single app.
                               days
                    0.017
app. rate 1 apprate
                               kg/ha
Interval 2 interval
                               days
                                         Set to 0 or delete line for single app.
app. rate 2 apprate
                    0.017
                               kg/ha
Interval 3 interval
                               days
                                         Set to 0 or delete line for single app.
app. rate 3 apprate
                    0.017
                               kg/ha
Interval 4 interval
                    7
                               days
                                         Set to 0 or delete line for single app.
app. rate 4 apprate
                    0.017
                               kg/ha
Interval 5 interval
                               days
                                         Set to 0 or delete line for single app.
                    0.017
app. rate 5 apprate
                               kg/ha
Record 17: FILTRA
          IPSCND
          UPTKF
Record 18:PLVKRT
          PLDKRT
          FEXTRC 0.5
Flag for Index Res. Run
                              IR
                                         EPA Pond
Flag for runoff calc. RUNOFF none
                                         none, monthly or total(average of entire run)
```

Group 9 Cucurbits:

stored as FLcuc.out
Chemical: emamectin benzoate
PRZM environment: FLcucumberSTD.txt modified Tueday, 26 August 2008 at 05:16:38
EXAMS environment: pond298.exv modified Tueday, 26 August 2008 at 05:14:08
Metfile: w12844.dvf modified Tueday, 26 August 2008 at 05:14:22
Water segment concentrations (ppb)

Year	Peak	96 hr	21 Day	60 Day	90 Day	Yearly		
1961	0.005686	0.001828	0.001218		0.0005931			
1962	0.01237	0.004631	0.002912	0.002411				
1963	0.03148	0.01072	0.005006	0.003989	0.003782	0.003048		
1964	0.02299	0.01018		0.006516	0.006406	0.00571		
1965	0.01587	0.009455	0.007873	0.007392	0.007281	0.006755		
1966	0.03146	0.01778	0.01064	0.0102	0.01	0.009295		
1967	0.02025	0.01232	0.01066	0.01018	0.01006	0.00986		
1968	0.03453	0.01883	0.01431	0.01281	0.0124	0.01107		
1969	0.03072	0.01713	0.01386	0.01315	0.01298	0.01244		
1970	0.03935	0.02039	0.01638	0.01482	0.0147	0.01394		
1971	0.03304	0.01845	0.01419	0.01381	0.01356	0.01311		
1972	0.03913	0.01983	0.01598	0.01544	0.01518	0.01391		
1973	0.02244	0.01559	0.01412	0.01391	0.01377	0.01345		
1974	0.05066	0.0256	0.01661	0.01486	0.01463	0.01365		
1975	0.0233	0.01621	0.01335	0.01295	0.01271	0.01246		
1976	0.0253	0.02227	0.01495	0.01278	0.01348	0.01276		
1977	0.05338	0.02227	0.01493	0.01578	0.01348	0.01270		
1978	0.03341	0.01893	0.01514	0.01458	0.01435	0.01406		
1979	0.05359	0.02394	0.01633	0.01537	0.01502	0.0142		
1980	0.0404	0.02083	0.01634	0.01542	0.01514	0.01468		
1981	0.027	0.01728	0.01466	0.01423	0.01417	0.01389		
1982	0.05354	0.02725	0.01748	0.01671	0.01672	0.01542		
1983	0.05983	0.02836	0.01895	0.01791	0.01754	0.01676		
1984	0.03799	0.02328	0.01865	0.01784	0.01763	0.01693		
1985	0.0316	0.01998	0.01683	0.01653	0.01646	0.01595		
1986	0.03967	0.02629	0.0182	0.01675	0.01659	0.01579		
1987	0.03057	0.01925	0.01669	0.01621	0.01612	0.01555		
1988	0.03615	0.02151	0.01777	0.01675	0.01649	0.01554		
1989	0.03292	0.0199	0.01581	0.01502	0.01493	0.01436		
1990	0.03183	0.01842	0.01455	0.01414	0.01392	0.01341		
Sorted re	sults							
Prob.	Peak	96 hr	21 Day	60 Day	90 Day	Yearly		
	064516129		0.02836	0.01895	0.01791	0.01763	0.01693	
	1290322581		0.02725	0.01865	0.01784	0.01754	0.01676	
	1935483871		0.02629	0.0182	0.01675	0.01672	0.01595	
	258064516		0.0256	0.01777	0.01675	0.01659	0.01579	
	322580645		0.02394	0.01748	0.01671	0.01649	0.01555	
	387096774		0.02328	0.01683	0.01653	0.01646	0.01554	
			0.02328	0.01669	0.01621	0.01612	0.01542	
	451612903		0.02227		0.01544	0.01518	0.01342	
	516129032			0.01661				
	580645161		0.02151	0.01638	0.01542	0.01514	0.01436	
	64516129	0.03913	0.02083	0.01634	0.01537	0.01502	0.0142	
	709677419		0.02039	0.01633	0.01527	0.01493	0.01406	
	774193548		0.01998	0.01598	0.01502	0.01479	0.01394	
	838709677		0.0199	0.01593	0.01486	0.0147	0.01391	
	903225806		0.01983	0.01581	0.01482	0.01463	0.01389	
	967741936		0.01925	0.01514	0.01458	0.01435	0.01374	
0.516129	032258065	0.03292	0.01893	0.01495	0.01423	0.01417	0.01365	
0.548387	096774194	0.03183	0.01883	0.01466	0.01414	0.01392	0.01345	
0.580645	161290323	0.0316	0.01845	0.01455	0.01391	0.01377	0.01341	
0.612903	225806452	0.03148	0.01842	0.01431	0.01381	0.01356	0.01311	
	290322581		0.01778	0.01419	0.01378	0.01348	0.01276	
	35483871	0.03072	0.01728	0.01412	0.01315	0.01298	0.01246	
	419354839		0.01713	0.01386	0.01295	0.01271	0.01244	
	483870968		0.01621	0.01335	0.01281	0.0124	0.01107	
	548387097		0.01559	0.01066	0.0102	0.01006	0.00986	
	612903226		0.01332	0.01064	0.01018	0.01	0.009295	
	677419355		0.01232	0.007873		0.007281		
	741935484		0.01072	0.007873		0.007281		
	806451613			0.005938	0.003318			
			0.009433	0.003000		0.003782		
	870967742						0.001003	
U.90//41	935483871	0.005686	0.001828	0.001218	0.000/091	ו נענטטט.ט	0.0003208	
0.1	0.052204	0.026221	0.010167	0.01675	0.016707	0.015024		
0.1	U.U33384	0.026221	0.01813/	0.010/3	0.016707	f yearly ave	racer.	0.0121241266666667
					Average 0	i yeariy ave	ages.	0.012124120000000/

Inputs generated by pe5.pl - Novemeber 2006

Data used for this run: Output File: FLcuc Metfile: w12844.dvf PRZM scenario: FLcucumberSTD.txt **EXAMS** environment file: pond298.exv emamectin benzoate Chemical Name: Description Variable Name Value Units Comments Molecular weight 964.23 g/mol mwt Henry's Law Const. henry 3.8e-10 atm-m^3/mol Vapor Pressure torr vapr Solubility sol 93 mg/L mg/L Kd Kd 265687 Koc Koc mg/L Photolysis half-life 23 Half-life kdp days kbacw Halfife Aerobic Aquatic Metabolism 215 days Halfife Anaerobic Aquatic Metabolism kbacs 1281 days Aerobic Soil Metabolism days Halfife 107.5 asm pH 5 Half-life Hydrolysis: 0 days pH 7 days Hydrolysis: 0 Half-life days Half-life Hydrolysis: pH9 0 See PRZM manual Method: CAM integer Incorporation Depth: DEPI 0 Application Rate: TAPP 0.017 kg/ha Application Efficiency: APPEFF 0.99 fraction Spray Drift DRFT 0.01 fraction of application rate applied to pond dd/mm or dd/mmm or dd-mmm 5-1 **Application Date** Date Interval | interval 327 days Set to 0 or delete line for single app. 0.017 kg/ha app. rate 1 apprate Interval 2 interval Set to 0 or delete line for single app. days app. rate 2 apprate 0.017 kg/ha Interval 3 interval days Set to 0 or delete line for single app. 0.017 app. rate 3 apprate kg/ha Interval 4 interval days Set to 0 or delete line for single app. app. rate 4 apprate 0.017 kg/ha Set to 0 or delete line for single app. Interval 5 interval days 0.017 app. rate 5 apprate kg/ha Record 17:FILTRA **IPSCND** UPTKF Record 18: PLVKRT **PLDKRT** FEXTRC 0.5 **EPA Pond** Flag for Index Res. Run IR Flag for runoff calc. RUNOFF none none, monthly or total(average of entire run)

APPENDIX 5.

Risk Quotient Tables for Aquatic and Terrestrial Animals and Plants

Freshwater Fish and Invertebrates, acute risk

Scenario	Peak EEC (µg/L)	Fish RQ ¹ (EEC/LC50)	Invertebrate RQ ² (EEC/EC50)
	Outdo	or Ornamentals	
CAnurserySTD	0.211	< 0.01	0.21
FLnurserySTD	0.071	<0.01	0.07
MInurserySTD	0.059	< 0.01	0.06
NJnurserySTD	0.085	<0.01	0.09
ORnurserySTD	0.017	<0.01	0.02
TNnurserySTD	0.117	< 0.01	0.12
		Cucurbit	
FLcucumberSTD	0.053	<0.01	0.05

¹ based on the rainbow trout EC50 of 174ppb

² based on the water flea EC₅₀ of 1 ppb

Freshwater Fish and Invertebrates, chronic risk

Scenario	60-day Avg EEC (µg/L)	21-day Avg EEC (µg/L)	Fish RQ ¹ (EEC/NOEC)	Invertebrate RQ ² (EEC/NOEC)
		Outdoor	Ornamentals	
CAnurserySTD	0.052	0.059	0.01	0.6
FLnurserySTD	0.021	0.023	<0.01	0.2
MInurserySTD	0.032	0.033	<0.01	0.3
NJnurserySTD	0.036	0.037	0.01	0.4
ORnurserySTD	0.010	0.010	<0.01	0.1
TNnurserySTD	0.045	0.046	0.01	0.5
		Ca	ucurbit	
FLcucumberSTD	0.017	0.018	<0.01	0.2

based on the fathead minnow early life-stage NOAEC of 6.5 ppb

² based on the water flea life stage NOAEC of 0.088 ppb

Values in red exceed the LOC for Acute listed species (RQ \geq 0.05) "Values in red and italics exceed the LOC for acute listed species (RQ \geq 0.05) and acute restricted use (RQ \geq 0.1)

Marine/Estuarine Fish and Invertebrates Acute and Chronic Risk

EEC Modeled	Peak EEC (µg/L)	Avg EEC ppb	21-day Avg EEC ppb	Acute Fish RQ ¹ (EEC/LC ₅₀)	Acute Invertebrate RQ ² (EEC/LC ₅₀)	Chronic Fish RQ ⁴ (EEC/NOEC)	Chronic Invertebrate RQ ³ (EEC/NOEC)
			Outdoor	Ornamentals			
CAnurserySTD	0.211	0.052	0.059	< 0.01	5.28	< 0.01	6.84
FLnurserySTD	0.071	0.021	0.023	<0.01	1.77	< 0.01	2.61
MInurserySTD	0.059	0.032	0.033	<0.01	1.47	< 0.01	3.80
NJnurserySTD	0.085	0.036	0.037	< 0.01	2.14	< 0.01	4.29
ORnurserySTD	0.017	0.010	0.010	< 0.01	0.44	< 0.01	1.17
TNnurserySTD	0.117	0.045	0.046	<0.01	2.93	< 0.01	5.31
			C	ucurbits			
FLcucumberSTD	0.053	0.017	0.018	< 0.01	1.33	< 0.01	2.09

based on the sheepshead minnow LC50 of 1430 ppb

Aquatic Plants

Scenario	Peak EEC (ppb)	Non-Vascular Plant RQ ¹ (EEC/EC50)	Vascular Flant RQ ² (EEC/NOEC)	
		Outdoor Ornamen	ntal	
CAnurserySTD	0.211	0.05		<0.01
FLnurserySTD	0.071	0.02		<0.01
MinurserySTD	0.059	0.02		<0.01
NJnurserySTD	0.085	0.02		<0.01
ORnurserySTD	0.017	<0.01		<0.01
TNnurserySTD	0.117	0.03		<0.01
		Cucurbit		
FLcucumberSTD	0.053	0.01		<0.01

based on the green algae EC50 of >3.9 ppb
 based on the duckweed EC50 of >94 ppb

based on the sneepsnead minnow LC50 of 1430 ppb

based on the mysid shrimp LC50 of 0.04 ppb

based on the mysid shrimp NOAEC of 0.0087 ppb

based on sheepshead minnow NOAEC 48 ppb.

Values in red exceed the LOC for Acute listed species (RQ≥0.05)

Values in red and italics exceed the LOC for acute listed species (RQ≥0.05), acute restricted use (RQ≥0.1), and acute nonlisted species (RQ ≥0.5)

***Values in red and bold exceed the LOC for Chronic Risk (RQ > 1.0) to listed and non-listed species

Birds and Mammals following Acute and Chronic Exposure

Table 5-5. Upper Bound Kenaga, Acute Avian Dose-Based Risk Quotients

			EECs and RQs											
Size Class (grams)	Adjusted LD50	Short Grass		Tall	Grass	Broadleaf Plants/ Small Insects		Fruits/Pods/ Seeds/ Large Insects		Granivore				
		EEC	RQ	EEC	RQ	EEC	RQ	EEC	RQ	EEC	RQ			
				Mexinu	ans Applica	tion rate 0.01	5 lb a i Ja							
20	23.88	17.89	0.75	8.20	0.34	10.06	0.42	1.12	0.05	0.25	0.01			
100	30.41	10.20	0.34	4.67	0.15	5.74	0.19	0.64	0.02	0.14	<0.01			
1000	42.95	4.57	0.11	2.09	0.05	2.57	0.06	0.29	0.01	0.06	<0.01			

Table 5-6. Upper Bound Kenaga, Subacute Avian Dietary Based Risk Quotients.

		EECs and RQs											
	Short (Grass	Tail	Grass	Broadleaf Plants/ Small Insects		Fruits/Pods/ Seeds/ Large Insects						
LC50	EEC	RQ	EEC	RQ	EEC	RQ	EEC	RQ					
		Max	imum Appli	leation rai	€ 0.015 lb a	LLIA							
570	15.71	0.03	7.20	0.01	8.83	0.02	0.98	<0.01					

Size class not used for dietary risk quotients

Table 5-7. Upper Bound Kenaga, Chronic Avian Dietary Based Risk Quotients.

		EECs and RQs													
NOAEC	Short (Grass	Tali	Grass	Pl	adleaf ants/ Insects	Fruits/Pods/ Seeds/ Large Insects								
(ppm)	EEC	RQ	EEC	RQ	EEC	RQ	EEC	RQ							
		Manc	lanua Appl	location ras	e 0.015 lb a	1.1/4									
40	15.71	0.39	7.20	0.18	8.83	0.22	0.98	0.02							

Size class not used for dietary risk quotients

Values in red exceed the LOC for acute listed species (RQ \geq 0.1) "Values in red and italics exceed the LOC for acute listed species (RQ \geq 0.1) and acute restricted use (RQ \geq 0.2) "Values in red, bold, and italics exceed the LOC for acute listed species (RQ \geq 0.1), acute restricted use (RQ \geq 0.2), and acute non-listed species (RQ ≥0.5)

Table 5-8. Upper Bound Kenaga, Acute Mammalian Dose-Based Risk Quotients.

Size Class (grams)	Adjusted LD50		EECs and RQs											
		Short Grass		Tall Grass		Broadleaf Plants/ Small Insects		Fruits/Pods/ Seeds/ Large Insects		Granivore				
		EEC	RQ	EEC	RQ	EEC	RQ	EEC	RQ	EEC	RQ			
				Maximu	ın Applica	tion rate 0.01	5 lb a.L/A	,						
15	25.92	14.97	0.58	6.86	0.26	8.42	0.32	0.94	0.04	0.21	0.01			
35	20.97	10.35	0.49	4.74	0.23	5.82	0.28	0.65	0.03	0.14	0.01			
1000	9.07	2.40	0.26	1.10	0.12	1.35	0.15	0.15	0.02	0.03	< 0.01			

Values in red exceed the LOC for acute listed species (RQ ≥0.1)

"Values in red and italics exceed the LOC for acute listed species (RQ \geq 0.1) <u>and</u> acute restricted use (RQ \geq 0.2) ""Values in red, bold, and italics exceed the LOC for acute listed species (RQ \geq 0.1), acute restricted use (RQ \geq 0.2), <u>and</u> acute non-listed species (RQ ≥0.5)

Table 5-9. Upper Bound Kenaga, Chronic Mammalian Dietary Based Risk Quotients.

	EECs and RQs										
NOAEC (ppm)	Short (Grass	Tall Grass		Broadleaf Plants/ Small Insects		Fruits/Pods/ Seeds/ Large Insects				
	EEC	RQ	EEC	RQ	EEC	RQ	EEC	RQ			
		Max	йтат Аррі	lication ra	te 0.015 lb	a.UA					
12	15.71	1.31	7.20	0.60	8.83	0.74	0.98	0.08			

Size class not used for dietary risk quotients

Table 5-10. Upper Bound Kenaga, Chronic Mammalian Dose-Based Risk Quotients

			EECs and RQs											
Size Class (grams)	Adjusted NOAEL			Tall Grass		Broadleaf Plants/ Small Insects		Fruits/Pods/ Seeds/ Large Insects		Granivore				
		EEC	RQ	EEC	RQ	EEC	RQ	EEC	RQ	EEC	RQ			
				Maximu	un Applica	tion rate 0.01	5 lb at/A							
15	1.32	14.97	11.35	6.86	5.20	8.42	6.39	0.94	0.71	0.21	0.16			
35	1.07	10.35	9.70	4.74	4.45	5.82	5.46	0.65	0.61	0.14	0.13			
1000	0.46	2.40	5.20	1.10	2.38	1.35	2.92	0.15	0.32	0.03	0.07			

Values in red and bold exceed the LOC for Chronic Risk (RQ > 1.0) to listed and non-listed species

Terrestrial Plants - No Data; TerrPlant not run.

Values in red and bold exceed the LOC for Chronic Risk (RQ > 1.0) to listed and non-listed species

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

MEMORANDUM

DATE:

March 1, 2012

SUBJECT:

Emamectin Benzoate. Occupational Exposure Assessment for a Proposed New

Use on Cucurbit Vegetables (Crop Group 9).

PC Code: 122806	DP Barcode: 393839
Decision No.: 452138	Registration No.: 100-904
Petition No.: 1E7904	Regulatory Action: Section 3
Case No.: NA	Risk Assessment Type: Single Chemical
TXR No.: NA	CAS No.: 155569-91-8
MRID No.: NA	40 CFR: §180.505

FROM:

Nancy J. Tsaur, Chemist

Risk Assessment Branch 3

Health Effects Division (7509P)

THROUGH: Barry O'Keefe, ORE Team Leader B. O Keefe

Risk Assessment Branch 3 Health Effects Division (7509P)

TO:

Barbara Madden RM 05

Risk Integration Minor Use and Emergency Branch

and

Andrew Ertman

Insecticide and Rodenticide Branch Registration Division (7505P)

The Registration Division (RD) requested that the Health Effects Division (HED) conduct an occupational exposure and risk assessment for the newly proposed foliar use of emamectin benzoate on cucurbit vegetables (crop group 9). Note: This memorandum was reviewed by the Exposure Science Advisory Council (ExpoSAC) on 03/01/2012.

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Emamectin benzoate is a semi-synthetic avermectin, consisting of two active homologous compounds (a benzoate salt mixture of a minimum of 90% 4'-epi-methylamino-4'-deoxyavermectin B_{1a} and a maximum of 10% 4'-epi-methylamino-4'-deoxyavermectin B_{1b}). Emamectin benzoate is an insecticide/miticide developed for the control of *lepidopteran* insects.

The Interregional Research Project No. 4 (IR-4) is proposing a new use on cucurbit vegetables. Proclaim® Insecticide (EPA Reg. No. 100-904) is a water soluble granule formulation (SG) containing 5.0% active ingredient (ai), emamectin benzoate, by weight.

Based on application rate and label information, exposure is expected to occur for short- and intermediate-term durations. Chronic exposure is not expected for the proposed use patterns.

Proposed Use Profile

Proclaim® Insecticide may be applied as a foliar spray via aircraft (except in New York State) or groundboom. Chemigation is prohibited. For high pest infestations, the maximum single application rate is 4.8 oz/A (0.015 lb ai/A). Applications may be repeated at a 7-day interval to maintain control, up to a maximum seasonal application rate of 28.8 oz/A (0.090 lb ai/A/season).

Hazard Concerns

All endpoints were selected from a 15-day oral neurotoxicity study in the mouse. Dermal and inhalation exposures were combined and then compared to the short-term oral NOAEL of 0.075 mg/kg/day. The endpoint includes moribund sacrifices, clinical signs of neurotoxicity, decreases in body weight and food consumption and histopathological lesions in the sciatic nerve (LOAEL of 0.1 mg/kg/day). The dermal absorption rate of 1.8% used in this assessment is based on a dermal absorption study in the Rhesus monkey, while no inhalation absorption rate is used because toxicity by the inhalation route is considered to be equivalent to the estimated toxicity of the oral route of exposure. The level of concern (LOC) for short-term exposure is a margin of exposure (MOE) less than 300 [uncertainty factors (UFs) include: 10X for interspecies extrapolation, 10X for intraspecies variation; and 3X modifying factor (UF_M) to account for the steepness of the dose-response curve and the severity of effects at the LOAEL (death and neuropathology)]. The LOC for intermediate-term exposure is an MOE less than 1000, which includes a 10X UF_M (rather than 3X) to account for the additional uncertainty of using a shortterm study for an intermediate-term risk assessment. Emamectin benzoate is classified as "Not likely to be Carcinogenic to Humans" based on the absence of significant tumor increases in two adequate rodent carcinogenicity studies.

Emamectin benzoate is acutely toxic via the oral (Toxicity Category IV) and inhalation (Toxicity Category IV) routes. Via the dermal route, emamectin benzoate is Toxicity Category III. For dermal and eye irritation, it is Toxicity Category III and IV, respectively. However, emamectin benzoate is not a dermal sensitizer.

Residential Exposures and Risk Estimates

Residential exposures are not assessed in this document because emamectin benzoate is a

Restricted Use Pesticide (RUP) and limited to use by certified applicators in commercial areas. Currently, there are no registered products that would lead to residential handler or post-application exposure.

Occupational Handler Exposures and Risk Estimates

There is potential for short- and intermediate-term occupational exposure to emamectin benzoate during handling activities (e.g. mixing, loading, application).

For short-term handler exposure, only one scenario results in an MOE of concern (less than the LOC of 300). The mixing/loading scenario for aerial application results in an MOE of 88 at baseline and 120 with the required personal protective equipment (PPE) as indicated on the label. The PPE includes double layer clothing and chemical-resistant gloves. With a suggested mitigation technique of water soluble packaging, the MOE is 11,000 which is greater than the LOC and not of concern.

For intermediate-term exposure, all mixing/loading scenarios are of concern (less than the LOC of 1000) with the proposed formulation. At baseline, the MOEs range from 88 to 380. With the required dermal PPE (double layer clothing and chemical-resistant gloves), the MOEs range from 120 to 520. With a suggested mitigation of water soluble packaging, dermal and inhalation exposures would significantly decrease, resulting in MOEs greater than the LOC (ranging from 2,100 to 12,000).

Occupational Post-Application Exposures and Risk Estimates

There is a potential for short- and intermediate-term occupational exposure during post-application activities. Based on a quantitative post-application assessment of common agricultural practices for short-term exposure durations, the post-application MOEs are not of concern (MOEs \geq 300, ranging from 520 to 11,000) on day 0 (12 hours after application). However, since the intermediate-term post-application risk estimates were of concern (MOEs < 1000) on day 0 (12 hours following application), the 12-hour REI on the proposed label is unacceptable and an REI of 7 days is recommended for cucurbit vegetables.

Review of Human Research

This risk assessment relies in part on data from studies in which adult human subjects were intentionally exposed to a pesticide or other chemical. These studies, which comprise the Pesticide Handlers Exposure Database (PHED) and the Agricultural Handler Exposure Task Force (AHETF), have been determined to require a review of their ethical conduct, have received that review, and have been determined to be ethical.

2.0 HAZARD CHARACTERIZATION

The acute toxicity for the technical emamectin benzoate formulation (EPA Reg. No. 100-1270) used in this proposed product (EPA Reg. No. 100-904) is summarized in Table 1.

Guideline No.	Study Type	MRID	Results	Toxicity Category	
870.1100	Acute oral - Rats	47002104	LD ₅₀ for L-656,748- 038 = 53 mg/kg	П	
870.1200	Acute dermal - Rabbits (EC)	47002106	LD ₅₀ > 2.0 g/kg	Ш	
870.1300	Acute inhalation - Rats	47002107	LC ₅₀ 0.10 mg/L	II	
870.2400	Acute eye irritation - Rabbits	47002108	Severe irritation	Ш	
870.2500	Acute dermal irritation - Rabbits	47002109	No dermal irritation	IV	
870.2600	Skin sensitization - Guinea pigs	47002110	Not a dermal sensitizer	Negative	

Table 2 summarizes the selected endpoints for occupational risk assessment.

Table 2. Summary of Toxicological Doses and Endpoints for Emamectin Benzoate for Use in Occupational Human Health Risk Assessments.									
Exposure/ Scenario	Point of Departure	Uncertainty Factors	Level of Concern for Risk Assessment	Study and Toxicological Effects					
Dermal Short- Term (1-30 days)	NOAEL = 0.075 mg/kg/day (dermal absorption rate = 1.8%)	$UF_{A} = 10X$ $UF_{H} = 10X$ $UF_{M} = 3X$	Occupational LOC MOE = 300	15-day oral neurotoxicity – mouse LOAEL = 0.1 mg/kg/day based on moribund sacrifices, clinical signs of neurotoxicity, decreases in body weight and food consumption and histopathological lesions in the sciatic nerve.					
Dermal Intermediate- Term (1-6 months)	NOAEL = 0.075 mg/kg/day (dermal absorption rate = 1.8%)	UF _A = 10X UF _H = 10X UF _M = 3X	Occupational LOC MOE = 1000	15-day oral neurotoxicity – mouse LOAEL = 0.1 mg/kg/day based on moribund sacrifices, clinical signs of neurotoxicity, decreases in body weight and food consumption and histopathological lesions in the sciatic nerve.					
Inhalation Short-Term (1- 30 days)	NOAEL = 0.075 mg/kg/day (assumed equivalent to oral absorption)	UF _A = 10X UF _H = 10X UF _M = 3X	Occupational LOC MOE = 300	15-day oral neurotoxicity – mouse LOAEL = 0.1 mg/kg/day based on moribund sacrifices, clinical signs of neurotoxicity, decreases in body weight and food consumption and histopathological lesions in the sciatic nerve.					

	ımmary of Toxico			namectin Benzoate for Use in
Exposure/ Scenario	Point of Departure	Uncertainty Factors	Level of Concern for Risk Assessment	Study and Toxicological Effects
Inhalation Intermediate- Term (1-6 months)	NOAEL = 0.075 mg/kg/day (assumed equivalent to oral absorption)	UF _A = 10X UF _H = 10X UF _M = 10X	Occupational LOC MOE = 1000	15-day oral neurotoxicity – mouse LOAEL = 0.1 mg/kg/day based on moribund sacrifices, clinical signs of neurotoxicity, decreases in body weight and food consumption and histopathological lesions in the sciatic nerve.
Cancer (oral, dermal, inhalation)			e Carcinogenic to Hur e rodent carcinogenici	mans" based on the absence of significant ty studies.

Point of Departure (POD) = A data point or an estimated point that is derived from observed dose-response data and used to mark the beginning of extrapolation to determine risk estimate associated with lower environmentally relevant human exposures. NOAEL = no observed adverse effect level. LOAEL = lowest observed adverse effect level. UF = uncertainty factor. UF_A = extrapolation from animal to human (interspecies). UF_H = potential variation in sensitivity among members of the human population (intraspecies). UF_M = Modifying factor to account for the steepness of the dose-response curve, severity of effects at the LOAEL (death and neuropathology), and the use of a short-term study for intermediate-term risk assessment. MOE = margin of exposure. LOC = level of concern. Dermal absorption of 1.8% is assumed.

3.0 PROPOSED USE PATTERNS

Proclaim® Insecticide controls the larval stages (worms/caterpillars) of several lepidopteran species. Proclaim® Insecticide has contact activity, but is most efficacious when ingested by the pest. Shortly after exposure, affected larvae are paralyzed, stop feeding, and subsequently die after 2-4 days.

Proclaim® Insecticide may be applied as a foliar spray via aircraft (except in New York State) or groundboom. Chemigation is prohibited. For high pest infestations, the maximum single application rate is 4.8 oz/A (0.015 lb ai/A). Applications may be repeated at a 7-day interval to maintain control, up to a maximum seasonal application rate of 28.8 oz/A (0.090 lb ai/A/season). The proposed label is summarized in Table 3.

able 3. Use Profile for Propose	ed Emamectin Benzoate Uses.			
W	Proclaim® Insecticide EPA Reg. No. 100-904 ater soluble granule (SG),5.0% ai by weig	rht		
Use Site	Application Equipment	Single Maximum Application Rate		
		oz/A	lb ai/A	
Cucurbit Vegetables (CG9)	Groundboom, Aerial	4.8	0.015	

4.0 RESIDENTIAL (NON-OCCUPATIONAL) EXPOSURE

Residential exposures are not assessed in this document because emamectin benzoate is a Restricted Use Pesticide (RUP) and limited to use by certified applicators in commercial areas. Currently, there are no registered products that would lead to residential handler or post-application exposure.

Residential Bystander Post-Application Inhalation Exposure

Based on the Agency's current practices, a quantitative post-application inhalation exposure assessment was not performed for emamectin benzoate at this time because the chemical has low vapor pressure (3.0 × 10⁻⁸ mm Hg at 21 °C) and is applied at a low rate (0.015 lb ai/A). However, volatilization of pesticides may be a potential source of post-application inhalation exposure to individuals nearby to pesticide applications. The Agency sought expert advice and input on issues related to volatilization of pesticides from its Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act Scientific Advisory Panel (SAP) in December 2009. The Agency received the SAP's final report on March 2, 2010

(http://www.epa.gov/scipoly/SAP/meetings/2009/120109meeting.html) and is in the process of evaluating the SAP report. The Agency may, as appropriate, develop policies and procedures to identify the need for and, subsequently, the way to incorporate post-application inhalation exposure into the Agency's risk assessments. If new policies or procedures are put into place, the Agency may revisit the need for a quantitative post-application inhalation exposure assessment for emamectin benzoate.

Spray Drift

Spray drift is always a potential source of exposure to residents nearby to spraying operations. This is particularly the case with aerial application, but, to a lesser extent, could also be a potential source of exposure from the ground application method employed for the previously-registered uses of emamectin benzoate. The Agency has been working with the Spray Drift Task Force, EPA Regional Offices, and State Lead Agencies for pesticide regulation and other parties to develop the best spray drift management practices. The Agency is now requiring interim mitigation measures for aerial applications that must be placed on product labels/labeling. The Agency has completed its evaluation of the new data base submitted by the Spray Drift Task Force, a membership of U.S. pesticide registrants, and is developing a policy on how to appropriately apply the data and the AgDRIFT computer model to its risk assessments for pesticides applied by air, orchard airblast, and ground hydraulic methods. After the policy is in place, the Agency may impose further refinements in spray drift management practices to reduce off-target drift and risk estimates associated with aerial as well as other application types where appropriate.

5.0 OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE/RISK ESTIMATES PATHWAY

Occupational handler exposure to emamectin benzoate is expected for individuals involved in foliar applications to cucurbit vegetables (mixing, loading, flagging, and applying).

Additionally, agricultural workers performing typical post-application activities such as scouting,

irrigation, and harvesting are likely to receive exposure to emamectin benzoate residues based on the repeated use pattern to maintain control of pests.

5.1 Occupational Handler

Proclaim® Insecticide may be applied as a foliar spray via aircraft (except in New York State) or groundboom. The proposed use pattern is summarized in Table 2. Handler exposure is expected to be short- or intermediate-term based on information provided on the proposed label. Table 3 summarizes the PPE required on the proposed label.

Table 4. Required PPE on L	abel (EPA Reg. No. 100-904).						
	Ground Application (except airblast s	prayers)					
Applicators, Mixers, Loaders, Other Handlers	Long-sleeved shirt and long pants Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber Shoes plus socks						
	Aerial Application						
Mixers, Loaders, Other Handlers	chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber	y waterproof material such as polyvinyl					
Applicators (ENCLOSED Cockpit) NOTE: Once inside the cockpit, applicator must remove gloves and store them in a chemical- resistant container such as a plastic bag.	While inside the cockpit must wear: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants Shoes plus socks	When entering or leaving the cockpit must also wear: Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber					
Flaggers	Long-sleeved shirt and long pants Shoes plus socks Chemical-resistant gloves made of an chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber	y waterproof material such as polyvinyl					

The quantitative exposure/risk assessment developed for occupational handlers is based on the following exposure scenarios:

Mixer/Loaders

- 1. Mixing/loading dry flowables to support groundboom applications,
- 2. Mixing/loading dry flowables to support aerial applications,

Flaggers

3. Flagging to support aerial application,

Applicators

4. Applying sprays with groundboom equipment, and

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5. Applying sprays with aerial equipment.

5.1.1 Data and Assumptions for Handler Exposure Scenarios

Unit Exposures

No chemical-specific handler exposure data were submitted in support of this proposed use of emamectin benzoate on cucurbit vegetables. To assess handler exposures for regulatory actions when chemical-specific monitoring data are not available, HED relies on the most scientifically-reliable surrogate data currently available from various sources such as PHED, AHETF, and the Outdoor Residential Exposure Task Force (ORETF). Some of these data, such as the industry task force data, are compensatory, subject to the data protection provisions of FIFRA. HED policy on use of surrogate data is described in more detail on the Agency's website (http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/science/handler-exposure-data.html). Scenario-specific surrogate exposure data, including their sources, are presented in the "Occupational Pesticide Handler Unit Exposure Surrogate Reference Table" (http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/science/handler-exposure-table.pdf).

Area/Amount Treated

Based on HED ExpoSAC Policy No. 9.1, the area treated in a day was assumed to be:

- 80 acres for mixing/loading to support groundboom applications,
- 350 acres for mixing/loading to support aerial applications,
- 350 acres for flagging to support aerial treatment,
- 80 acres for applying with groundboom equipment, and
- 350 acres for applying with aerial equipment.

Application Rate

For high pest infestations, the maximum single application rate is 4.8 oz/A (0.015 lb ai/A). Applications may be repeated at a 7-day interval to maintain control, up to a maximum seasonal application rate of 28.8 oz/A (0.090 lb ai/A/season).

Body Weight

The average adult body weight of 80 kg was used for estimating short- and intermediate-term dermal and inhalation dose because the selected toxicological PoDs are not based on developmental effects.

Absorption Factors

- Since the short- and intermediate-term dermal endpoints are based an oral study, a dermal absorption factor of 1.8% is used to estimate dermal exposure for both durations.
- Since the short- and intermediate-term inhalation endpoint was based on an oral study and no inhalation absorption data are available, toxicity by the inhalation route is considered to be equivalent to the estimated toxicity by the oral route of exposure.

Equations and Calculations

Daily Dose

Daily dose (dermal and inhalation) is calculated by normalizing the daily exposure (dermal or inhalation) value by body weight and accounting for absorption factors.

Average Daily Dose (mg/kg/day) = Daily Exposure (mg ai/day) x $\{\frac{\text{Absorption Factor (\%/100)}}{\text{Body Weight (kg)}}\}$

Where:

Average Daily Dose= Absorbed dose received from exposure to a pesticide in a given scenario

(mg pesticide active ingredient/kg body weight/day),

Daily Exposure = Amount (mg ai/day) deposited on the surface of the skin that is available

for dermal absorption or amount inhaled that is available for inhalation

absorption,

Absorption Factor = A measure of the amount of chemical that crosses a biological boundary

such as the skin or lungs, and

Body Weight = Body weight determined to represent the population of interest in a risk

assessment.

Margin of Exposure (MOE)

The daily inhalation dose received by occupational handlers was compared to the appropriate PoD (i.e. NOAELs) to assess the risk to occupational handlers. All MOE values were calculated using the following formula:

MOE = NOAEL (mg/kg/day)

Average Daily Dose (mg/kg/day)

Where:

MOE = Margin of exposure value used by HED to represent risk or how close a chemical

exposure is to being a concern (unitless),

ADD = Average daily dose (ADD) is absorbed dose received from exposure to pesticide, and

NOAEL = Dose level in a toxicity study, where no observed adverse effects occurred in the

study.

Combined Risk Estimates

Dermal and inhalation risk estimates were combined in this assessment, since the toxicological effects for the dermal and inhalation routes were the same. Since short- and intermediate-term dermal and inhalation PoDs were the same, risk estimates were combined using the following formula:

Total MOE = NOAEL/(Dermal Dose + Inhalation Dose)

5.1.2 Handler Exposure and Risk Estimates

Summaries of the short- and intermediate-term risk estimates for occupational handlers are included in Tables 5 and 6. The maximum application rate for each exposure scenario is presented as the worst case scenario.

Short-Term Exposure Duration

At baseline, without any required PPE, all handler scenarios (mixer/loader, applicator, and

flagger) resulted in short-term combined (dermal + inhalation) MOEs greater than the short-term LOC of 300, except for mixing/loading dry flowables for aerial application (MOE = 88). At the required levels of PPE as summarized in Table 4 (namely, double layer clothing and chemical-resistant gloves), the scenario of mixing/loading dry flowables for aerial application remains of concern (see Table 6, MOE = 120).

Mitigation via water-soluble packets (WSPs) would significantly decrease both dermal and inhalation exposure during mixing/loading activities for aerial applications, resulting in an MOE of 2,700 (see Table 6).

Intermediate-Term Exposure Duration

At baseline, two scenarios are less than the intermediate-term LOC of 1000: (1) mixing/loading dry flowables for groundboom (MOE = 380) and (2) mixing/loading dry flowables for aerial application (MOE = 88). At the required levels of PPE as summarized in Table 4 (namely, double layer clothing and chemical-resistant gloves), both scenarios still result in combined MOEs less than the LOC (see Table 6, MOEs = 520 and 120, respectively).

Mitigation via water-soluble packets (WSPs) would significantly decrease both dermal and inhalation exposure during mixing/loading activities for ground and aerial applications, resulting in MOEs of 12,000 and 2,700, respectively. Table 6 shows the risk estimates for occupational handlers with added engineering controls of WSPs.

Exposure Scenario	Application Rate a	Area Treated Daily ^b	Baseline Dermal UEs c	Baseline Inhalation UEs ^c	Baseline Dermal Dose d	Baseline Inhalation Dose ^d	Total Dose ^e	Baseline Dermal MOE	Baseline Inhalation MOE	Baseline Total MOE
	lb ai/A	acres	μg/lb ai		mg/kg/day			ST LOC = 300, IT LOC = 1000		
				Mixer/Lo	ader					
Mixing/Loading Dry Flowables for Groundboom Application	0.0150	80	227	8.96	0.000061	0.00013	0.00020	1,200	560	380
Mixing/Loading Dry Flowables for Aerial Application	0.0150	350	227	8.96	0.00027	0.00059	0.00086	280	130	88
				Flagg	er					
Flagging for Aerial Application	0.0150	350	11	0.35	0.000013	0.000023	0.000036	5,800	3,300	2,100
				Applica	itor					
Applying Sprays via Groundboom Equipment	0.0150	80	78.6	0.34	0.000021	0.000051	0.000026	3,500	15,000	2,800
Applying Sprays via Aerial Equipment	0.0150	350	5	0.068	0.0000059	0.0000045	0.000010	13,000	17,000	7,200

- a Application Rates based on proposed uses for emamectin benzoate (Proclaim® Insecticide, EPA Reg. No. 100-904).
- b Acres Treated Per Day is taken from Exposure Science Advisory Council (ExpoSAC) Policy No. 9.1.
- c UEs = Unit Exposures based on PHED Version 1.1, ORETF, or AHETF data. Baseline = no gloves, no respirator.
- d Dose (mg/kg/day) = daily unit exposure (μg/lb ai) x application rate (lb ai/acre) x amount handled /day (acres/day) x conversion factor (1 mg/1,000 μg) x absorption factor (%) / body weight (80 kg).
- e Total Dose = Dermal Dose (mg/kg/day) + Inhalation Dose (mg/kg/day).
- f Total MOE = NOAEL / Total Dose (mg/kg/day). ST/IT Dermal/Inhalation NOAEL = 0.075 mg/kg/day. ST level of concern = 300. IT level of concern = 1000.

Exposure Scenario	Applic -ation Rate ^a	Area Treated Daily ^b	Dermal UEs °	Inhalation UEs °	Dermal Dose d	Inhalation Dose ^d	Total Dose °	Dermal MOE	Inhalation MOE	Total MOE
	lb ai/A	acres	μ	g/lb ai		mg/kg/day		ST LOC	= 300, IT LO	C = 1000
Mixer/Loader - Risk Estimat	es with Ro	equired De	rmal PPE	(Listed on Exi	sting Registe	red Label: do	uble layer clo	thing, che	mical-resistan	t gloves)
Mixing/Loading Dry Flowables for Groundboom Application	0.0150	80	41.2	8.96	0.000011	0.00013	0.00015	6,700	560	520
Mixing/Loading Dry Flowables for Aerial Application	0.0150	350	41.2	8.96	0.000049	0.00059	0.00064	1,500	130	120
Mi	xer/Load	er – Risk E	stimates w	ith Suggested	Engineering	Control (Wat	ter Soluble Pa	ckets)		
Mixing/Loading Dry Flowables for Groundboom Application	0.0150	80	9.8	0.24	0.0000026	0.0000036	0.0000062	28,000	21,000	12,000
Mixing/Loading Dry Flowables for Aerial Application	0.0150	350	9.8	0.24	0.000012	0.000016	0.000027	6,500	4,800	2,700

a Application Rates based on proposed uses for emamectin benzoate (Proclaim® Insecticite, EPA Reg. No. 100-904).

b Acres Treated Per Day is taken from Exposure Science Advisory Council (ExpoSAC) Policy No. 9.1.

c UEs = Unit Exposures based on PHED Version 1.1, ORETF, or AHETF data. Baseline = no respirator.

Dose (mg/kg/day) = daily unit exposure (μg/lb ai) x application rate (lb ai/acre) x amount handled /day (acre:/day) x conversion factor (1 mg/1,000 μg) x absorption factor (%) / body weight (80 kg).

e Total Dose = Dermal Dose (mg/kg/day) + Inhalation Dose (mg/kg/day).

f Total MOE = NOAEL / Total Dose (mg/kg/day). ST/IT Dermal/Inhalation NOAEL = 0.075 mg/kg/day. ST level of concern = 30t. LT level of concern = 1000.

5.2 Occupational Post-Application Exposures and Risk Estimates

Agricultural workers performing typical post-application activities (e.g. scouting, irrigation, harvesting, etc.) may receive exposure to emamectin benzoate residues.

5.2.1 Data and Assumptions for Post-Application Dermal Exposure Scenarios

Chemical-specific dislodgeable foliar residue (DFR) studies for emamectin benzoate are not available. Therefore, this assessment uses HED's default assumption that 25% of the application is available for transfer on day 0 following the application and the residues dissipate at a rate of 10% each following day. In addition, HED has identified transfer coefficients (TCs, expressed in units cm²/hr) relative to the various activities which express the amount of foliar contact over time during each of the activities identified and are dependent on the task performed and the crop. TC values are taken from those appearing in Exposure SAC Policy No. 3.1, "Agriculture Transfer Coefficients." These values are based on data analyzed from other pesticides on a variety of crops. In addition to the DFR data and the maximum dermal TCs (summarized in Table 7), the following assumptions were used in the post-application assessment:

- Max Application Rate = 0.0150 lb ai/A for proposed new use on cucurbit vegetables,
- Exposure Duration = 8 hours per day,
- Body Weight = 80 kg for average adult for short-/intermediate-term durations,
- Dermal Absorption = 1.8%, and
- Fraction of ai retained on foliage is assumed to be 25% (0.25) on day zero for agricultural crops (default values established by HED ExpoSAC).
- The initial fraction of ai retained is assumed to further dissipate at the rate of 10% (0.1) per day on following days (default values established by HED ExpoSAC).

HED's post-application exposure estimates are based on surrogate data. The TCs are considered to be central tendency. Maximum application rates were used in this assessment. Overall, the post-application risk estimates are characterized as being central to high-end estimates. The post-application activity scenarios along with respective TCs are summarized in Table 7.

Proposed Crops	Policy Crop Group Category	Foliage Density	Transfer Coefficients	Activities
Cucurbit Vegetables (Crop Group 9)		full	1,900	irrigation (hand set)
	Vegetable, cucurbit	full	550	hand harvesting, turning, training, mechanical harvesting
		full	230	transplanting
	3	min	90	scouting, hand weeding, hand pruning, thinning fruit
		full	90	scouting, hand weeding, hand pruning, thinning fruit

Equations/Calculations

The following equations were used to calculate risk estimates for workers performing post-application activities:

DFR_t (μ g/cm²) = AR (lb ai/acre) x F x (1-D)^t x 4.54E8 μ g/lb x 2.47E-8 acre/cm²

Where:

 DFR_t = dislodgeable foliage residue on day "t" ($\mu g/cm^2$),

AR = application rate (lb ai/acre),

F = fraction of ai retained on foliage (unitless), and
D = fraction of residue that dissipates daily (unitless).

 $DD_{t} (mg/kg-day) = \underline{DFR_{t} (\mu g/cm^{2}) \times 1E-3 \ mg/\mu g \times TC (cm^{2}/hr) \times DA (1.8\%) \times ET (hrs)}$ BW (kg)

Where:

DD_t = daily dermal dose on day "t,"

t = number of days after application day (days), DFR_t = dislodgeable foliage residue on day "t" (μg/cm²),

TC = transfer coefficient (cm²/hr),

DA = dermal absorption factor (unitless),

ET = exposure time (hr/day), and

BW = body weight (kg).

Margin of Exposure (MOE) = $\frac{\text{NOAEL (mg/kg/day)}}{\text{Average Daily Dose (mg/kg/day)}}$

Where:

MOE = Margin of exposure value used by HED to represent risk or how close a

chemical exposure is to being a concern (unitless),

ADD = Average daily dose (ADD) is absorbed dose received from exposure to

pesticide, and

NOAEL Dose level in a toxicity study, where no observed adverse effects occurred in

the study.

5.2.2 Post-Application Dermal Exposure and Risk Estimates

The post-application exposure associated with agricultural crops is summarized in Table 8. For short-term exposure duration, all scenarios resulted in MOEs greater than short-term LOC of 300 (ranging from 520 to 11,000) on day 0 (12 hours after application) and, therefore, are not of concern to HED. For intermediate-term exposure durations, risk estimates are less than the intermediate-term LOC of 1000 and are of concern on day 0 (12 hours after application).

Fable 8. Short- and Intermediate-Ter Benzaste for Cucurbit Veget			res and l	Risk Estimates	for Emamectin	
A	Transfer	Days After	DFR a	Daily Dermal Dose b	Dermal MOE °	
Activity	Coefficient	Treatment	μg/cm²	mg/kg/day	ST LOC = 300 IT LOC = 1000	
		0 (12 hours)	0.0421	0.000144	520	
	1,900	1	0.0378	0.000129	580	
		2	0.0341	0.000116	640	
irrigation (hand set)		3	0.0307	0.000105	720	
				4	0.0276	0.000094
		5	0.0248	0.000085	880	
		6	0.0223	0.000076	980	
		7	0.0201	0.000069	1,100	
hand harvesting, turning, training, mechanical harvesting	550	0 (12 hours)	0.0421	0.000042	1,800	
transplanting	230	0 (12 hours)	0.0421	0.000017	4,300	
scouting, hand weeding, hand pruning, thinning fruit	90	0 (12 hours)	0.0421	0.0000068	11,000	

a DFR (μg/cm²) = application rate (0.015 lb ai/acre) x fraction of application rate dislodgeable on day 0 (25%) x (1 - fraction of residue that dissipates daily 10%)^t x 4.54E8 μg/lb x 2.47E-8 acre/cm².

b Short-/Intermediate-Term Daily Dermal Dose = [DFR (μg/cm²) x Transfer Coefficient x 0.001 mg/μg x 8 hrs/day x dermal absorption 1.8%] + body weight (80 kg adult).

c Short-/Intermediate-Term MOE = NOAEL (mg/kg/day)/Daily Dermal Dose (mg/kg/day). ST/IT NOAEL = 0.075 mg/kg/day.

Restricted Entry Interval

Typically, under WPS for Agricultural Pesticides, active ingredients classified as acute Toxicity Category III or IV for Acute Dermal, Eye Irritation, and Primary Skin Irritation are assigned a 12-hour REI. However, since the intermediate-term post-application risk estimates were of concern on day 0 (12 hours following application), the 12-hour REI on the proposed label is unacceptable and the REI for cucurbit vegetables must be based on a quantitative post-application assessment. For intermediate-term exposure durations, risk estimates for hand-set irrigation are not of concern on day 7. Thus, an REI of 7 days is recommended for cucurbit vegetables.

5.2.3 Occupational Post-Application Inhalation Exposure

Based on the Agency's current practices, a quantitative occupational post-application inhalation exposure assessment was not performed for emamectin benzoate at this time because the chemical has low vapor pressure (3.0 × 10⁻⁸ mm Hg at 21 °C) and is applied at a low rate (0.015 lb ai/A). However, there are multiple potential sources of post-application inhalation exposure to individuals performing post-application activities in previously treated fields. These potential sources include volatilization of pesticides and resuspension of dusts and/or particulates that contain pesticides. The Agency sought expert advice and input on issues related to volatilization of pesticides from its Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act Scientific Advisory Panel (SAP) in December 2009. The Agency received the SAP's final report on March 2, 2010 (http://www.epa.gov/scipoly/SAP/meetings/2009/120109meeting.html) and is in the process of

evaluating the SAP report as well as available post-application inhalation exposure data generated by the Agricultural Reentry Task Force. The Agency may, as appropriate, develop policies and procedures to identify the need for and, subsequently, the way to incorporate occupational post-application inhalation exposure into the Agency's risk assessments. If new policies or procedures are put into place, the Agency may revisit the need for a quantitative occupational post-application inhalation exposure assessment for emamectin benzoate.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY **WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460**

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

MEMORANDUM

DATE:

December 7, 2011

SUBJECT: Emamectin Benzoate. Occupational Exposure Assessment for a Proposed Use

on Outdoor-Grown Plants in Commercial Nursery Production.

PC Code: 122806	DP Barcode: 390788
Decision No.: 449308	Registration No.: 100-RURR
Petition No.: NA	Regulatory Action: Section 3
Case No.: NA	Risk Assessment Type: Single Chemical
TXR No.: NA	CAS No.: 155569-91-8
MRID No.: NA	40 CFR: §180.505

FROM:

Nancy J. Tsaur, Chemist

Risk Assessment Branch 3

Health Effects Division (7509P)

THROUGH: Wade Britton, Industrial Hygienist

Alexandra LaMay, Biologist

Exposure Science Advisory Council (ExpoSAC)

Health Effects Division (7509P)

Barry O'Keefe, ORE Team Leader B. O'Keefe

Risk Assessment Branch 3

Health Effects Division (7509P)

TO:

Venus Eagle/Thomas Harris, RM 01

Insecticide and Rodenticide Branch

Registration Division (7505P)

The Registration Division (RD) requested that the Health Effects Division (HED) conduct an exposure and risk assessment for newly proposed foliar use of emamectin benzoate on outdoorgrown ornamental plants in commercial nursery production. Note: This memorandum was reviewed by the Exposure Science Advisory Council (ExpoSAC) on 12/01/2011.

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Emamectin benzoate is a semi-synthetic avermectin, consisting of two active homologous compounds (a benzoate salt mixture of a minimum of 90% 4'-epi-methylamino-4'-deoxyavermectin B_{1a} and a maximum of 10% 4'-epi-methylamino-4'-deoxyavermectin B_{1b}). Emamectin benzoate is an insecticide/miticide developed for the control of *lepidopteran* insects.

Syngenta is proposing a new use on outdoor-grown ornamental plants in commercial nursery production, including field- and container-grown ornamentals. EnfoldTM Insecticide (EPA Reg. No. 100-RURR) is a water-dispersible granule formulation (WG) containing 5.0% active ingredient (ai), emamectin benzoate, by weight.

Based on application rate and label information, exposure is expected to occur for short- and intermediate-term durations. Chronic exposure is not expected for the proposed use patterns.

Proposed Use Profile

EnfoldTM Insecticide may be applied as a foliar spray via groundboom, airblast, or aircraft (except in New York State). Chemigation is prohibited. For high pest infestations, the maximum single application rate is 4.8 oz/A (0.015 lb ai/A). Applications may be repeated at a 7- to 14- day interval to maintain control, up to a maximum seasonal application rate of 28.8 oz/A (0.090 lb ai/A/season).

Hazard Concerns

All endpoints were selected from a 15-day oral neurotoxicity study in the mouse. Dermal and inhalation exposures were combined and then compared to the short-term oral NOAEL of 0.075 mg/kg/day. The endpoint includes moribund sacrifices, clinical signs of neurotoxicity, decreases in body weight and food consumption and histopathological lesions in the sciatic nerve (LOAEL of 0.1 mg/kg/day). The dermal absorption rate of 1.8% used in this assessment is based on a dermal absorption study in the Rhesus monkey, while no inhalation absorption rate is used because toxicity by the inhalation route is considered to be equivalent to the estimated toxicity of the oral route of exposure. The level of concern (LOC) for short-term exposure is a margin of exposure (MOE) less than 300 [uncertainty factors (UFs) include: 10X for interspecies extrapolation, 10X for intraspecies variation; and 3X modifying factor (UF_M) to account for the steepness of the dose-response curve and the severity of effects at the LOAEL (death and neuropathology)]. The LOC for intermediate-term exposure is an MOE less than 1000, which includes a 10X UF_M (rather than 3X) to account for the additional uncertainty of using a shortterm study for an intermediate-term risk assessment. Emamectin benzoate is classified as "Not likely to be Carcinogenic to Humans" based on the absence of significant tumor increases in two adequate rodent carcinogenicity studies.

Emamectin benzoate is acutely toxic via the oral (Toxicity Category IV) and inhalation (Toxicity Category IV) routes. Via the dermal route, emamectin benzoate is Toxicity Category III. For dermal and eye irritation, it is Toxicity Category III and IV, respectively. However, emamectin benzoate is not a dermal sensitizer.

Residential Exposure

Residential exposures are not assessed in this document because emamectin benzoate is a Restricted Use Pesticide (RUP) and limited to use by certified applicators in commercial areas. Currently, there are no registered products that would lead to residential exposure.

Occupational Handlers

There is potential for short- and intermediate-term occupational exposure to emamectin benzoate during handling activities (e.g. mixing, loading, application). All, except two, short-term handler exposure scenarios result in MOEs greater than the LOC of 300 at baseline and are not of concern. With suggested mitigation techniques including engineering controls of water soluble packaging for mixing/loading for aerial application, and a PF10 dust-mist respirators for open cab airblast application, all MOEs are greater than the LOC and are not of concern. Handheld equipment is not of concern if gloves are required.

For intermediate-term exposure, all mixing/loading scenarios are less than the LOC of 1000, ranging from 130 to 670. With the suggested mitigation of water soluble packaging, dermal and inhalation exposures would significantly decrease, resulting in MOEs greater than the LOC, ranging from 4,200 to 21,000. However, for one scenario (applying sprays via open cab airblast), the addition of the highest level of inhalation PPE (PF10) would still result in an MOE of concern (MOE = 320). To mitigate this high exposure scenario, the best approach is to require an enclosed cab system to minimize exposure, thus prohibiting open cab airblast systems, resulting in an MOE of 26,000. Handheld equipment is not of concern if gloves are required.

Occupational Post-Application

There is a potential for short- and intermediate-term occupational exposure during post-application activities. Based on a post-application assessment of common agricultural practices for short-term exposure durations, the post-application MOEs do not exceed HED's LOC of 300 (MOEs ranged from 570 to 11,000) on day 0 (12 hours after application). However, since the intermediate-term post-application risk estimates were of concern (MOEs < 1000) on day 0 (12 hours following application), the 12-hour REI on the proposed label is unacceptable and an REI of 6 days is recommended for ornamentals based on a quantitative post-application assessment.

Review of Human Research

This risk assessment relies in part on data from studies in which adult human subjects were intentionally exposed to a pesticide or other chemical. These studies, which comprise the Pesticide Handlers Exposure Database (PHED) and the Agricultural Handler Exposure Task Force (AHETF), have been determined to require a review of their ethical conduct, have received that review, and have been determined to be ethical.

Label Recommendation

The label must indicate the required PPE for handheld applications (i.e. applications via backpack sprayers or manually pressurized handwards).

2.0 HAZARD CHARACTERIZATION

All endpoints were selected from a 15-day oral neurotoxicity study in the mouse. Dermal and inhalation exposures were combined and then compared to the short-term oral NOAEL of 0.075 mg/kg/day. The endpoint includes moribund sacrifices, clinical signs of neurotoxicity, decreases in body weight and food consumption and histopathological lesions in the sciatic nerve (LOAEL of 0.1 mg/kg/day). The dermal absorption rate of 1.8% used in this assessment is based on a dermal absorption study in the Rhesus monkey, while no inhalation absorption rate is used because toxicity by the inhalation route is considered to be equivalent to the estimated toxicity of the oral route of exposure. The level of concern (LOC) for short-term exposure is a margin of exposure (MOE) less than 300 [uncertainty factors (UFs) include: 10X for interspecies extrapolation, 10X for intraspecies variation; and 3X modifying factor (UF_M) to account for the steepness of the dose-response curve and the severity of effects at the LOAEL (death and neuropathology)]. The LOC for intermediate-term exposure is an MOE less than 1000, which includes a 10X UF_M (rather than 3X) to account for the additional uncertainty of using a shortterm study for an intermediate-term risk assessment. Emamectin benzoate is classified as "Not likely to be Carcinogenic to Humans" based on the absence of significant tumor increases in two adequate rodent carcinogenicity studies.

The acute toxicity for the technical emamectin benzoate formulation (EPA Reg. No. 100-1270) used in this proposed product (EPA Reg. No. 100-RURR) is summarized in Table 1. Emamectin benzoate is acutely toxic via the oral (Toxicity Category IV) and inhalation (Toxicity Category IV) routes. Via the dermal route, emamectin benzoate is Toxicity Category III. For eye and dermal irritation, it is Toxicity Category III and IV, respectively. However, emamectin benzoate is not a dermal sensitizer.

Guideline No.	Study Type	MRID	Results	Toxicity Category	
870.1100	Acute oral - Rats	47002104	LD ₅₀ for L-656,748- 038 = 53 mg/kg	П	
870.1200	Acute dermal - Rabbits (EC)	47002106	LD ₅₀ > 2.0 g/kg	Ш	
870.1300	Acute inhalation - Rats	47002107	LC ₅₀ 0.10 mg/L	П	
870.2400	Acute eye irritation - Rabbits	47002108	Severe irritation	Ш	
870.2500	Acute dermal irritation - Rabbits	47002109	No dermal irritation	IV	
870.2600	Skin sensitization - Guinea pigs	47002110	Not a dermal sensitizer	Negative	

Table 2 summarizes the selected endpoints for occupational risk assessment.

	mmary of Toxico			namectin Benzoate for Use in		
Exposure/ Scenario	Point of Departure	Uncertainty Factors	Level of Concern for Risk Assessment	Study and Toxicological Effects		
Dermal Short- Term (1-30 days)	NOAEL = 0.075 mg/kg/day (dermal absorption rate = 1.8%)	UF _A = 10X UF _H = 10X UF _M = 3X	Occupational LOC MOE = 300	15-day mouse LOAEL = 0.1 mg/kg/day based on moribund sacrifices, clinical signs of neurotoxicity, decreases in body weight and food consumption and histopathological lesions in the sciatic nerve.		
Dermal Intermediate- Term (1-6 months)	NOAEL = 0.075 mg/kg/day (dermal absorption rate = 1.8%)	UF _A = 10X UF _H = 10X UF _M = 10X	Occupational LOC MOE = 1000	15-day mouse LOAEL = 0.1 mg/kg/day based on moribund sacrifices, clinical signs of neurotoxicity, decreases in body weight and food consumption and histopathological lesions in the sciatic nerve.		
Inhalation Short-Term (1- 30 days)	NOAEL = 0.075 mg/kg/day (assumed equivalent to oral absorption)	UF _A = 10X UF _H = 10X UF _M = 3X	Occupational LOC MOE = 300	15-day mouse LOAEL = 0.1 mg/kg/day based on moribund sacrifices, clinical signs of neurotoxicity, decreases in body weight and food consumption and histopathological lesions in the sciatic nerve.		
Inhalation Intermediate- Term (1-6 months)	NOAEL = 0.075 mg/kg/day (assumed equivalent to oral absorption)	UF _A = 10X UF _H = 10X UF _M = 10X	Occupational LOC MOE = 1000	15-day mouse LOAEL = 0.1 mg/kg/day based on moribund sacrifices, clinical signs of neurotoxicity, decreases in body weight and food consumption and histopathological lesions in the sciatic nerve.		
Cancer (oral, dermal, inhalation)			e Carcinogenic to Hur e rodent carcinogenici	mans" based on the absence of significant ty studies.		

Point of Departure (POD) = A data point or an estimated point that is derived from observed dose-response data and used to mark the beginning of extrapolation to determine risk estimate associated with lower environmentally relevant human exposures. NOAEL = no observed adverse effect level. LOAEL = lowest observed adverse effect level. UF = uncertainty factor. UF_A = extrapolation from animal to human (interspecies). UF_H = potential variation in sensitivity among members of the human population (intraspecies). UF_M = Modifying factor to account for the steepness of the dose-response curve, severity of effects at the LOAEL (death and neuropathology), and the use of a short-term study for intermediate-term risk assessment. MOE = margin of exposure. LOC = level of concern. Dermal absorption of 1.8% is assumed.

3.0 PROPOSED USE PATTERNS

EndfoldTM Insecticide controls the larval stages (worms/caterpillars) of several lepidopteran species and suppresses Liriomuza leafminer, Tetranychid mites, and pear psylla. It is a selective insecticide for use on herbaceous and woody ornamental plants grown outdoors (in containers or in the ground) in commercial nursery production. Woody ornamentals include (but are not

limited to) shrubs, non-bearing fruit and nut trees, Christmas trees, forest seedlings, and shade trees.

Enfold™ Insecticide may be applied as a foliar spray via groundboom, airblast, or aircraft (except in New York State). Chemigation is prohibited. For high pest infestations, the maximum single application rate is 4.8 oz/A (0.015 lb ai/A). Applications may be repeated at a 7- to 14- day interval to maintain control, up to a maximum seasonal application rate of 28.8 oz/A (0.090 lb ai/A/season). The proposed label is summarized in Table 3.

Table 3. Use Profile for Proposed Emamectin Benzoate Uses.										
	Enfold™ Insecticide EPA Reg. No. 100-RURR water dispersible granule (WG),5.0% ai by wei	ght								
Use Site	Application Equipment		e Maximum ication Rate							
		oz/A	lb ai/A							
Outdoor Ornamentals (Ground or Container)	Groundboom, Airblast, Aerial	2.4-4.8	0.00075-0.015							

4.0 RESIDENTIAL (NON-OCCUPATIONAL) EXPOSURE

Residential exposures are not assessed in this document because emamectin benzoate is a Restricted Use Pesticide (RUP) and limited to use by certified applicators in commercial areas. The use of emamectin benzoate on commercially grown outdoor ornamentals does not involve applications by homeowners or commercial applicators in residential settings. Currently, there are no registered products that would lead to residential exposure.

Post-application exposure to homeowners and children is possible (e.g. purchasing an ornamental treated with emamectin from a retail store) but highly unlikely. Based on HED ExpoSAC's guidance (see ExpoSAC minutes from 8/19/99 and 10/11/01), post-application exposures are not likely to occur from ornamental applications therefore, adult homeowner and children's post-application exposures were not assessed.

Residential Bystander Post-Application Inhalation Exposure

Based on the Agency's current practices, a quantitative post-application inhalation exposure assessment was not performed for emamectin benzoate at this time because the chemical has low vapor pressure (3.0 × 10⁻⁸ mm Hg at 21 °C) and is applied at a low rate (0.015 lb ai/A). However, volatilization of pesticides may be a potential source of post-application inhalation exposure to individuals nearby to pesticide applications. The Agency sought expert advice and input on issues related to volatilization of pesticides from its Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act Scientific Advisory Panel (SAP) in December 2009. The Agency received the SAP's final report on March 2, 2010

(http://www.epa.gov/scipoly/SAP/meetings/2009/120109meeting.html) and is in the process of evaluating the SAP report. The Agency may, as appropriate, develop policies and procedures to

identify the need for and, subsequently, the way to incorporate post-application inhalation exposure into the Agency's risk assessments. If new policies or procedures are put into place, the Agency may revisit the need for a quantitative post-application inhalation exposure assessment for emamectin benzoate.

Spray Drift

Spray drift is always a potential source of exposure to residents nearby to spraying operations. This is particularly the case with aerial application, but, to a lesser extent, could also be a potential source of exposure from the ground application method employed for the previously-registered uses of emamectin benzoate. The Agency has been working with the Spray Drift Task Force, EPA Regional Offices, and State Lead Agencies for pesticide regulation and other parties to develop the best spray drift management practices. The Agency is now requiring interim mitigation measures for aerial applications that must be placed on product labels/labeling. The Agency has completed its evaluation of the new data base submitted by the Spray Drift Task Force, a membership of U.S. pesticide registrants, and is developing a policy on how to appropriately apply the data and the AgDRIFT computer model to its risk assessments for pesticides applied by air, orchard airblast, and ground hydraulic methods. After the policy is in place, the Agency may impose further refinements in spray drift management practices to reduce off-target drift and risk estimates associated with aerial as well as other application types where appropriate.

5.0 OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE/RISK ESTIMATES PATHWAY

Occupational handler exposure to emamectin benzoate is expected for individuals involved in foliar applications to outdoor ornamentals (mixing, loading, and applying).

Additionally, agricultural workers performing typical post-application activities such as scouting, irrigation, and harvesting are likely to receive exposure to emamectin benzoate residues based on the repeated use pattern to maintain control of pests.

5.1 Occupational Handler

Enfold™ Insecticide may be applied as a foliar spray via groundboom, airblast, or aircraft (except in New York State). The proposed use pattern is summarized in Table 2. Handler exposure is expected to be short- or intermediate-term based on information provided on the proposed label. Table 4 summarizes the proper personal protective equipment (PPE) required on the proposed label.

Table 4. Required PPE on Label (EPA Reg. No. 100-RURR).							
	Ground Application (except airblast sprayers)						
Applicators, Mixers, Loaders, Other Handlers	Long-sleeved shirt and long pants Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber Shoes plus socks						

	Airblast Application						
Mixers, Loaders, Other Handlers	Long-sleeved shirt and long pants Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyviny chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber Shoes plus socks						
Applicators using OPEN CAB	Long-sleeved shirt and long pants Chemical-resistant gloves made of an chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber Shoes plus socks	y waterproof material such as polyvinyl					
Applicators using ENCLOSED CAB NOTE: Once inside the cab, applicator must remove gloves and store them in a chemical-resistant container such as a plastic bag.	While inside the cab must wear: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants Shoes plus socks	When entering or leaving the cab must also wear: Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber					
	Aerial Application						
Mixers, Loaders, Other Handlers	chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber	y waterproof material such as polyvinyl					
Applicators (ENCLOSED Cockpit) NOTE: Once inside the cockpit, applicator must remove gloves and store them in a chemical- resistant container such as a plastic bag.	While inside the cockpit must wear: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants Shoes plus socks	When entering or leaving the cockpit must also wear: Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber					
Flaggers	Long-sleeved shirt and long pants Shoes plus socks Chemical-resistant gloves made of an chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber	y waterproof material such as polyvinyl					

The quantitative exposure/risk assessment developed for occupational handlers is based on the following exposure scenarios:

Mixer/Loaders

- 1. Mixing/loading dry flowables to support groundboom applications,
- 2. Mixing/loading dry flowables to support airblast applications,
- 3. Mixing/loading dry flowables to support aerial applications,

Flaggers

4. Flagging to support aerial application,

Applicators

- 5. Applying sprays with groundboom equipment,
- 6. Applying sprays with airblast equipment, and
- 7. Applying sprays with aerial equipment,

Mixer/Loader/Applicators

- 8. Mixing/loading/applying sprays with backpack sprayer, and
- 9. Mixing/loading/applying sprays with low pressure handwand.

5.1.1 Data and Assumptions for Handler Exposure Scenarios

Unit Exposures

No chemical-specific handler exposure data were submitted in support of this proposed use of emamectin benzoate on outdoor ornamentals. To assess handler exposures for regulatory actions when chemical-specific monitoring data are not available, HED relies on the most scientificallyreliable surrogate data currently available from various sources such as PHED, AHETF, and the Outdoor Residential Exposure Task Force (ORETF). Some of these data, such as the industry task force data, are compensatory, subject to the data protection provisions of FIFRA. HED policy on use of surrogate data is described in more detail on the Agency's website (http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/science/handler-exposure-data.html). Scenario-specific surrogate exposure data, including their sources, are presented in the "Occupational Pesticide Handler Unit Exposure Surrogate Reference Table"

(http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/science/handler-exposure-table.pdf).

Area/Amount Treated

Based on HED ExpoSAC Policy No. 9.1, the area treated in a day was assumed to be:

- 80 acres for mixing/loading to support groundboom applications,
- 40 acres for mixing/loading to support airblast applications,
- 200 acres for mixing/loading to support aerial applications,
- 350 acres for flagging to support aerial treatment,
- 80 acres for applying with groundboom equipment,
- 40 acres for applying with airblast equipment, and
- 200 acres for applying with aerial equipment, and
- 40 gallons for mixing/loading/applying with handheld equipment (i.e. backpack sprayer and manually pressurized handwand).

Application Rate

For high pest infestations, the maximum single application rate is 4.8 oz/A (0.015 lb ai/A). Applications may be repeated at a 7- to I4- day interval to maintain control, up to a maximum seasonal application rate of 28.8 oz/A (0.090 lb ai/A/season). For handheld equipment, the label indicates that the most concentrated application volume is 50 gal/A, which equates to a single maximum application rate of 0.003 lb ai/gal.

Body Weight

The average adult body weight of 70 kg was used for estimating short- and intermediate-term dermal and inhalation dose because the selected toxicological PoDs are not based on developmental effects.

Absorption Factors

- Since the short- and intermediate-term dermal endpoints are based an oral study, a dermal absorption factor of 1.8% is used to estimate dermal exposure for both durations.
- Since the short- and intermediate-term inhalation endpoint was based on an oral study and no inhalation absorption data are available, toxicity by the inhalation route is considered to be equivalent to the estimated toxicity by the oral route of exposure.

Equations and Calculations

Daily Dose

Daily dose (dermal and inhalation) is calculated by normalizing the daily exposure (dermal or inhalation) value by body weight and accounting for absorption factors.

Average Daily Dose (mg/kg/day) = Daily Exposure (mg ai/day) x {Absorption Factor (%/100)}
Body Weight (kg)

Where:

Average Daily Dose= Absorbed dose received from exposure to a pesticide in a given scenario

(mg pesticide active ingredient/kg body weight/day),

Daily Exposure = Amount (mg ai/day) deposited on the surface of the skin that is available

for dermal absorption or amount inhaled that is available for inhalation

absorption,

Absorption Factor = A measure of the amount of chemical that crosses a biological boundary

such as the skin or lungs, and

Body Weight = Body weight determined to represent the population of interest in a risk

assessment.

Margin of Exposure (MOE)

The daily inhalation dose received by occupational handlers was compared to the appropriate PoD (i.e. NOAELs) to assess the risk to occupational handlers. All MOE values were calculated using the following formula:

 $MOE = \frac{NOAEL (mg/kg/day)}{Average Daily Dose (mg/kg/day)}$

Where:

MOE = Margin of exposure value used by HED to represent risk or how close a chemical exposure is to being a concern (unitless),

ADD = Average daily dose (ADD) is absorbed dose received from exposure to pesticide, and

NOAEL = Dose level in a toxicity study, where no observed adverse effects occurred in the study.

Combined Risk Estimates

Dermal and inhalation risk estimates were combined in this assessment, since the toxicological effects for the dermal and inhalation routes were the same. Since short- and intermediate-term dermal and inhalation PoDs were the same, risk estimates were combined using the following formula:

Total MOE = NOAEL/(Dermal Dose + Inhalation Dose)

5.1.2 Handler Exposure and Risk Estimates

Summaries of the short- and intermediate-term risk estimates for occupational handlers are included in Tables 5 through 8. The maximum application rate for each exposure scenario is presented as the worst case scenario.

Short-Term Exposure Duration

At baseline, without any required PPE, all handler scenarios (mixer/loader, applicator, and flagger) resulted in short-term combined (dermal + inhalation) MOEs greater than the short-term LOC of 300, except for:

- 1. mixing/loading dry flowables for aerial application (MOE = 130) and
- 2. applying sprays via open cab airblast (MOE = 240).

At the required levels of PPE as summarized in Table 4 (namely, double layer clothing and chemical-resistant gloves), both scenarios remain of concern (see Table 6).

Mitigation via water-soluble packets (WSPs) would significantly decrease both dermal and inhalation exposure during mixing/loading activities for aerial applications, resulting in an MOE of 4,200 (see Table 8).

Possible options for mitigation for open cab airblast systems include a PF10 dust-mist respirator. With the suggested additional inhalation PPE, the risk estimates for applying sprays via open cab airblast result in an MOE of 320 (see Table 7), which is greater than the LOC of 300.

Table 9 summarizes the risk estimates for handheld equipment (backpack sprayer and manually pressurized handwand). At baseline, the backpack sprayer does not result in a risk estimate of concern (MOE = 1,200). However, the manually pressurized handwand requires gloves in order to result in a risk estimate that is not of concern (MOE = 12,000). NOTE: The label must indicate all required PPE for handheld equipment.

Intermediate-Term Exposure Duration

At baseline, four scenarios exceed the intermediate-term LOC of 1000:

- 1. mixing/loading dry flowables for groundboom (MOE = 340),
- 2. mixing/loading dry flowables for airblast application (MOE = 670),
- 3. mixing/loading dry flowables for aerial application (MOE = 130), and
- 4. applying sprays via open cab airblast (MOE = 240).

At the required levels of PPE as summarized in Table 4 (namely, double layer clothing and chemical-resistant gloves), all four scenarios still result in combined MOEs less than the LOC (see Table 6).

Mitigation via water-soluble packets (WSPs) would significantly decrease both dermal and inhalation exposure during mixing/loading activities for ground, airblast, and aerial applications, resulting in MOEs of 11,000, 21,000, and 4,200, respectively. Table 8 shows the risk estimates for occupational handlers with added engineering controls of WSPs.

Possible options for mitigation for open cab airblast systems include a PF10 dust-mist respirator. With the suggested additional inhalation PPE, the risk estimates for applying sprays via open cab airblast result in an MOE of 320 (see Table 7), which is still less than the LOC of 1000 and of concern. With specific regard to the open cab airblast scenario, the best mitigation approach is to require an airblast system with an enclosed cab to protect the handler from excess exposure to emamectin benzoate, thus prohibiting the use of open cab airblast systems. The baseline MOE for enclosed cab airblast application is 26,000 (see Table 5).

Table 9 summarizes the risk estimates for handheld equipment (backpack sprayer and manually pressurized handwand). The results are identical to those of the short-term duration of exposure: at baseline, the backpack sprayer does not result in a risk estimate of concern (MOE = 1,200). However, the manually pressurized handwand requires gloves in order to result in a risk estimate that is not of concern (MOE = 12,000). NOTE: The label must indicate all required PPE for handheld equipment.

Exposure Scenario	Application Rate ^a	Area Treated Daily ^b	Baseline Dermal Unit Exposures	Baseline Inhalation Unit Kapeaures °	Baseline Dermal Dose ^d	Baseline Inhalation Dose ^d	Total Dose *	Baseline Total MOE ^f
	lb ai/A	acres	μg/lb ai	μg/lb ai	mg/kg/day	mg/kg/day	STLOC = 300 ITLOC = 1000	ST LOC = 300 IT LOC = 1000
			Mixe	r/Loader				
Mixing/Loading Dry Flowables for Groundboom Application	0.015	80	227	8.96	0.000070	0.00015	0.00022	340
Mixing/Loading Dry Flowables for Airblast Application	0.015	40	227	8.96	0.000035	0.000077	0.00011	670
Mixing/Loading Dry Flowables for Aerial Application	0.015	200	227	8.96	0.00018	0.00038	0.00056	130
			- FI	agger				
Flagging for Aerial Application	0.015	350	11	0.35	0.000015	0.000026	0.000041	1,800
			App	olicator				
Applying Sprays via Groundboom Equipment	0.015	80	78.6	0.34	0.000024	0.0000058	0.000030	2,500
Applying Sprays via Airblast Equipment (Open Cab)	0.015	40	1770	4.71	0.00027	0.000040	0.00031	240
Applying Sprays via Airblast Equipment (Enclosed Cab)	0.015	40	14.6	0.068	0.0000023	0.00000058	0.0000028	26,000
Applying Sprays via Aerial Equipment	0.015	200	5	0.068	0.0000039	0.0000029	0.0000068	11,000

a Application Rates based on proposed uses for emamectin benzoate (Enfold™ Fungicide, EPA Reg. No. 100-RURR).

b Acres Treated Per Day is taken from Exposure Science Advisory Council (ExpoSAC) Policy No. 9.1.

c Unit Exposures based on PHED Version 1.1, ORETF, or AHETF data. Baseline = no gloves, no respirator.

Dose (mg/kg/day) = daily unit exposure (μg/lb ai) x application rate (lb ai/acre) x amount handled /day (acres/day) x conversion factor (1 mg/1,000 μg) x absorption factor (%) / body weight (70 kg).

e Total Dose = Dermal Dose (mg/kg/day) + Inhalation Dose (mg/kg/day).

f Total MOE = NOAEL / Total Dose (mg/kg/day). ST/IT Dermal/Inhalation NOAEL = 0.075 mg/kg/day. ST level of concern = 300. IT level of concern = 1000.

Exposure Scenario	Application Rate ^a	Area Treated Daily b	Double Layer + Gloves Dermal Unit Exposures °	Baseline Inhalation Unit Exposures °	Double Layer + Gloves Dermal Dose	Baseline Inhalation Dose ^d	Total Dose °	Double Layer + Gloves, No Respirator Total MOE
	lb ai/A	acres	μg/lb ai	μg/lb ai	mg/kg/day	mg/kg/day	ST LOC = 300 IT LOC = 1000	STLOC = 300 ITLOC = 1000
	Andrew Commencer and the Comme		Mixe	r/Loader				
Mixing/Loading Dry Flowables for Groundboom Application	0.015	80	41.2	8.96	0.000013	0.00015	0.00017	450
Mixing/Loading Dry Flowables for Airblast Application	0.015	40	41.2	8.96	0.0000064	0.000077	0.000083	900
Mixing/Loading Dry Flowables for Aerial Application	0.015	200	41.2	8.96	0.000031	0.00038	0.00042	180
			Fl	agger				
Flagging for Aerial Application	0.015	350	10.6	0.35	0.000014	0.000026	0.000041	1,800
			Apj	olicator				
Applying Sprays via Groundboom Equipment	0.015	80	12.6	0.34	0.0000039	0.0000058	0.0000097	7,700
Applying Sprays via Airblast Equipment (Open Cab)	0.015	40	1480	4.71	0.00023	0.000040	0.00027	280

a Application Rates based on proposed uses for emamectin benzoate (Enfold™ Fungicide, EPA Reg. No. 100-RURR).

Acres Treated Per Day is taken from Exposure Science Advisory Council (ExpoSAC) Policy No. 9.1.

c Unit Exposures based on PHED Version 1.1, ORETF, or AHETF data. Baseline = no respirator.

Dose (mg/kg/day) = daily unit exposure (μg/lb ai) x application rate (lb ai/acre) x amount handled /day (acres/day) x conversion factor (1 mg/1,000 μg) x absorption factor (%) / body weight (70 kg).

Total Dose = Dermal Dose (mg/kg/day) + Inhalation Dose (mg/kg/day).

Total MOE = NOAEL / Total Dose (mg/kg/day). ST/IT Dermal/Inhalation NOAEL = 0.075 mg/kg/day. ST level of concern = 300. IT level of concern = 1000.

Table 7. Emamectin Benz Required Derma							utdoor Ornament	al Use with
Exposure Scenario	Application Rate ^a	Area Treated Daily ^b	Double Layer + Gloves Dermal Unit Exposures °	PF10 Inhalation Unit Exposures °	Double Layer + Gloves Dermal Dose d	PF10 Inhalation Dose d	Total Dose e	Double Layer + Gloves, PF10 Total MOE
	lb ai/A	acres	μg/lb ai	μg/lb ai	mg/kg/day	mg/kg/day	ST LOC = 300 IT LOC = 1000	STLOC = 300 ITLOC = 1000
Applying Sprays via Airblast Equipment (Open Cab)	0.015	40	1480	0.471	0.00023	0.0000040	0.00023	320

Fable 8. Emamectin Benzagested Engin				pational Expos	sures and Risk Es	timates for O	utdoor Ornament	al Use with
Exposure Scenario	Application Rate ^a	Area Treated Daily ^b	WSP Dermal Unit Exposures °	Baseline Inhalation Unit Exposures °	WSP Dermal Dose ^d	Baseline Inhalation Dose ^d	Total Dose °	WSP + No Respirator Total MOE f
	lb ai/A	acres µg	μg/lb ai	μg/lb ai	mg/kg/day	mg/kg/day	ST LOC = 300 IT LOC = 1000	ST LOC = 300 IT LOC = 1000
			M	ixer/Loader				
Mixing/Loading Dry Flowables for Groundboom Application	0.015	80	9.8	0.24	0.0000030	0.0000041	0.0000071	11,000
Mixing/Loading Dry Flowables for Airblast Application	0.015	40	9.8	0.24	0.0000015	0.0000021	0.0000036	21,000
Mixing/Loading Dry Flowables for Aerial Application	0.015	200	9.8	0.24	0.0000076	0.000010	0.000018	4,200

a Application Rates based on proposed uses for emamectin benzoate (Enfold™ Fungicide, EPA Reg. No. 100-RURR).

b Acres Treated Per Day is taken from Exposure Science Advisory Council (ExpoSAC) Policy No. 9.1.

c Unit Exposures based on PHED Version 1.1, ORETF, or AHETF data. Baseline = no respirator.

d Dose (mg/kg/day) = daily unit exposure (μg/lb ai) x application rate (lb ai/acre) x amount handled /day (acres/day) x conversion factor (1 mg/1,000 μg) x absorption factor (%) / body weight (70 kg).

e Total Dose = Dermal Dose (mg/kg/day) + Inhalation Dose (mg/kg/day).

f Total MOE = NOAEL / Total Dose (mg/kg/day). ST/IT Dermal/Inhalation NOAEL = 0.075 mg/kg/day. ST level of concern = 300. IT level of concern = 1000.

Exposure Scenario	Application Rate a	Amount Handled Daily ^b	Dermal Unit Exposures °	Inhalation Unit Exposures °	Dermal Dose d	Inhalation Dose d	Total Dose °	Total MOE f
	lb ai/gal	gallons	μg/lb ai	μg/lb ai	mg/kg/day	mg/kg/day	ST LOC = 300 IT LOC = 1000	ST LOC = 300 IT LOC = 1000
1			Mixer/Loade	r/Applicator BA	SELINE		-1	
Backpack Sprayer	0.0003	40	13200	140	0.000041	0.000024	0.000065	1,200
Manually Pressurized Handwand	0.0003	40	100000	30	0.00031	0.0000051	0.00031	240
5-	M	ixer/Loader	Applicator SIN	GLE LAYER +	GLOVES (no	respirator)		
Backpack Sprayer	0.0003	40	11200	140	0.000035	0.000024	0.000059	1,300
Manually Pressurized Handwand	0.0003	40	430	30	0.0000013	0.0000051	0.0000065	12,000

- a Application Rates based on proposed uses for emamectin benzoate (Enfold™ Fungicide, EPA Reg. No. 100-RURR).
- b Gallons Handled Per Day is taken from Exposure Science Advisory Council (ExpoSAC) Policy No. 9.1.
- c Unit Exposures based on PHED Version 1.1 (handwand) or AHETF data (backpack). Baseline = no respirator.
 Dose (mg/kg/day) = daily unit exposure (μg/lb ai) x application rate (lb ai/gal) x amount handled /day (gal/day) x conversion factor (1 mg/1,000 μg) x absorption factor d
 d (%) / body weight (70 kg).
- e Total Dose = Dermal Dose (mg/kg/day) + Inhalation Dose (mg/kg/day).
- f Total MOE = NOAEL / Total Dose (mg/kg/day). ST/IT Dermal/Inhalation NOAEL = 0.075 mg/kg/day. ST level of concern = 300. IT level of concern = 1000.

5.2 Occupational Post-Application Exposures and Risk Estimates

Agricultural workers performing typical post-application activities (e.g. scouting, irrigation, harvesting, etc.) may receive exposure to emamectin benzoate residues.

5.2.1 Data and Assumptions for Post-Application Dermal Exposure Scenarios

Chemical-specific dislodgeable foliar residue (DFR) studies for emamectin benzoate are not available. Therefore, this assessment uses HED's default assumption that 20% of the application is available for transfer on day 0 following the application and the residues dissipate at a rate of 10% each following day. In addition, HED has identified transfer coefficients (TCs, expressed in units cm²/hr) relative to the various activities which express the amount of foliar contact over time during each of the activities identified and are dependent on the task performed and the crop. TC values are taken from those appearing in Exposure SAC Policy No. 3.1, "Agriculture Transfer Coefficients." These values are based on data analyzed from other pesticides on a variety of crops. In addition to the DFR data and the maximum dermal TCs (summarized in Table 9), the following assumptions were used in the post-application assessment:

- Max Application Rate = 0.0150 lb ai/A for proposed new use on outdoor ornamentals,
- Exposure Duration = 8 hours per day,
- Body Weight = 70 kg for average adult for short-/intermediate-term durations,
- Dermal Absorption = 1.8%, and
- Fraction of ai retained on foliage is assumed to be 20% (0.2) on day zero for agricultural crops (default values established by HED ExpoSAC).
- The initial fraction of ai retained is assumed to further dissipate at the rate of 10% (0.1) per day on following days (default values established by HED ExpoSAC).

HED's post-application exposure estimates are based on surrogate data. The TCs are considered to be central tendency. Maximum application rates were used in this assessment. Overall, the post-application risk estimates are characterized as being central to high-end estimates. The post-application activity scenarios along with respective TCs are summarized in Table 10.

Proposed Crops	Policy Crop Group Category	Foliage Density	Transfer Coefficients	Activities		
			cm²/hr			
		full	1,900	irrigation (hand set)		
Commercially Grown Outdoor Ornamentals (Field- or Container- Grown)	Unassigned	full	230	hand harvesting, hand pruning, scouting, container moving, hand weeding, transplanting, grafting, propagating, pinching, tying/training		

Proposed Crops	Policy Crop Group Category	Foliage Density	Transfer Coefficients	Activities		
			cm²/hr			
Commercially Grown Outdoor Ornamentals (Field- or Container- Grown)	Tree, "fruit," evergreen (Christmas tree)	full	1,900	irrigation (hand set)		
		full	1,400	harvesting		
		full	580	scouting, shaping		
		min	230	transplanting		
		full	100	hand weeding, grading/tagging		

Equations/Calculations

The following equations were used to calculate risk estimates for workers performing post-application activities:

DFR_t (μ g/cm²) = AR (lb ai/acre) x F x (1-D)^t x 4.54E8 μ g/lb x 2.47E-8 acre/cm²

Where:

 DFR_t = dislodgeable foliage residue on day "t" ($\mu g/cm^2$),

AR = application rate (lb ai/acre),

F = fraction of ai retained on foliage (unitless), and
D = fraction of residue that dissipates daily (unitless).

 $DD_{t} (mg/kg-day) = \underbrace{DFR_{t} (\mu g/cm^{2}) \times 1E-3 \ mg/\mu g \times TC (cm^{2}/hr) \times DA (1.8\%) \times ET (hrs)}_{BW (kg)}$

Where:

DD_t = daily dermal dose on day "t,"

t = number of days after application day (days),

DFR_t = dislodgeable foliage residue on day "t" (μg/cm²),

TC = transfer coefficient (cm²/hr),

DA = dermal absorption factor (unitless),

ET = exposure time (hr/day), and

BW = body weight (kg).

Margin of Exposure (MOE) = NOAEL (mg/kg/day)

Average Daily Dose (mg/kg/day)

Where:

MOE = Margin of exposure value used by HED to represent risk or how close a

chemical exposure is to being a concern (unitless),

ADD = Average daily dose (ADD) is absorbed dose received from exposure to

pesticide, and

NOAEL= Dose level in a toxicity study, where no observed adverse effects occurred in the study.

5.2.2 Post-Application Dermal Exposure and Risk Estimates

The post-application exposure associated with agricultural crops is summarized in Table 11. For short-term exposure duration, all scenarios resulted in MOEs greater than short-term LOC of 300 (ranging from 570 to 11,000) on day 0 (12 hours after application) and, therefore, are not of concern to HED. For intermediate-term exposure durations, risk estimates are less than the intermediate-term LOC of 1000 and are of concern on day 0 (12 hours after application).

Beautite for Commercially C	Transfer	Days After	DFR ⁸	Daily Dermal Dose b	Dermal MOE °	
Activity	Coefficient		μg/cm²	mg/kg/day	STLOC = 300 ITLOC = 1000	
		0 (12 hours)	0.0336	0.00013	570	
		1	0.0303	0.00012	630	
	1 000	2	0.0272	0.00011	700	
irrigation (hand set)	1,900	3	0.0245	0.000096	780	
		4	0.0221	0.000086	870	
		5	0.0199	0.000078	970	
		6	0.0179	0.000070	1,100	
		0 (12 hours)	0.0336	0.000097	770	
harvesting	1,400	1	0.0303	0.000087	860	
•		2	0.0272	0.000078	960	
		3	0.0245	0.000071	1,100	
scouting, shaping	580	0 (12 hours)	0.0336	0.000040	1,900	
hand harvesting, hand pruning, scouting, container moving, hand weeding, transplanting, grafting, propagating, pinching, tying/training	230	0 (12 hours)	0.0336	0.000016	4,700	
hand weeding, grading/tagging,	100	0 (12 hours)	0.0336	0.0000069	11,000	

a DFR (μg/cm²) = application rate (0.015 lb ai/acre) x fraction of application rate dislodgeable on day 0 (20%) x (1 - fraction of residue that dissipates daily 10%) x 4.54E8 μg/lb x 2.47E-8 acre/cm².

Restricted Entry Interval

Typically, under WPS for Agricultural Pesticides, active ingredients classified as acute Toxicity Category III or IV for Acute Dermal, Eye Irritation, and Primary Skin Irritation are assigned a 12-hour REI. However, since the intermediate-term post-application risk estimates were of concern on day 0 (12 hours following application), the 12-hour REI on the proposed label is unacceptable and the REI for ornamentals must be based on post-application assessment. For intermediate-term exposure durations, risk estimates for irrigation are not of concern on day 6, and risk estimates for harvesting are not of concern on day 3. Thus, an REI of 6 days is recommended for outdoor-grown ornamental plants in commercial nursery production.

b Short-/Intermediate-Term Daily Dermal Dose = [DFR (μg/cm²) x Transfer Coefficient x 0.001 mg/μg x 8 hrs/day x dermal absorption 1.8%] ÷ body weight (70 kg adult).

c Short-/Intermediate-Term MOE = NOAEL (mg/kg/day)/Daily Dermal Dose (mg/kg/day). ST/IT NOAEL = 0.075 mg/kg/day.

5.2.3 Occupational Post-Application Inhalation Exposure

Based on the Agency's current practices, a quantitative occupational post-application inhalation exposure assessment was not performed for emamectin benzoate at this time because the chemical has low vapor pressure $(3.0 \times 10^{-8} \text{ mm Hg at } 21 \text{ °C})$ and is applied at a low rate (0.015)lb ai/A). However, there are multiple potential sources of post-application inhalation exposure to individuals performing post-application activities in previously treated fields. These potential sources include volatilization of pesticides and resuspension of dusts and/or particulates that contain pesticides. The Agency sought expert advice and input on issues related to volatilization of pesticides from its Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act Scientific Advisory Panel (SAP) in December 2009. The Agency received the SAP's final report on March 2, 2010 (http://www.epa.gov/scipoly/SAP/meetings/2009/120109meeting.html) and is in the process of evaluating the SAP report as well as available post-application inhalation exposure data generated by the Agricultural Reentry Task Force. The Agency may, as appropriate, develop policies and procedures to identify the need for and, subsequently, the way to incorporate occupational post-application inhalation exposure into the Agency's risk assessments. If new policies or procedures are put into place, the Agency may revisit the need for a quantitative occupational post-application inhalation exposure assessment for emamectin benzoate.

6.0 Label Recommendation

The label must indicate the required PPE for handheld applications (i.e. applications via backpack sprayers or manually pressurized handwards).

	Recommendation of Negotiated		rs	
Decision #: D449308	Registration #:100-F		Petition #:	participants of the second sec
			0	
			11	
See page 2 for additional registration entries	\			
Chemical Name: emamectin benzoate	\			
Fee Category: R230		PRI	A Decision Time F	rame: 15 months
Submitted by: Thomas	Harris M	Bran	ich:ocs/P/OPP/RD	Date:04/29/2013
Company: Syngenta Crop Protection	1		. 1	
Original PRIA Due Date: 09/08/201	2	Proposed New Pl	RIA Due Date: 05/	03/2013
Previous Negotiated Due Dates: 10	0/25/2012 12/20/2			
Is the "Fix" in-house? Yes	✓ No n/a	If not, date?	Fix" expected: 04/	10/2012
Data Deficiencies Product Product Late Risk Assessment Homan	Themistry Agute of themistry agus of the themistry agus of themistry agus of themistry agus of the themistry agus of the themistry agus of the themis	ical Residue Tox Afficacy ical Labeling ical ant Initiated as Environmental rative-FR Notice ted (N) D abeling: ✓ Ecolo ontacted and com	Cother Residue Other Risk Issues Human Other - Comment Deficiencies (D) Ogical Data: Other Opany's response in	Toxicology Not Submitted Health Field ther (describe): mcluding
"75 Day" Letter sent? Yes Da			for none? Add commen	
Rationale for Proposed Due Date:	Syngenta wants more tir	ne to consider HED rec	quired label changes (F	PE)
Registrant notified that this is the	last negotiation?	Yes	Not Applicable	
Approve:		Disapprove:		
If disapproved, action to be taken:				
OD or DOD Signature:			Date:	

Decision #:	Registration #:	Petition #:
nd a new use on ornamentals Fates were synchronized and haventually, the cucurbit tolerance ccept the HED required PPE. HIS NEGOTIATION: Registrant HY THE DELAY IN SENDING registrant negotiation request succept with label comments and li label corrections a conundrum ost-application risk was done us the LOC and therefore acceptable ubmitted and the memo lists the situation. The HED risk assesment ith review delayed until Registrate.	eparate actions were submitted within about a mack 230. Since HED and EFED decided to run the reverse both been negotiated several times since the example was set on 3/27/13 but the cucurbit labels were not wishes additional 2 weeks to revise ornamental and the wishes additional 2 week	nonth of each other: a new use on cucurbits group 9 R17 risk assessments for the two new uses together the PRIA in. a withdrawn on 4/22/13 since the registrant did not want to all label to add labeling required by HED risk assessment. 13 (attached). Initial RD reaction was to stamp label as while reviewing the HED risk assessment to make sure esidue (DFR) study had been submitted, the occupational sumptions the post-app dermal risk MOE is greater than a the LOC, HED policy is that a DFR study must be on conditional registrations it is unclear how to handle owever, these have either been fulfilled, waived, submitted the set of th
ote 2: The label revisions are a	almost complete so the label could be accepted we have a complete so the label could be accepted we have a complete so the label could be accepted when the	without label comments.

Audit Trail for

Recommendation of Division Directors Negotiated Due Dates

PDF Name: PRIAv5.pdf Form Number: PRIA

Document Identifier: PRIA-13119182536-TH

Personal privacy information

Harris, Thomas

From: john.abbott@syngenta.com
Sent: Monday, April 22, 2013 6:55 PM

To: Harris, Thomas; tammy.tyler@syngenta.com

Subject: Re: NEED IMMEDIATELY Monday 4/22/13: FW: Emamectin - cucurbits and ornamentals

Tom

Just now picked up your message. Call my mobile if we need to chat (Yes, please withdraw cucurbits for, 100-1270 along with 100-904.

For the ornamentals, we will accept the label changes noted and the PRIA extension request was intended to allow time for the review and approval of the revised label. We will submit the revised label asap to insure you have adequate time. We are interested in having the Agency review the ornamental label as part of the review of the CF-1 mouse rationale and will make the appropriate submission to accomplish this goal.

Hope this makes sense.

Thanks John

Sent by Blackberry:

From: Harris, Thomas < harris.thomas@epa.gov>

To: Abbott John USGR

Sent: Mon Apr 22 18:02:57 2013

Subject: NEED IMMEDIATELY Monday 4/22/13: FW: Emamectin - cucurbits and ornamentals

John.

Hoping this gets to you via Blackberry or something. Two items need immediate attention:

- 1) CUCURBITS: I just sent an email to Tammy about this and called her but I think she has probably gone for the day. I need a confirmation from Syngenta that you want to withdraw the emamectin cucurbit actions for both 100-904 (end use) and 100-1270 (technical). The email below does not mention 100-1270.
- 2) ORNAMENTALS: The negotiation for 100-RURR is another issue but I don't know there's much we can do about that. It is too late to process a negotiation request; that takes at least 1-2 full days. I am assuming from your request for a two week extension that your intention is to adjust the ornamental label to a) drop aerial application so no water soluble packaging is needed, b) add the PPE per HED for mixer/loaders for ground and airblast; and c) require close cabs for airblast application. If that's correct, then we'll have to wind up approving the label after the PRIA date. If that is not your intention then you probably need to withdraw the ornamental application for 100-RURR. Please let me know more info about what you planned to do with the ornamental label in two weeks (actually, one week I need some time to review and stamp it) OR state in an email that you wish to withdraw the application.

Thanks!

Tom Harris EPA/OCSPP/OPP/RD voice: (703) 308-9423 fax: (703) 308-0029 harris.thomas@epa.gov From: Harris, Thomas

Sent: Monday, April 22, 2013 5:35 PM **To:** 'tammy.tyler@syngenta.com' **Cc:** tom.parshley@syngenta.com

Subject: RE: Emamectin - cucurbits and ornamentals

Tammy,

There is also a pending action on the technical 100-1270 to add cucurbits. I need an email from you withdrawing that as well.

Tom Harris EPA/OCSPP/OPP/RD voice: (703) 308-9423 fax: (703) 308-0029 harris.thomas@epa.gov

From: tammy.tyler@syngenta.com [mailto:tammy.tyler@syngenta.com]

Sent: Monday, April 22, 2013 5:09 PM

To: Harris, Thomas

Cc: tom.parshley@syngenta.com

Subject: Emamectin - cucurbits and ornamentals

Hello Tom,

Syngenta is withdrawing the current action for 100-904, for the new use of Proclaim Insecticide on cucurbits.

We would like to request a PRIA extension on 100-RURR for use on ornamentals to May 3, 2013.

Please contact me if you have any questions.

Best regards,

Tammy

Tammy Tyler, Ph.D. Regulatory Affairs Fungicide & Insecticide

×

410 Swing Rd Greensboro, NC 27409 USA

phone 336-632-6055 fax 336-632-5688 mobile

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This Email message contained an attachment named image001.jpg

		Recomme		of Division I Due Dat		ors				
Decision #:D452137		Registra	tion #: 10	0-904		Petit	ion #:			
D452134	34 100-1270									
D452138						1E7904				
See page 2 for additional regist	ration entries	1,			-				-	
Chemical Name: emame										
Fee Category: R170, R23	30				PR	IA Decis	ion Time I	Fram	e: 15 months	
Submitted by:Thomas		Harris			Bra	anch:ocs	PP/OPP/RD	Da	ate:03/18/2013	
Company: Syngenta Crop	Protection									
Original PRIA Due Da		2		Propose	d New I	PRIA Du	e Date: 04/	22/20	12	
Previous Negotiated D			12/20/	-	03/20/20					
Is the "Fix" in-house?	Yes	✓ No	n/a	If n	ot. date	"Fix" ex	pected: 04	/10/20	12	
Negotiated Due Date R Additional Data Required Data Deficiencies Late Risk Assessment	ired Product Chemistry Toxicology A Efficacy Ecological R Product Chemistry Acute Tox E				Residue Efficacy					
Interim Consideration		Initiated		rant Initiate	ad.					
CSF Impurities Review Summary of Deficiency	Public Production Prod	rocess	Risk Issu Administ of Submit	nes Environm trative-FR N	nental lotice	Other Deficience	-	Field		
Product Chemistry: Describe Interactions were previous network to Syngenta (1/24/13, 2 Syngenta (3/15/13) requesting	gotiated di	iny (describ le dates):	be when	HED review	and con		response i	nclud		
"75 Day" Letter sent?[Rationale for Proposed			ents more ti				? Add commen		age 2	
Registrant notified that				Yes	Г		pplicable	-/		
	this is the	iast negoti	ation:		L		Phileaple			
Approve:				Disapp	rove:			1111		
If disapproved, action t	o be taken									
OD or DOD Signature:						D	ate:			

Decision #: D449308	Registration #: 100-RURR	Petition #:
ssue(s) (describe in detail):		
YI: cucurbits is R170, ornamental	s is R230	
REVIOUSLY:) 100-RURR ornamentals had bee ses are being analyzed together (b	en negotiated from original PRIA date 9/8/12 to ne out had been submitted slighly different times hence	gotiated 10/25/12 to match cucurbits since the two the difference in the original due dates).
) All actions extended to 12/20/12 nal rule. HED had to rewrite risk a	to allow for re-work on HED risk assessment to a ssessment and RD rewrote FR final rule before ne	ddress issues raised by OGC during review of FR ext OGC review.
IED worker exposure analyses were	sted to allow for more extensive rewrite by HED (in re redone using additional data (task force) and re tion. FYI, ornamentals is now the drinking water d	finements in assumptions. New FR final rule written
THIS NEGOTIATION: 1) Syngenta is requesting more tim respirator or water soluble packagii	e to consider labeling options outlined in HED risk	analysis. HED required significant additional PPE
espirator or water soluble packagii	ng) to reduce mixer/loader risk.	
Comment(s):		

Harris, Thomas

From:

tammy.tyler@syngenta.com

Sent:

Friday, March 15, 2013 12:21 PM

To: Cc: Harris, Thomas

Subject:

Charles.Levey@syngenta.com; john.abbott@syngenta.com; tom.parshley@syngenta.com

RE: emamectin cuke, ornamental: need revised labels

Hello Tom.

Syngenta is requesting an extension of this PRIA date to April 22, 2013 for these aba submissions on cucurbits and

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Happy Friday,

Tammy

From: Harris, Thomas [mailto:harris.thomas@epa.gov]

Sent: Thursday, March 07, 2013 3:26 PM

To: Abbott John USGR

Cc: Levey Charles USGR; Tyler Tammy USGR

Subject: emamectin cuke, ornamental: need revised labels

Reminder, the ball is in your court at the moment. The attached risk assessment has several label changes on PPE for both the cucurbit and ornamental labels. PRIA due date is 3/20/13.

FR final rule has been sent for typesetting and I believe it will be signed despite OGC concerns about whether cumulative should be done (I believe our answer is no at this time).

-Tom

From: Harris, Thomas

Sent: Wednesday, February 20, 2013 3:25 PM

To: 'charles.levey@syngenta.com'

Subject: emamectin cucumber, ornamental risk assessment

Chuck,

Since you gave me a card your email is the only one I could easily find. Hope my address book transfers soon!

Please forward this email to Tammy and John. There are a number of label changes to be made (eg. See page 11). The longer REIs in the original draft went away (discussed below) but I see there is still significant PPE required.

Tom

From: Thomas Harris [mailto:harris.thomas@epamail.epa.gov]

Sent: Wednesday, February 20, 2013 3:16 PM

To: Harris, Thomas

Subject: Fw: 'mectin stuff

Tom Harris EPA/OCSPP/OPP/RD/IRB voice: (703) 308-9423 fax: (703) 308-0029 harris.thomas@epa.gov

visit http://www.epa.gov/pesticides

---- Forwarded by Thomas Harris/DC/USEPA/US on 02/20/2013 03:15 PM -----

From: Thomas Harris/DC/USEPA/US

To: carolyn.brinkley@syrigenta.com, tom.parshley@syrigenta.com

Cc: Barbara Madden/DC/USEPA/US@EPA, Andrew Ertman/DC/USEPA/US@EPA

Date: 01/24/2013 03:40 PM Subject: 'mectin stuff

Following up on our phone conversation yesterday:

1) new avermectin SC adjuvant amendments

Found them. I now have these four non-PRIA Fast Track amendments and will handle these (100-1350, -1351, -1408, -1439). Are these routine or do you have a critical time crunch?

2) emamectin cucurbits & ornamentals - what's different in the ORE review?

I talked with Nancy Tsaur. There is an extra safety factor added in the ORE due to lack of 28-day inhalation study. I looked in my folder on that topic and I think the last thing we worked on was a protocol review. I think you're working on running the study.

3) emamectin cucurbits & ornamentals - revised risk assessment

Here it is. It has been signed so it's final, at least for the moment. I think if there are still OGC issues they would be handled during processing of the final rule that Andy Ertman is working on . (See attached file: HED.122806.20130109.D393837.revised RA memo.pdf)

Tom Harris EPA/OCSPP/OPP/RD/IRB voice: (703) 308-9423 fax: (703) 308-0029

harris.thomas@epa.gov

visit http://www.epa.gov/pesticides

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Harris, Thomas

From: Marty Monell [Monell.Marty@epamail.epa.gov] on behalf of Workflow Messenger

[Workflow_Messenger@epamail.epa.gov]

Sent: Tuesday, March 19, 2013 6:44 AM Monell, Marty; Harris, Thomas

Subject: Recommendation of Division Directors Negotiated Due Dates has been completed by Marty

Monell.

Recommendation of Division Directors Negotiated Due Dates has been completed by Marty Monell.

Author: Thomas Harris

Chemical: emamectin benzoate

Form Date: 03/18/2013 Decision #: D452137

D452134 D452138

Registration #: 100-904

100-1270

Petition #: ---

1E7904

Original PRIA Due Date: 10/25/2012

Previous Negotiated Due Dates: 10/25/2012, 12/20/2012, 03/20/2012,

Proposed New PRIA Due Date: 04/22/2012

Click on this link to access this form:

https://webforms.epa.gov/webforms/webformsadmin.nsf/formOpen?OpenAgent&UNID=E318FD14BB2A75FA85257B320

05A7F66&USERDB=webforms/webformsapp.nsf

Click on this link to access all your forms:

https://webforms.epa.gov/webforms/webformsapp.nsf

		Recomme	ndation of legotiated			tors				
Decision #: D452137		Registrat	tion #:100-	904]	Petiti	ion #:		
D452134		100-1270				_				
D452138	000					1E7904				
See page 2 for additional registre	ition entries									
Chemical Name: emamed	tin benzoate									
Fee Category: R170, R230						PRIA Decision Time Frame: 15 months				
Submitted by: Thomas		Harris			Bı	ranch	: ocsi	PP/OPP/RD	D	ate: 12/20/2012
Company: Syngenta Crop	Protection									
Original PRIA Due Dat	e: 10/25/201	2		Propos	sed New	PRIA	A Du	e Date: 03	/20/20	13
Previous Negotiated Du	e Dates: 1	0/25/2012	12/20/	2012						
Is the "Fix" in-house?	Yes	No	√ n/a	If	not, dat	e "Fix	k" ex	pected:	***************************************	
Additional Data Required Data Deficiencies Late Risk Assessment	Efficace Produce Enviro	duct Chemistry Toxicology Cacy Ecological			Acute Residu Efficac Labeli	су		Environme Other Residue Other	ntal	Toxicology Not Submitted
Interim Consideration		Initiated		rant Initia	ted	_				
CSF Impurities Review	Public Pr		Risk Issu	es Enviro	nmental			ssues Huma - Comment		th
Product Chemistry: Describe Interactions we response to previous negotions and email.	Acute To	Effic any (descri	be when	contacte	ed and co	ologic	ny's	response i		(describe):
"75 Day" Letter sent?	Yes, Da	te sent	[No a	nd reaso	n for	none	? Add comme	nts on p	age 2
Rationale for Proposed	Due Date:	address issu	ies in risk a	ssessmen	t raised by	OGC;	revise	d worker risi	k	
Registrant notified that	this is the	last negoti	ation?	Yes	S	V	Not A	pplicable		
Approve:				Disa	pprove:					
If disapproved, action to	be taken									

Decision #: D449308	Registration #:100-RURR	Petition #:
Issue(s) (describe in detail):		
FYI: cucurbits is R170, ornamentals	is R230	
	negotiated from original PRIA date 9/8/12 to negot had come in slightly different times hence the different times had been different times and the different times had been different times and times had been different times had been different times and times and times had been different times and times and times had been different times and t	
b) All actions extended to 12/20/12 to final rule. HED will rewrite risk assess	allow for re-work on HED risk assessment to addr sment, then RD will rewrite FR final rule, then both	ress issues raised by OGC during review of FR will be sent through OGC for concurrence again.
Also, HED worker exposure analyses	wed, and published before labels can be accepted	cerns. More extensive HED rewrite being done. Id refinements in assumptions. An entirely new FR FYI, ornamentals is now the drinking water driver
i ·		
Comment(s):		

×

RE: emamectin - request for extension of negotiated due date for cucurbits & ornamentals carolyn.brinkley

to:

Thomas Harris, tom.parshley 12/20/2012 12:32 PM

Cc:

John Hebert, Meredith Laws

Hide Details

From: <carolyn.brinkley@syngenta.com>

To: Thomas Harris/DC/USEPA/US@EPA, <tom.parshley@syngenta.com>

Cc: John Hebert/DC/USEPA/US@EPA, Meredith Laws/DC/USEPA/US@EPA

History: This message has been replied to.

Hi Tom,

In response to your message Syngenta requests that the EPA set March 20, 2013 as the new PRIA date for the pending applications for the registration of emamectin on ornamentals and on cucurbits.

Please call me if you need anything further.

Best regards,

Carolyn

From: harris.thomas@epamail.epa.gov [mailto:harris.thomas@epamail.epa.gov]

Sent: Monday, December 17, 2012 4:52 PM **To:** Brinkley Carolyn USGR; Parshley Tom USGR

Cc: Hebert.John@epamail.epa.gov; Laws.Meredith@epamail.epa.gov

Subject: emamectin - request for extension of negotiated due date for cucurbits & ornamentals

Carolyn, Tom:

The purpose of this email is to request Syngenta's concurrence on re-negotiating the due date for the pending new uses of emamectin on cucurbits (1E7904, 100-1270, 100-904) and ornamentals (100-RURR).

These two new uses were originally submitted as separate PRIA actions (the cucurbits is actually an IR-4 proposal) a couple of months apart. Syngenta agreed to synchronize the due dates since the two actions were being analyzed together. Additional time was then added to allow the Agency to address an issue raised by

file://C:\Documents and Settings\tharri02\Local Settings\Temp\notesFCBCEE\~web2845.htm

329495

our lawyers during a review of the draft FR final rule. That issue (whether the 'mectins should be analyzed under cumulative review) is still being discussed to find a path forward but in the meantime I had started to address the label changes required by the risk assessment.

As they currently stand, the reviews institute several new restrictions to address worker exposure (water soluble packaging, multi-day REIs, additional PPE, et al). Two factors have created these new requirements: a) while the new uses follow the same individual rates as the registered crops they double the seasonal maximum quantity and therefore double the number of applications per season, and b) new task force data concerning exposure data. However, these new requirements are not unique to the two new uses. Indeed, they apply to many of the existing uses and many of the existing emamectin products. That lead us to rethink the timing of instituting these new restrictions. To facilitate across-the-board implementation we have decided to address the new exposure data during Registration Review along with the additional information being supplied during that process.

In order to do that, we need to rework all the existing human health reviews and risk assessment as well as a rewrite of the FR final rule. To that end, the Agency is requesting that we negotiate the due date out 3 months to March 20, 2013.

Please email me Syngenta's response to this new negotiated due date. Call me if you have any questions.

Thank you.

Tom Harris
EPA/OPPTS/OPP/RD/IRB
voice: (703) 308-9423
fax: (703) 308-0029
harris.thomas@epa.gov
visit http://www.epa.gov/pesticides

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Audit Trail for

Recommendation of Division Directors Negotiated Due Dates

PDF Name: PRIAv5.pdf Form Number: PRIA

Document Identifier: PRIA-12355124920-TH

SUBMITTED on 12/20/2012 at 12:51:15 PM by CN=Thomas Harris/OU=DC/O=USEPA/C=US

APPROVED on 12/20/2012 at 04:18:39 PM by CN=Meredith Laws/OU=DC/O=USEPA/C=US

APPROVED on 12/20/2012 at 04:51:27 PM by CN=Dan Rosenblatt/OU=DC/O=USEPA/C=US

APPROVED AND COMPLETED on 12/20/2012 at 04:56:14 PM by CN=William Jordan/OU=DC/O=USEPA/C=US

		Recomme	endation o			rectors				
Decision #: D452137	ecision #: D452137 Registration #:100-904				Petition #:					
D452134		100-1270							-	
D452138		***					1E790	4		
See page 2 for additional registra	ition entries									
Chemical Name: emamed	tin benzoate									
Fee Category: R170, R230)					PRIA	Decis	ion Time I	Frame: 15 mont	hs
Submitted by: Thomas		Harris				Branc	h:ocs	PP/OPP/RD	Date:10/23/20	12
Company: Syngenta Crop	Protection									
Original PRIA Due Date	e: 10/25/201	2		Prop	osed No	ew PRI	A Du	e Date: 12/	/20/2012	
Previous Negotiated Du	e Dates: 1	0/25/2012								
Is the "Fix" in-house?	Yes	No	✓ n/a	I	f not, d	ate "F	ix" ex	pected:		
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Late Risk Assessment				,···						
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Summary of Deficiency Product Chemistry:	Type(s): Acute Tox		ot Submit acy:	ted (N) Labelin	-	Def Ecologi		cies (D) ata: O	ther (describe)	:
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"75 Day" Letter sent?	Yes, Da	te sent		No a	and rea	son for	none	? Add commen	nts on page 2	
Rationale for Proposed 1	Due Date:	address iss	ues in risk as	sessme	nt raised	by OGC				
Registrant notified that	this is the	last negoti	iation?	Ye	es	1	Not A	pplicable		
Approve:			1	Disa	pprov	e: 🔲				
If disapproved, action to	be taken:									
OD or DOD Signature:							D	ate:		

Decision #: D449308	Registration #:100-RURR	Petition #:
since the two uses are being analy Purpose of this negotiation is to al	nentals had been negotiated from original P rzed together (but had come in slightly differ ow for re-work on HED risk assessment to	PRIA date 9/8/12 to negotiated 10/25/12 to match cucurbits rent times hence the difference in original due dates). address issues raised by OGC during review of FR final rule.
HED will rewrite risk assessment,	then RD will rewrite FR final rule, then both	will be sent through OGC for concurrence again.
FYI: cucurbits is R170, ornamenta	als is R230	
Comment(s):		



Syngenta agees to new PRIA 12/20/12: - Emamectin cucurbits & commercial

use ornamentals

carolyn.brinkley to: Thomas Harris

10/23/2012 05:35 PM

Cc: tom.parshley

From:

<carolyn.brinkley@syngenta.com>
Thomas Harris/DC/USEPA/US@EPA

To: Cc:

<tom.parshley@syngenta.com>

Hi Tom,

In response to your attached e-mail request to Tom Parshley and me, I'm sending you our reply to your request to change the PRIA date for the pending registration actions for emamectin. Specifics follow.

I. EXTENSION OF PRIA DATE for PENDING EMAMECTIN ACTIONS

This e-mail is to inform you that Syngenta Crop Protection LLC agrees to the extension of

the October 25, 2012 PRIA date to December 20, 2012 for the following emamectin actions:

- A. CUCURBITS
- a. Tolerance Petition cucurbits (Crop Group 9): PP#: 1E7904
 - i. Associated applications for registration
 - 1. Proclaim® Insecticide (EPA Reg. No. 100-904): add directions for use for cucurbits (Crop Group 9)
 - 2. Emamectin Bennzoate Technical II (EPA Reg. No. 100-1270): add cucurbits approved crops list

- B. OUTDOOR COMMERCIAL USE -- ORNAMENTALS PRODUCTION
 - a. Application for New Product Registration / New Emamectin Use
 - i. New Product: Enfold $^{\text{TM}}$ (100-RURR). ----- same formula as Proclaim Insecticide -

100-904 ----- New Use: This is the first use of emamectin for ornamentals

Best regards,

Carolyn F. Brinkley, Sr. Regulatory Product Manager / NAFTA Insecticides (emamectin, abamectin, cyromazine, profenofos, pymetrozine)

Syngenta Crop Protection

From: harris.thomas@epamail.epa.gov [mailto:harris.thomas@epamail.epa.gov]

Sent: Monday, October 22, 2012 5:57 PM

To: Brinkley Carolyn USGR Cc: Parshley Tom USGR

Subject: RE: emamectin - request to extend due date for new uses on cucurbits and ornamentals

Just checking in. Actions are currently due Thursday (10/25) so I need to try to get paperwork filed at my end by Tuesday 10/23.

Tom Harris EPA/OPPTS/OPP/RD/IRB voice: (703) 308-9423 fax: (703) 308-0029 harris.thomas@epa.gov visit http://www.epa.gov/pesticides

---10/19/2012 02:24:34 PM---Hi Tom, will get back to you in a couple of days. From: harris.thomas@epamail.epa.gov [mailto:harris

From: <carolyn.brinkley@syngenta.com>
To: Thomas Harris/DC/USEPA/US@EPA
Cc: <tom.parshley@syngenta.com>

Date: 10/19/2012 02:24 PM

Subject: RE: emamectin - request to extend due date for new uses on cucurbits and ornarnentals

Hi Tom, will get back to you in a couple of days.

From: harris.thomas@epamail.epa.gov [mailto:harris.thomas@epamail.epa.gov]

Sent: Thursday, October 18, 2012 3:54 PM To: Brinkley Carolyn USGR; Parshley Tom USGR

Cc: Hebert.John@epamail.epa.gov; Laws.Meredith@epamail.epa.gov; Madden.Barbara@epamail.epa.gov;

Ertman.Andrew@epamail.epa.gov

Subject: emamectin - request to extend due date for new uses on cucurbits and ornamentals

Carolyn, Tom:

We are wrapping up two pending new use PRIA actions for emamectin: cucurbits crop group 9 (100-1270, 100-904, 1E7904) and outdoor, commercial ornamental production (100-RURR). The PRIA due dates for all actions are 10/25/12. Unfortunately, we've hit a snag and need to extend the due dates.

As you are aware from your own assessment of these new uses, we are running very close to the limit of the risk cup. The initial OPP risk assessment using our default conservative assumptions did not pass. After several refinements including both percent crop treated and anticipated residues the new uses now pass at 98% of the risk cup. However, in reviewing the current human health risk assessment and draft FR final rule our lawyers have raised several objections. After some discussion we have found a way to satisfy their concerns but this requires rework of both the risk assessment and the resulting FR final rule. We still anticipate that the uses will be approved but need additional time to make these revisions.

To that end, we are requesting to extend the PRIA due dates for all actions from 10/25/12 to 12/20/12. Even with the upcoming holidays that should provide sufficient time for the revisions to the risk assessment and publication of the FR final rule. Please note that since both cucurbit and ornamentals uses are addressed in the same reviews we need to extend due dates for both new uses.

Please respond to this email letting me know if you agree with the negotiated due date of 12/20/12. Thank you.

Tom Harris
EPA/OPPTS/OPP/RD/IRB
voice: (703) 308-9423
fax: (703) 308-0029
harris.thomas@epa.gov
visit http://www.epa.gov/pesticides

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Recommendation of Division Directors Negotiated Due Dates has been completed by William Jordan.

Workflow Messenger to: William Jordan, Thomas Harris Sent by: William Jordan

10/24/2012 02:11 PM

Recommendation of Division Directors Negotiated Due Dates has been completed by William Jordan.

Author: Thomas Harris

Chemical: emamectin benzoate

Form Date: 10/23/2012 Decision #: D452137

D452134 D452138

Registration #: 100-904

100-1270

Petition #: ---

1E7904

Original PRIA Due Date: 10/25/2012

Previous Negotiated Due Dates: 10/25/2012, , , Proposed New PRIA Due Date: 12/20/2012

Click on this link to access this form:

https://webforms.epa.gov/webforms/webformsadmin.nsf/formOpen?OpenAgent&UNID=7D42C6C3F3DFB93C85257AA000730F15&USERDB=webforms/webformsapp.nsf

Click on this link to access all your forms: https://webforms.epa.gov/webforms/webformsapp.nsf

	Reco	mmendation o	of Division I Due Dates	Directors			
ecision #: 449308 Registration #: 100-RURR			-RURR		Petition #:		
See page 2 for additional registra	tion entries			+			
Chemical Name: emamed	tin benzoate				3400		
Fee Category: R230				PRIA	Decision Time F	rame: 15 months	
Submitted by: Thomas	Har	rris		Branc	h: ocspp/opp/RD	Date: 08/08/2012	
Company: Syngenta Crop I	Protection, LLC						
Original PRIA Due Date	e: 09/08/2012		Proposed	New PRI	A Due Date: 10/2	25/2012	
Previous Negotiated Duc	e Dates:						
s the "Fix" in-house?	Yes N	No 🗸 n/a	If not	, date "F	ix" expected:		
Negotiated Due Date Re	Product Chem Efficacy	Ecolo	gical F	Acute Tox Residue	Environmen Other		
Pata Deficiencies Late Risk Assessment	Environmental Ecological Labeling Other Not Sub			Toxicology Not Submitte			
nterim Consideration	Human Health Ecological Agency Initiated Registrant Initiated						
CSF	Public Process Label	Risk Iss	ues Environmentrative-FR Not		Risk Issues Human Other - Comment I		
Summary of Deficiency Product Chemistry:		Not Submi	tted (N) Labeling:		ficiencies (D) ical Data: Ot	her (describe):[
Describe Interactions wiresponse to previous negrone discussions and email.	otiated due dat	es):				ncluding	
75 Day" Letter sent?					r none? Add commen		
Rationale for Proposed							
Registrant notified that	this is the last n	egotiation?	Yes	1	Not Applicable		
Approve: 🗸			Disappro	ove:			
f disapproved, action to	be taken:						
OD or DOD Signature:	CN=Marty Monelli	/OU=DC/O=USEPA	VC=US		Date: 08/20	0/2012	

Decision #: 449308	Registration #: 100-RURR	Petition #:
cucurbits (crop group 9) submitted by IR4 on	e submitted close together: use on ornamentals so 7/13/11. While tracked separately in OPPIN, the egotiating the earlier PRIA due date (ornamentals)	science reviews, analyses, and memos by
Comment(s):		
		1



RE: synchronize PRIA due dates for emamectin ornamentals and cucurbits

tom.parshley to: Thomas Harris

08/08/2012 02:31 PM

Cc: carolyn.brinkley, data.mgmt, pat.eay

From: <tom.parshley@syngenta.com>
To: Thomas Harris/DC/USEPA/US@EPA

Cc: <carolyn.brinkley@syngenta.com>, <data.mgmt@syngenta.com>, <pat.eay@syngenta.com>

History: This message has been replied to.

Tom: Syngenta agrees to the revised PRIA date of October 25, 2012 for a registration decision on 100-RURR (includes new ornamental use) that coincides with the PRIA action for the addition of crop group 9 (cucurbits) for 100-1270 and 100-904.

Best regards,

Tom

From: Thomas Harris [mailto:harris.thomas@epamail.epa.gov]

Sent: Tuesday, August 07, 2012 5:14 PM

To: Parshley Tom USGR

Subject: Fw: synchronize PRIA due dates for emamectin ornamentals and cucurbits

Tom.

Following on discussions on this topic, just send me an email back to this message that you agree with the proposal to synchronize the emamectin PRIA due dates for cucurbits and ornamentals to the 10/25/12 cucurbits date. I can then take care of the negotiated due date at my end. Thanks.

Tom Harris
EPA/OPPTS/OPP/RD/IRB
voice: (703) 308-9423
fax: (703) 308-0029
harris.thomas@epa.gov
visit http://www.epa.gov/pesticides

---- Forwarded by Thomas Harris/DC/USEPA/US on 08/07/2012 05:12 PM ----

From: Thomas Harris/DC/USEPA/US To: tom.parshley@syngenta.com Cc: carolyn.brinkley@syngenta.com Date: 07/26/2012 06:33 PM

Subject: synchronize PRIA due dates for emamectin ornamentals and cucurbits

Tom.

Carolyn may have mentioned this to you already. We have pending applications for emamectin on both ornamentals (100-RURR) and cucurbits, crop group 9 (100-1270, 100-904). These applications came in a slightly different times but are being worked on together by our science divisions with the overlapping reviews (exposure, environmental fate, ecological effects) being written up in the same memos.

Since the analyses are being combined I would like to synchronize the PRIA due dates. Right now the ornamentals are due 9/8/12 and the cucurbits are due 10/25/12. Would you agree to negotiating the due date for the ornamentals to match the cucurbits, i.e. 10/25/12?

Just send me a response to this email and I can take care of the paperwork at this end. If you would like to talk about this give me a call on Tues 7/31 (I'll be out until then).

Thanks.

Tom Harris EPA/OPPTS/OPP/RD/IRB voice: (703) 308-9423 fax: (703) 308-0029 harris.thomas@epa.gov visit http://www.epa.gov/pesticides

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Audit Trail for

Recommendation of Division Directors Negotiated Due Dates

PDF Name: PRIAv4a.pdf Form Number: PRIA

Document Identifier: PRIA-12221152200-TH

SUBMITTED on 08/08/2012 at 03:40:12 PM by CN=Thomas Harris/OU=DC/O=USEPA/C=US

APPROVED on 08/08/2012 at 05:06:27 PM by CN=Meredith Laws/OU=DC/O=USEPA/C=US

APPROVED on 08/10/2012 at 10:37:34 AM by CN=Dan Rosenblatt/OU=DC/O=USEPA/C=US

APPROVED AND COMPLETED on 08/20/2012 at 07:52:44 AM by CN=Marty Monell/OU=DC/O=USEPA/C=US

Harris.Thomas

From: Sent: tom.parshley@syngenta.com Tuesday, April 30, 2013 10:06 AM

To:

Harris, Thomas

Cc: Subject: data.mgmt@syngenta.com; pat.eay@syngenta.com FW: emamectin ornamentals - quick label changes

Attachments:

000100-XRURR.20120430.ENFOLD_NEW_F_APR2013-HILITE.pdf; 000100-

XRURR.20120430.ENFOLD NEW F APR2013-CLEAN.pdf

Tom: Here is the revised labeling as requested. Thanks for bringing the additional changes to our attention.

Best regards,

Tom

From: Laird Patsy USGR

Sent: Tuesday, April 30, 2013 9:56 AM

To: Parshley Tom USGR

Subject: RE: emamectin ornamentals - quick label changes

DONE

From: Parshley Tom USGR

Sent: Tuesday, April 30, 2013 8:47 AM

To: Laird Patsy USGR

Subject: FW: emamectin ornamentals - quick label changes

Patsy: Please see two more changes on the Enfold label EPA is requesting. Thanks for doing this today if possible.

Tom

From: Harris, Thomas [mailto:harris.thomas@epa.gov]

Sent: Monday, April 29, 2013 6:19 PM

To: Parshley Tom USGR

Subject: emamectin ornamentals - quick label changes

Tom.

Thanks for the quick turnaround on the revised Enfold labels. They look fine with just a couple of minor additions:

- P 9 Application Prohibitions: ADD a bullet (second would be good) that says "Open cab airblast application is prohibited; airblast applications must use an enclosed cab." [or similar] [sorry, I should have thought of this before]
- P. 20 Container label, Precautionary Statements: In the last email I requested that you
 repeat the new Environmental Hazards section here. However, you only included the bee
 paragraph. Please include the full header and both text paragraphs as on the full label.

Tom Harris
EPA/OCSPP/OPP/RD

voice: (703) 308-9423 fax: (703) 308-0029 harris.thomas@epa.gov

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(Booklet)

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE TOXIC TO FISH, MAMMALS, AND AQUATIC ORGANISMS

FOR RETAIL SALE TO AND USE ONLY BY CERTIFIED APPLICATORS OR PERSONS UNDER THEIR DIRECT SUPERVISION, AND ONLY FOR THOSE USES COVERED BY THE CERTIFIED APPLICATOR'S CERTIFICATION.

Enfold™

Insecticide

GROUP 6 INSECTICIDE

For control of listed lepidopterous larvae (worms/caterpillars) and suppression of leafminers and spider mites on outdoor-grown plants in commercial nursery production

Active Ingredient:

Emamectin benzoate (CAS No. 155569-9	1-8)5.0%
Other Ingredients:	95.0%
Total:	100.0%

Enfold is a soluble granule containing 5% emamectin benzoate.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use in booklet.

EPA Reg. No. 100-XXXX

EPA Est. XXXXX

Product of XXXXX Formulated in XXXXX

SCP

Net Weight

	FIRST AID
If swallowed	 Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If in eyes	 Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
lf on skin or clothing	 Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled	 Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Early signs of intoxication include dilation of pupils, muscular incoordination, and muscular tremors. Vomiting within one-half hour of exposure can minimize toxicity following accidental ingestion of the product; rapidly after exposure (< 15 minutes), administer repeatedly medical charcoal in a large quantity of water or ipecac.

If toxicity from exposure has progressed to cause severe vomiting, the extent of resultant fluid and electrolyte imbalance should be gauged. Appropriate supportive parenteral fluid replacement therapy should be given, along with other required supportive measures (such as maintenance of blood pressure levels and proper respiratory functionality) as indicated by clinical signs, symptoms, and measurements.

In severe cases, observations should continue for at least several days until clinical condition is stable and normal. Since emamectin benzoate is believed to enhance GABA activity in animals, it is probably wise to avoid drugs that enhance GABA activity (barbiturates, benzodiazepines, valproic acid) in patients with potentially toxic emamectin benzoate exposure.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

HOT LINE NUMBER

For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal)
Or Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident)
Call
1-800-888-8372

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Prolonged or frequently repeated exposure may cause allergic skin reactions in some individuals.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

• Ground and Handheld Application (except airblast sprayers):

Mixers, loaders, and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks
- NIOSH-approved respirator with a dust-mist filter with MSAH/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21 or any N, R, P, or HE filter.

Applicators must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks

Airblast Application:

Mixers, loaders, and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber

Shoes plus socks

 NIOSH-approved respirator with a dust-mist filter with MSAH/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21 or any N, R, P, or HE filter.

Applicators using ENCLOSED CAB airblast sprayers

While inside the cab must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks

When entering or leaving the cab must also wear:

 Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber.

NOTE: Once inside the cab, applicator must remove gloves and store them in a chemical-resistant container such as a plastic bag.

Aerial application:

Mixers, loaders, and other handlers must wear:

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- · Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber
- Dust/Mist-filtering respirator or a NIOSH-approved respirator with any N, R, P, or HE filter

Applicators (Enclosed Cockpit)

While inside the cockpit must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks

When entering or leaving the cockpit must also wear:

 Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber.

NOTE: Once inside the cockpit, applicator must remove gloves and store them in a chemical-resistant container such as a plastic bag.

Flaggers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170-240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothes immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to fish, birds, mammals, and aquatic invertebrates. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

This product is highly toxic to bees if exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or other plants for up to 24 hours after application. To reduce potential exposure to pollinators that may be visiting the treatment area, do not apply this product or allow drift to blooming, pollen-shedding, or nectar-producing parts of plants during this time period.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION, LLC or Seller. To the extent permitted by applicable law, Buyer and User agree to hold SYNGENTA and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

SYNGENTA warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. To the extent permitted by applicable law: (1) this warranty does not extend to the use of the product contrary to label instructions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or SYNGENTA, and (2) Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, SYNGENTA MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS WARRANTED BY THIS LABEL.

To the extent permitted by applicable law, in no event shall SYNGENTA be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SYNGENTA AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF SYNGENTA OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.

SYNGENTA and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of SYNGENTA.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Enfold must be used only in accordance with directions on this label or in separately published Syngenta supplemental labeling for this product.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber, or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

FAILURE TO FOLLOW DIRECTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN POOR INSECT CONTROL.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Enfold is a selective insecticide for use on herbaceous and woody ornamental plants grown outdoors (in containers or in the ground) in commercial nursery production. Woody ornamentals include (but are not limited to) shrubs, non-bearing fruit and nut trees, Christmas trees, forest seedlings, and shade trees.

Enfold controls the larval stages (worms/caterpillars) of listed lepidopteran species and suppresses Liriomyza leafminer, Tetranychid mites and pear psylla. Enfold has contact activity, but is most efficacious when ingested by the pest. Shortly after exposure to Enfold, affected larvae are paralyzed, stop feeding, and subsequently die after 2-4 days.

- Apply Enfold to plant foliage when larvae first appear (immediately after egg hatch), but before populations reach damaging levels. Target Enfold applications at small (1/4 inch in length) larvae.
- Treatments must be made before larvae penetrate plant parts or before larvae begin webbing and sheltering.
- Thorough spray coverage is essential for optimum performance. Apply Enfold in sufficient water to ensure good coverage of all plant surfaces. The use of greater water volumes will generally result in better coverage, especially under adverse conditions (e.g., hot, dry) or when the plant canopy is dense.

Resistance Management

Enfold is a Group 6 insecticide (contains the active ingredient emamectin benzoate).

Because of the inherent risks of resistance development to any product, it is strongly advised that Enfold be used in a sound resistance management program. Treatment may not be effective against labeled pests if tolerant strains of insects or mites develop. When applying Enfold to plants that are hosts of labeled pests and these labeled pests have multiple generations per crop per year, use resistance management practices.

Resistance management practices may include, but are not limited to:

- Rotating Enfold with other products with different modes of action
- Avoiding treatment of successive pest generations with Enfold
- Using labeled rates at the specified spray intervals
- Using non-chemical alternatives such as beneficial arthropods
- Rotating susceptible to non-susceptible plants
- Using various cultural practices

For additional information regarding the implementation of these or other resistance management practices, consult your local agricultural advisor or company representative.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

Application Prohibitions:

- Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Open cab airblast application is prohibited; airblast applications must use an enclosed cab.
- State Restriction: Do not apply Enfold with aircraft in New York State.

Spray Equipment

Apply by ground, airblast sprayer or aircraft. Spray equipment configuration should be arranged to provide accurate, uniform, and thorough coverage of the target crop and minimize potential for spray drift. Use spray nozzles that provide medium to fine-sized droplets. To ensure accuracy, calibrate sprayer before each use. For spray equipment and calibration information, consult sprayer manufacturers and/or state recommendations. All ground and aerial application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers.

Spray Volume

- Applications using sufficient water volume for thorough and uniform coverage of the target crop provide the most effective pest control.
- Avoid application when uniform coverage is not possible or if excessive spray drift or inversion is possible.

SPRAY DRIFT

NOTE: When states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Spray Drift Precautions – Aircraft and Ground Application Equipment

Apply Enfold only when wind velocity favors on-target product deposition (approximately 3 to 10 mph).

• **Do not** apply with ground application equipment within 25 ft. of or with aircraft within 150 ft. of lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, marshes, pot holes, natural ponds, estuaries, or commercial fish farm ponds.

- **Do not** cultivate within 25 ft. of the aquatic area to allow growth of a vegetative filter strip.
- Do not allow this product to drift onto non-target areas. Drift may result in illegal residues or injury to non-target species. Risk of exposure to sensitive areas can be reduced by applying this product when the wind direction is away from the sensitive area.
- Do not apply when the weather conditions may cause drift:
 - Avoid application when the temperature is high and/or the humidity is low.
 These conditions increase the evaporation of spray droplets and the likelihood of drift to aquatic areas.
 - Do not apply when wind speed or wind gusts are greater than 10 mph.
 - **Do not** apply when wind speed is below 2 mph because wind direction will vary and there is a high potential for inversion.

Spray Drift Precautions (Aerial Application)

Responsibility

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all of these factors when making application decisions.

Drift Management Requirements

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target movement from aerial applications to non-target plants.

Outermost Nozzle Distance

The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.

Nozzle Direction

Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Maximum Wind Speed

Do not apply when wind speed is greater than 10 mph.

Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential

but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions. (See **Wind**, **Temperature and Humidity**, and **Temperature Inversions** sections.)

• Controlling Droplet Size

Volume

Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

Pressure

Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

Number of Nozzles

Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

Nozzle Orientation

Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the air stream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

Nozzle Type

Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid-stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than ¾ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 ft. above the top of the target plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a cross wind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any

given speed. Application must be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **NOTE**: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

To compensate for evaporation when applying Enfold in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets. Evaporation of droplets is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Enfold must not be applied during a temperature inversion because the potential for drift is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, and this causes small, suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds that are common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by temperatures that increase with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. Inversions begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator can also identify inversions. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates, indicates good vertical air mixing.

MIXING PROCEDURES

- 1. Thoroughly clean spray equipment before using this product.
- 2. Prepare no more spray mixture than is needed for the immediate application.
- 3. Keep product container tightly closed when not in use.
- 4. Agitate the spray solution before and during application.
- 5. Do not let the spray mixture stand overnight in the spray tank.
- 6. Flush the spray equipment thoroughly following each use and apply rinsate to a previously treated area.

Mixing Instructions: Enfold Alone

- 1. Add 1/3 of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank.
- 2. With the agitator running, add Enfold into the spray tank.
- 3. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water.
- 4. Begin application of the solution after Enfold has completely dispersed into the mix water.
- 5. Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been applied.

Note: Do not use liquid fertilizer as a carrier for Enfold.

Enfold - Tank Mixtures

Compatibility

Enfold is compatible with most insecticide, fungicide, and foliar nutrient products. However, before tank mixing Enfold use a jar test, as described below, to test the physical compatibility of Enfold with tank mix partners.

- Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to 1 qt. of water.
 Add wettable powders and water-dispersible granular products first, then liquid flowables, and emulsifiable concentrates last.
- 2. After thoroughly mixing, let the mixture stand for at least 5 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be remixed readily, it is physically compatible.
- 3. If compatibility is acceptable, follow the instructions in Mixing Instructions: Enfold Tank Mixtures.

NOTE:

- If using Enfold in a tank mixture:
 - Do not mix with any product that prohibits such mixing.
 - Observe all directions for use, crop/sites, use rates, dilution ratios, precautions, and limitations that appear on the tank mix product label.
 - Do not exceed any labeled use rate.
 - Follow the most restrictive label precautions and limitations.
- Tank mixtures or other applications of products referenced on this label are permitted only in those states in which the referenced products are labeled.

Mixing Instructions: Enfold Tank Mixtures

- 1. Add 1/3 of the required amount of water to the mix tank.
- 2. Start the agitator running before adding any tank-mix partners.
- 3. When using Enfold in tank mixtures:
 - a. All products in water-soluble packaging should be added to the tank before any other tank-mix partner, including Enfold.
 - b. Allow the water-soluble packaging to completely dissolve and the product(s) to completely disperse before adding any other tank-mix partner to the tank.
 - c. Then add other tank-mix partners in this order: wettable powders, wettable granules (dry flowables), liquid flowables, liquids and emulsifiable concentrates. Always allow each tank mix partner to become fully dispersed before adding the next product.
- 4. Provide sufficient agitation while adding the remainder of the water.
- 5. Maintain agitation until all the mixture has been applied.

USE DIRECTIONS

- Location Prohibition: Do not use Enfold in greenhouses.
- **Number of Applications**: Do not apply more than 3 sequential applications of Enfold. Rotate to another insect control product with a different mode of action for at least two applications.
- Adjuvant Recommendation: Thorough spray coverage of plant foliage is essential for optimum control. To provide optimum coverage and insect control, the use of a penetrating type spray adjuvant such as horticultural spray oil (not a dormant oil) or a nonionic surfactant at the manufacturer's suggested rate is recommended. Do not use a sticker/binder type adjuvant or tank mix with products that contain a sticker/binder component in the formulation because this may reduce Enfold insect control.
- Application following failure of another insecticide: Do not apply Enfold following the failure of another product if the larvae are large (>1/4 inch long).

Plant Safety

NOTICE TO USER: Plant tolerance to Enfold has been found to be acceptable for many genera and species. Due to the large number of species and varieties of ornamentals and nursery plants, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to Enfold. The professional user should determine if Enfold can be used safely prior to commercial use. In a small area, test the recommended rates on a small number of plants for phytotoxicity prior to widespread use.

Tank Mixture: The safety of all potential tank mixes on all plants may not have been tested. Before applying any tank mixture not specifically recommended on this label, the safety to the target plants should be confirmed.

Pest	oz. Product/A per Application	Instructions
Beet armyworm Cabbage looper Cabbage webworm	2.4-4.8 oz./A	Apply when larvae are first observed. Application may be repeated at a 7- to 14-day interval to maintain control.
Corn earworm Cross-striped cabbageworm Diamondback moth Fall armyworm Imported cabbageworm Southern armyworm		Use 2.4 oz./A for low to moderate infestations and 4.8 oz./A for high infestations.
Tobacco budworm Tobacco hornworm Tomato hornworm Tomato fruitworm Tomato pinworm Yellowstriped armyworm		
Alfalfa looper Apple pandemis Bagwoodh	3.2-4.8 oz./A	Apply when larvae are first observed. Application may be repeated at a 7- to 14-day interval to maintain control.
Bud moths: eyespotted tufted apple Cabbage looper Cankerworm species Codling moth Common winter moth		Use 3.2 oz./A for low to moderate infestations and 4.8 oz./A for high infestations.
European winter moth Fall webworm Filbertworm Fruitworms: cherry		
green species laconobia Genista caterpillar Gypsy moth		
Hickory shuckworm Leafminers: blister moth species tentiform species		
Leafrollers: filbert fruittree obliquebanded omnivorous		
redbanded variegated Lesser appleworm Liriomyza leafminers ¹		
Mimosa webworm Navel orangeworm Peach twig borer Omnivorous leaftier		
Orange tortrix Oriental fruit moth Pear psylla ² Pecan bud moth		
Pecan casebearer species		

Pecan serpentine leafminer		
Redhumped caterpillar		
Soybean looper		
Spider mites ^{2,3}		
Spruce budworm		
Tent Caterpillars:		
Eastern		
Forest		
Walnut caterpillar		

¹ Enfold provides suppression of *Liriomyza trifolii*, *Liriomyza sativae*, and *Liriomyza hudriobrensis* populations. Suppression means either erratic control ranging from good to poor or consistent control at a level below that which is generally considered acceptable for commercial control.

Refers to phytophagous mites in the Acari subfamily Tetranychinae.

Enfold Mixing Aid and Spray Volume Dilution Chart

Ounces of Enfold Added to Specified Spray Solution Mix Volumes Based on Listed Product Application Rate and Application Volume

Application Volume (Gallons Per Acre)	Application Rate (Ounces of Product Per Acre)	25 Gallons of Finished Spray	50 Gallons of Finished Spray	100 Gallons of Finished Spray
50	2.4	1.2	2.4	4.8
50	3.2	1.6	3.2	6.4
50	4.8	2.4	4.8	9.6
100	2.4	0.6	1.2	2.4
100	3.2	0.8	1.6	3.2
100	4.8	1.2	2.4	4.8
150	2.4	0.4	0.8	1.6
150	3.2	0.53	1.06	2.1
150	4.8	0.8	1.6	3.2
200	2.4	0.3	0.6	1.2
200	3.2	0.4	0.8	1.6
200	4.8	0.6	1.2	2.4
250	2.4	0.24	0.48	0.96
250	3.2	0.32	0.64	1.28
250	4.8	0.48	0.96	1.92
300	2.4	0.2	0.4	0.8
300	3.2	0.26	0.53	1.06
300	4.8	0.4	0.8	1.6

² Enfold provides suppression. Suppression means either erratic control ranging from good to poor or consistent control at a level below that which is generally considered acceptable for commercial control.

1 ounce of Enfold = 9.5 teaspoons

Do not use household measuring utensils to measure Enfold.

Use Restrictions

- Allow a minimum of 7 days between applications.
- Do not apply more than 28.8 oz./A per year.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.

Pesticide Storage

Store in a cool, dry area under lock and key. Post as a pesticide storage area. Always store pesticides in the original container. Store away from food, pet food, feed, seed, fertilizers, and veterinary supplies. Place liquid formulations on lower shelves and dry formulations above.

Pesticide Disposal

Pesticide wastes may be hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

Enfold[™], the ALLIANCE FRAME, the SYNGENTA Logo and the PURPOSE ICON are Trademarks of a Syngenta Group Company

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For non-emergency (e.g., current product information) call Syngenta Crop Protection at 1-800-334-9481.

Manufactured for: Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC P.O. Box 18300 Greensboro, North Carolina 27419-8300

SCP

(Non-detachable Container Label)

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE TOXIC TO FISH, MAMMALS, AND AQUATIC ORGANISMS

FOR RETAIL SALE TO AND USE ONLY BY CERTIFIED APPLICATORS OR PERSONS UNDER THEIR DIRECT SUPERVISION, AND ONLY FOR THOSE USES COVERED BY THE CERTIFIED APPLICATOR'S CERTIFICATION.

Enfold™

Insecticide

GROUP 6 INSECTICIDE

For control of listed lepidopterous larvae (worms/caterpillars) and suppression of leafminers and spider mites on outdoor-grown plants in commercial nursery production

Active Ingredient:

Emamectin benzoate (CAS No. 155569-91-8).	5.0%
Other Ingredients:	95.0%
Total:	100.0%

Enfold Insecticide is a soluble granule containing 5% emamectin benzoate.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use in booklet.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to supplemental labeling under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

EPA Reg. No. 100-XXXX

EPA Est. XXXXX

Product of XXXXX Formulated in XXXXX

SCP

Net Weight

Refer to FIRST AID section in attached booklet for additional precautionary statements.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Prolonged or frequently repeated exposure may cause allergic skin reactions in some individuals.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to fish, birds, mammals, and aquatic invertebrates. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

This product is highly toxic to bees if exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or other plants for up to 24 hours after application. To reduce potential exposure to pollinators that may be visiting the treatment area, do not apply this product or allow drift to blooming, pollen-shedding, or nectar-producing parts of plants during this period.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.

Pesticide Storage

Store in a cool, dry area under lock and key. Post as a pesticide storage area. Always store pesticides in the original container. Store away from food, pet food, feed, seed, fertilizers, and veterinary supplies. Place liquid formulations on lower shelves and dry formulations above.

Pesticide Disposal

Pesticide wastes may be hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Enfold™ and the SYNGENTA Logo are Trademarks of a Syngenta Group Company.

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Manufactured for: Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC P.O. Box 18300 Greensboro, North Carolina 27419-8300

SCP

Enfold (draft new product) – pl – 5/13/11
000100-XXXXX.20110516.ENFOLD_NEW-PRODUCT_MAY2011.pdf
Enfold (draft new product-version b) CLEAN – pl – 9/21/11
000100-XXXXX.20110921.ENFOLD_NEW-PRODUCT-B_SEP2011.pdf
Enfold (draft new product-c) CLEAN – pl – 3/22/12
000100-XXXXX.20120322.ENFOLD_NEW_C_MAR2012.pdf
Enfold (draft new product-d) CLEAN – pl – 3/27/12
000100-XXXXX.20120327.ENFOLD_NEW_D_MAR2012.pdf
Enfold (draft new product-e) –HILITE – pl – 4/25/13
000100-XRURR.20130425.ENFOLD_NEW_E_APR2013-HILITE.pdf
Enfold (draft new product-e) –CLEAN – pl – 4/25/13
000100-XRURR.20130425.ENFOLD_NEW_E_APR2013-CLEAN.pdf
Enfold (draft new product-f) – HILITE – pl – 4/30/13
000100-XRURR.20130430.ENFOLD_NEW_F_APR2013-HILITE.pdf
Enfold (draft new product-f) – CLEAN – pl – 4/30/13

000100-XRURR.20130430.ENFOLD_NEW_F_APR2013-CLEAN.pdf

Harris, Thomas

From:

Harris, Thomas

Sent: To:

Monday, April 29, 2013 6:19 PM 'tom.parshley@syngenta.com'

Subject:

emamectin ornamentals - quick label changes

Tom.

Thanks for the quick turnaround on the revised Enfold labels. They look fine with just a couple of minor additions:

- P 9 Application Prohibitions: ADD a bullet (second would be good) that says "Open cab airblast application is prohibited; airblast applications must use an enclosed cab." [or similar] [sorry, I should have thought of this before]
- P. 20 Container label, Precautionary Statements: In the last email I requested that you repeat the new Environmental Hazards section here. However, you only included the bee paragraph. Please include the full header and both text paragraphs as on the full label.

Tom Harris EPA/OCSPP/OPP/RD

voice: (703) 308-9423 fax: (703) 308-0029 harris.thomas@epa.gov

Harris, Thomas

From:

tom.parshley@syngenta.com Friday, April 26, 2013 4:11 PM

Sent:

Harris.Thomas

Cc:

data.mgmt@syngenta.com; pat.eay@syngenta.com; fred.pearson@syngenta.com;

tammy.tyler@syngenta.com; john.abbott@syngenta.com

Subject:

FW: Revised Enfold labels

Attachments:

000100-XRURR.20120425.ENFOLD_NEW_E_APR2013-HILITE.pdf; 000100-

XRURR.20120425.ENFOLD_NEW_E_APR2013-CLEAN.pdf

Importance:

High

Tom: Attached are revised Enfold labels, clean and highlighted that reflect the science reviews and your changes to the labeling for this product. Thanks for working with us to address all the issues that were raised during the review of this product for ornamental use. Syngenta looks forward to bringing this action to closure.

Best regards,

Tom

From: Laird Patsy USGR

Sent: Thursday, April 25, 2013 10:35 AM

To: Parshley Tom USGR Cc: Cox Ty Gene USGR

Subject: Revised Enfold labels

Importance: High

Patsy Laird

Labeling Specialist / Product Labeling & Technology Regulatory Affairs

Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC

This message may contain confidential information. If you are not the designated recipient, please notify the sender immediately, and delete the original and any copies. Any use of the message by you is prohibited.

(Booklet)

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE TOXIC TO FISH, MAMMALS, AND AQUATIC ORGANISMS

FOR RETAIL SALE TO AND USE ONLY BY CERTIFIED APPLICATORS OR PERSONS UNDER THEIR DIRECT SUPERVISION, AND ONLY FOR THOSE USES COVERED BY THE CERTIFIED APPLICATOR'S CERTIFICATION.

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Insecticide

GROUP 6 INSECTICIDE

For control of listed lepidopterous larvae (worms/caterpillars) and suppression of leafminers and spider mites on outdoor-grown plants in commercial nursery production

Active Ingredient:

 Emamectin benzoate (CAS No. 155569-91-8)
 5.0%

 Other Ingredients:
 95.0%

 Total:
 100.0%

Enfold is a soluble granule containing 5% emamectin benzoate.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use in booklet.

EPA Reg. No. 100-XXXX

EPA Est. XXXXX

Product of XXXXX Formulated in XXXXX

SCP

Net Weight

	FIRST AID
If swallowed	 Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If in eyes	 Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing	 Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled	 Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Early signs of intoxication include dilation of pupils, muscular incoordination, and muscular tremors. Vomiting within one-half hour of exposure can minimize toxicity following accidental ingestion of the product; rapidly after exposure (< 15 minutes), administer repeatedly medical charcoal in a large quantity of water or ipecac.

If toxicity from exposure has progressed to cause severe vomiting, the extent of resultant fluid and electrolyte imbalance should be gauged. Appropriate supportive parenteral fluid replacement therapy should be given, along with other required supportive measures (such as maintenance of blood pressure levels and proper respiratory functionality) as indicated by clinical signs, symptoms, and measurements.

In severe cases, observations should continue for at least several days until clinical condition is stable and normal. Since emamectin benzoate is believed to enhance GABA activity in animals, it is probably wise to avoid drugs that enhance GABA activity (barbiturates, benzodiazepines, valproic acid) in patients with potentially toxic emamectin benzoate exposure.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

HOT LINE NUMBER

For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal)
Or Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident)
Call
1-800-888-8372

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Prolonged or frequently repeated exposure may cause allergic skin reactions in some individuals.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Ground and Handheld Application (except airblast sprayers):

Mixers, loaders, and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks
- NIOSH-approved respirator with a dust-mist filter with MSAH/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21 or any N, R, P, or HE filter.

Applicators must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks

Airblast Application:

Mixers, loaders, and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber

- Shoes plus socks
- NIOSH-approved respirator with a dust-mist filter with MSAH/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21 or any N, R, P, or HE filter.

Applicators using ENCLOSED CAB airblast sprayers

While inside the cab must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks

When entering or leaving the cab must also wear:

 Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber.

NOTE: Once inside the cab, applicator must remove gloves and store them in a chemical-resistant container such as a plastic bag.

• Aerial application:

Mixers, loaders, and other handlers must wear:

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber
- Dust/Mist-filtering respirator or a NIOSH-approved respirator with any N, R, P, or HE filter

Applicators (Enclosed Cockpit)

While inside the cockpit must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks

When entering or leaving the cockpit must also wear:

• Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber.

NOTE: Once inside the cockpit, applicator must remove gloves and store them in a chemical-resistant container such as a plastic bag.

Flaggers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170-240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothes immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to fish, birds, mammals, and aquatic invertebrates. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

This product is highly toxic to bees if exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or other plants for up to 24 hours after application. To reduce potential exposure to pollinators that may be visiting the treatment area, do not apply this product or allow drift to blooming, pollen-shedding, or nectar-producing parts of plants during this time period.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION, LLC or Seller. To the extent permitted by applicable law, Buyer and User agree to hold SYNGENTA and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

SYNGENTA warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. To the extent permitted by applicable law: (1) this warranty does not extend to the use of the product contrary to label instructions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or SYNGENTA, and (2) Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, SYNGENTA MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS WARRANTED BY THIS LABEL.

To the extent permitted by applicable law, in no event shall SYNGENTA be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SYNGENTA AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF SYNGENTA OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.

SYNGENTA and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of SYNGENTA.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Enfold must be used only in accordance with directions on this label or in separately published Syngenta supplemental labeling for this product.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber, or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

FAILURE TO FOLLOW DIRECTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN POOR INSECT CONTROL.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Enfold is a selective insecticide for use on herbaceous and woody ornamental plants grown outdoors (in containers or in the ground) in commercial nursery production. Woody ornamentals include (but are not limited to) shrubs, non-bearing fruit and nut trees, Christmas trees, forest seedlings, and shade trees.

Enfold controls the larval stages (worms/caterpillars) of listed lepidopteran species and suppresses Liriomyza leafminer, Tetranychid mites and pear psylla. Enfold has contact activity, but is most efficacious when ingested by the pest. Shortly after exposure to Enfold, affected larvae are paralyzed, stop feeding, and subsequently die after 2-4 days.

- Apply Enfold to plant foliage when larvae first appear (immediately after egg hatch), but before populations reach damaging levels. Target Enfold applications at small (1/4 inch in length) larvae.
- Treatments must be made before larvae penetrate plant parts or before larvae begin webbing and sheltering.
- Thorough spray coverage is essential for optimum performance. Apply Enfold in sufficient water to ensure good coverage of all plant surfaces. The use of greater water volumes will generally result in better coverage, especially under adverse conditions (e.g., hot, dry) or when the plant canopy is dense.

Resistance Management

Enfold is a Group 6 insecticide (contains the active ingredient emamectin benzoate).

Because of the inherent risks of resistance development to any product, it is strongly advised that Enfold be used in a sound resistance management program. Treatment may not be effective against labeled pests if tolerant strains of insects or mites develop. When applying Enfold to plants that are hosts of labeled pests and these labeled pests have multiple generations per crop per year, use resistance management practices.

Resistance management practices may include, but are not limited to:

- · Rotating Enfold with other products with different modes of action
- Avoiding treatment of successive pest generations with Enfold
- Using labeled rates at the specified spray intervals
- Using non-chemical alternatives such as beneficial arthropods
- Rotating susceptible to non-susceptible plants
- Using various cultural practices

For additional information regarding the implementation of these or other resistance management practices, consult your local agricultural advisor or company representative.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

Application Prohibitions:

 Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. State Restriction: Do not apply Enfold with aircraft in New York State.

Spray Equipment

Airblast applicators must kin an and firblast application is better application is by equipment configuration should be prohibited Apply by ground, airblast sprayer or aircraft. Spray equipment configuration should be arranged to provide accurate, uniform, and thorough coverage of the target crop and minimize potential for spray drift. Use spray nozzles that provide medium to fine-sized droplets. To ensure accuracy, calibrate sprayer before each use. For spray equipment calibration information. and consult sprayer manufacturers and/or recommendations. All ground and aerial application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers.

Spray Volume

- Applications using sufficient water volume for thorough and uniform coverage of the target crop provide the most effective pest control.
- Avoid application when uniform coverage is not possible or if excessive spray drift or inversion is possible.

SPRAY DRIFT

NOTE: When states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Spray Drift Precautions - Aircraft and Ground Application Equipment

Apply Enfold only when wind velocity favors on-target product deposition (approximately 3 to 10 mph).

- Do not apply with ground application equipment within 25 ft. of or with aircraft within 150 ft. of lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, marshes, pot holes, natural ponds, estuaries, or commercial fish farm ponds.
- Do not cultivate within 25 ft. of the aquatic area to allow growth of a vegetative filter strip.

- Do not allow this product to drift onto non-target areas. Drift may result in illegal residues or injury to non-target species. Risk of exposure to sensitive areas can be reduced by applying this product when the wind direction is away from the sensitive area.
- Do not apply when the weather conditions may cause drift:
 - Avoid application when the temperature is high and/or the humidity is low.
 These conditions increase the evaporation of spray droplets and the likelihood of drift to aquatic areas.
 - **Do not** apply when wind speed or wind gusts are greater than 10 mph.
 - **Do not** apply when wind speed is below 2 mph because wind direction will vary and there is a high potential for inversion.

Spray Drift Precautions (Aerial Application)

Responsibility

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determines the

potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all of these factors when making application decisions.

Drift Management Requirements

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target movement from aerial applications to non-target plants.

• Outermost Nozzle Distance

The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.

Nozzle Direction

Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Maximum Wind Speed

Do not apply when wind speed is greater than 10 mph.

Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable

environmental conditions. (See Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions sections.)

Controlling Droplet Size

Volume

Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

Pressure

Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

Number of Nozzles

Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

Nozzle Orientation

Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the air stream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

Nozzle Type

Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid-stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 ft. above the top of the target plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a cross wind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application must be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind

direction and high inversion potential. **NOTE**: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

• Temperature and Humidity

To compensate for evaporation when applying Enfold in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets. Evaporation of droplets is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

• Temperature Inversions

Enfold must not be applied during a temperature inversion because the potential for drift is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, and this causes small, suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds that are common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by temperatures that increase with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. Inversions begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator can also identify inversions. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates, indicates good vertical air mixing.

MIXING PROCEDURES

- 1. Thoroughly clean spray equipment before using this product.
- 2. Prepare no more spray mixture than is needed for the immediate application.
- 3. Keep product container tightly closed when not in use.
- 4. Agitate the spray solution before and during application.
- 5. Do not let the spray mixture stand overnight in the spray tank.
- 6. Flush the spray equipment thoroughly following each use and apply rinsate to a previously treated area.

Mixing Instructions: Enfold Alone

- 1. Add 1/3 of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank.
- 2. With the agitator running, add Enfold into the spray tank.
- 3. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water.
- 4. Begin application of the solution after Enfold has completely dispersed into the mix water.
- 5. Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been applied.

Note: Do not use liquid fertilizer as a carrier for Enfold.

Enfold - Tank Mixtures

Compatibility

Enfold is compatible with most insecticide, fungicide, and foliar nutrient products. However, before tank mixing Enfold use a jar test, as described below, to test the physical compatibility of Enfold with tank mix partners.

- 1. Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to 1 qt. of water. Add wettable powders and water-dispersible granular products first, then liquid flowables, and emulsifiable concentrates last.
- 2. After thoroughly mixing, let the mixture stand for at least 5 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be remixed readily, it is physically compatible.
- 3. If compatibility is acceptable, follow the instructions in Mixing Instructions: Enfold Tank Mixtures.

NOTE:

- If using Enfold in a tank mixture:
 - Do not mix with any product that prohibits such mixing.
 - Observe all directions for use, crop/sites, use rates, dilution ratios, precautions, and limitations that appear on the tank mix product label.
 - Do not exceed any labeled use rate.
 - Follow the most restrictive label precautions and limitations.
- Tank mixtures or other applications of products referenced on this label are permitted only in those states in which the referenced products are labeled.

Mixing Instructions: Enfold Tank Mixtures

- 1. Add 1/3 of the required amount of water to the mix tank.
- 2. Start the agitator running before adding any tank-mix partners.
- 3. When using Enfold in tank mixtures:
 - a. All products in water-soluble packaging should be added to the tank before any other tank-mix partner, including Enfold.
 - b. Allow the water-soluble packaging to completely dissolve and the product(s) to completely disperse before adding any other tank-mix partner to the tank.
 - c. Then add other tank-mix partners in this order: wettable powders, wettable granules (dry flowables), liquid flowables, liquids and emulsifiable concentrates. Always allow each tank mix partner to become fully dispersed before adding the next product.
- 4. Provide sufficient agitation while adding the remainder of the water.
- 5. Maintain agitation until all the mixture has been applied.

USE DIRECTIONS

- Location Prohibition: Do not use Enfold in greenhouses.
- Number of Applications: Do not apply more than 3 sequential applications of Enfold. Rotate to another insect control product with a different mode of action for at least two applications.
- Adjuvant Recommendation: Thorough spray coverage of plant foliage is essential for optimum control. To provide optimum coverage and insect control, the use of a penetrating type spray adjuvant such as horticultural spray oil (not a dormant oil) or a nonionic surfactant at the manufacturer's suggested rate is recommended. Do not use a sticker/binder type adjuvant or tank mix with products that contain a sticker/binder component in the formulation because this may reduce Enfold insect control.
- Application following failure of another insecticide: Do not apply Enfold following the failure of another product if the larvae are large (>1/4 inch long).

Plant Safety

NOTICE TO USER: Plant tolerance to Enfold has been found to be acceptable for many genera and species. Due to the large number of species and varieties of ornamentals and nursery plants, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to Enfold. The professional user should determine if Enfold can be used safely prior to commercial use. In a small area, test the recommended rates on a small number of plants for phytotoxicity prior to widespread use.

Tank Mixture: The safety of all potential tank mixes on all plants may not have been tested. Before applying any tank mixture not specifically recommended on this label, the safety to the target plants should be confirmed.

Pest	oz. Product/A per Application	Instructions
Beet armyworm Cabbage looper Cabbage webworm	2.4-4.8 oz./A	Apply when larvae are first observed. Application may be repeated at a 7- to 14-day interval to maintain control.
Corn earworm Cross-striped cabbageworm Diamondback moth Fall armyworm Imported cabbageworm Southern armyworm Tobacco budworm Tobacco hornworm Tomato hornworm Tomato fruitworm Tomato pinworm		Use 2.4 oz./A for low to moderate infestations and 4.8 oz./A for high infestations.
Yellowstriped armyworm		
Alfalfa looper Apple pandemis Bagworm Bud moths: eyespotted tufted apple Cabbage looper Cankerworm species Codling moth Common winter moth European winter moth Fall webworm Filbertworm Fruitworms: cherry green species laconobia Genista caterpillar Gypsy moth	3.2-4.8 oz./A	Apply when larvae are first observed. Application may be repeated at a 7- to 14-day interval to maintain control. Use 3.2 oz./A for low to moderate infestations and 4.8 oz./A for high infestations.
Hickory shuckworm Leafminers: blister moth species tentiform species Leafrollers: filbert		
fruittree obliquebanded omnivorous redbanded variegated		
Lesser appleworm Liriomyza leafminers ¹ Mimosa webworm Navel orangeworm Peach twig borer		
Omnivorous leaftier Orange tortrix Oriental fruit moth Pear psylla ² Pecan bud moth Pecan casebearer species		

Pecan serpentine leafminer		
Redhumped caterpillar		
Soybean looper		
Spider mites ^{2,3}		
Spruce budworm		
Tent Caterpillars:		
Eastern		
Forest		
Walnut caterpillar		

¹ Enfold provides suppression of *Liriomyza trifolii*, *Liriomyza sativae*, and *Liriomyza hudriobrensis* populations. Suppression means either erratic control ranging from good to poor or consistent control at a level below that which is generally considered acceptable for commercial control.

Refers to phytophagous mites in the Acari subfamily Tetranychinae.

Enfold Mixing Aid and Spray Volume Dilution Chart

Ounces of Enfold Added to Specified Spray Solution Mix Volumes Based on Listed Product Application Rate and Application Volume

Application Volume (Gallons Per Acre)	Application Rate (Ounces of Product Per Acre)	25 Gallons of Finished Spray	50 Gallons of Finished Spray	100 Gallons of Finished Spray
50	2.4	1.2	2.4	4.8
50	3.2	1.6	3.2	6.4
50	4.8	2.4	4.8	9.6
100	2.4	0.6	1.2	2.4
100	3.2	0.8	1.6	3.2
100	4.8	1.2	2.4	4.8
150	2.4	0.4	0.8	1.6
150	3.2	0.53	1.06	2.1
150	4.8	0.8	1.6	3.2
200	2.4	0.3	0.6	1.2
200	3.2	0.4	0.8	1.6
200	4.8	0.6	1.2	2.4
250	2.4	0.24	0.48	0.96
250	3.2	0.32	0.64	1.28
250	4.8	0.48	0.96	1.92
300	2.4	0.2	0.4	0.8
300	3.2	0.26	0.53	1.06
300	4.8	0.4	0.8	1.6

Enfold provides suppression. Suppression means either erratic control ranging from good to poor or consistent control at a level below that which is generally considered acceptable for commercial control.

1 ounce of Enfold = 9.5 teaspoons

Do not use household measuring utensils to measure Enfold.

Use Restrictions

- Allow a minimum of 7 days between applications.
- Do not apply more than 28.8 oz./A per year.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.

Pesticide Storage

Store in a cool, dry area under lock and key. Post as a pesticide storage area. Always store pesticides in the original container. Store away from food, pet food, feed, seed, fertilizers, and veterinary supplies. Place liquid formulations on lower shelves and dry formulations above.

Pesticide Disposal

Pesticide wastes may be hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

Enfold[™], the ALLIANCE FRAME, the SYNGENTA Logo and the PURPOSE ICON are Trademarks of a Syngenta Group Company

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For non-emergency (e.g., current product information) call Syngenta Crop Protection at 1-800-334-9481.

Manufactured for: Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC P.O. Box 18300 Greensboro, North Carolina 27419-8300

SCP

(Non-detachable Container Label)

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE TOXIC TO FISH, MAMMALS, AND AQUATIC ORGANISMS

FOR RETAIL SALE TO AND USE ONLY BY CERTIFIED APPLICATORS OR PERSONS UNDER THEIR DIRECT SUPERVISION, AND ONLY FOR THOSE USES COVERED BY THE CERTIFIED APPLICATOR'S CERTIFICATION.

Enfold™

Insecticide

GROUP 6 INSECTICIDE

For control of listed lepidopterous larvae (worms/caterpillars) and suppression of leafminers and spider mites on outdoor-grown plants in commercial nursery production

Active Ingredient:

 Emamectin benzoate (CAS No. 155569-91-8)
 5.0%

 Other Ingredients:
 95.0%

 Total:
 100.0%

Enfold Insecticide is a soluble granule containing 5% emamectin benzoate.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use in booklet.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to supplemental labeling under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

EPA Reg. No. 100-XXXX

EPA Est. XXXXX

Product of XXXXX
Formulated in XXXXX

SCP

Net Weight

Refer to FIRST AID section in attached booklet for additional precautionary statements.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Prolonged or frequently repeated exposure may cause allergic skin reactions in some individuals.

This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or other plants for up to 24 hours after application. To reduce potential exposure to pollinators that may be visiting the treatment area, do not apply this product or allow drift to blooming, pollen-shedding, or nectar-producing parts of plants during this period.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.

Pesticide Storage

Store in a cool, dry area under lock and key. Post as a pesticide storage area. Always store pesticides in the original container. Store away from food, pet food, feed, seed, fertilizers, and veterinary supplies. Place liquid formulations on lower shelves and dry formulations above.

Pesticide Disposal

Pesticide wastes may be hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

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Manufactured for: Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC P.O. Box 18300 Greensboro, North Carolina 27419-8300

SCP

Enfold (draft new product) – pl – 5/13/11 000100-XXXXX.20110516.ENFOLD_NEW-PRODUCT_MAY2011.pdf

Enfold (draft new product-version b) CLEAN – pl – 9/21/11 000100-XXXXX.20110921.ENFOLD_NEW-PRODUCT-B_SEP2011.pdf

Enfold (draft new product-c) CLEAN – pl – 3/22/12 000100-XXXXX.20120322.ENFOLD_NEW_C_MAR2012.pdf

Enfold (draft new product-d) CLEAN – pl – 3/27/12 000100-XXXXX.20120327.ENFOLD_NEW_D_MAR2012.pdf

Enfold (draft new product-e) -HILITE - pl - 4/25/13 000100-XRURR.20130425.ENFOLD NEW E APR2013-HILITE.pdf

Enfold (draft new product-e) -CLEAN - pl - 4/25/13 000100-XRURR.20130425.ENFOLD_NEW_E_APR2013-CLEAN.pdf

Harris, Thomas

From:

Harris, Thomas

Sent:

Wednesday, April 24, 2013 3:53 PM

To:

'tammy tyler@syngenta.com'; tom.parshley@syngenta.com; Charles.Levey@syngenta.com;

john.abbott@syngenta.com

Subject:

emamectin ornamental label corrections

Attachments:

000100-0RURR.20120327.ENFOLD_NEW_D_MAR2012.EPA COMMENTS.pdf;

000100-0RURR.20120327.ENFOLD NEW D MAR2012.EPA COMMENTS.print image.pdf

100-RURR

Hitting a bit of a snag here on just accepting the ornamental label with comments. While I work on that, here are the required changes. Go ahead and send me a revised label. After I read the HED review carefully I realized this wasn't as bad as I had been expecting. The respirator is just dust/mist type and only for for mixer/loader, not for applicator. Aerial can stay on ornamentals even without water soluble packaging (needed for cucurbits). Biggest change was deleting open cab for airblast applicators. Also an edit on Environmental Hazards.

Just print the "print image" version to a color printer. Other version useful if you want to copy/paste.

Tom Harris EPA/OCSPP/OPP/RD voice: (703) 308-9423 fax: (703) 308-0029

harris.thomas@epa.gov

Enfold (Version d) Page 1 of 21

(Booklet)

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

TOXIC TO FISH, MAMMALS, AND AQUATIC ORGANISMS

FOR RETAIL SALE TO AND USE ONLY BY CERTIFIED APPLICATORS OR PERSONS UNDER THEIR DIRECT SUPERVISION, AND ONLY FOR THOSE USES COVERED BY THE CERTIFIED APPLICATOR'S CERTIFICATION.

Enfold[™]

Insecticide

GROUP 6 INSECTICIDE

For control of listed lepidopterous larvae (worms/caterpillars) and suppression of leafminers and spider mites on outdoor-grown plants in commercial nursery production

Active Ingredient:

Emamectin benzoate (CAS No	o. 155569-91-8)	5.0%
Other Ingredients:		95.0%
Total:		100.0%

Enfold is a soluble granule containing 5% emamectin benzoate.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use in booklet.

EPA Reg. No. 100-XXXX

EPA Est. XXXXX

Product of XXXXX Formulated in XXXXX

SCP

Net Weight

000100-0RURR.20120327.ENFOLD_NEW_D_MAR2012.EPA COMMENTS.pdf

Summary of Comments on Microsoft Word - Enfold _draft new product-d_ 3-27-12 CLEAN

Page: 1

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	FIRST AID
If swallowed	Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If in eyes	Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice
If on skin or clothing	Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled	Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Early signs of intoxication include dilation of pupils, muscular incoordination, and muscular tremors. Vomiting within one-half hour of exposure can minimize toxicity following accidental ingestion of the product; rapidly after exposure (< 15 minutes), administer repeatedly medical charcoal in a large quantity of water or ipecac.

If toxicity from exposure has progressed to cause severe vomiting, the extent of resultant fluid and electrolyte imbalance should be gauged. Appropriate supportive parenteral fluid replacement therapy should be given, along with other required supportive measures (such as maintenance of blood pressure levels and proper respiratory functionality) as indicated by clinical signs, symptoms, and measurements.

In severe cases, observations should continue for at least several days until clinical condition is stable and normal. Since emamectin benzoate is believed to enhance GABA activity in animals, it is probably wise to avoid drugs that enhance GABA activity (barbiturates, benzodiazepines, valproic acid) in patients with potentially toxic emamectin benzoate exposure.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

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Enfold (Version d) Page 3 of 21

HOT LINE NUMBER

For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal) Or Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident)

1-800-888-8372

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, chriking, chewing gum in using tobacco. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Prolonged or frequently repeated exposure may cause allergic skin reactions in some individuals.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Ground Application (except airblest sprayers);

Applicators, mixers, loaders, and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks

Airblast Application:

Mixers, loaders, and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber of butyl rubber
- · Shoes plus socks

Applicators using OPEN CAB airblast sprayers must wear:

- · Coveralls over long sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gleves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks

Author: therri02	Subject: Inserted Text	Date: 4/23/2013 4:27:32 PM	•
REPLACE with:			
"Ground and Handh	eld Application (except airb	last sprayers):"	
Author: tharri02	Subject: Cross-Out	Date: 4/23/2013 4:24:25 PM	
DELETE			
Author: tharri02	Subject: Rectangle	Date: 4/24/2013 2:27:18 PM	
ADD to ground mixe	er/foader/handler:		
"- NIOSH-approved	respirator with a dust-mist	fitter with MSHA/NICSH approval number prefix TC-21 or any N, R, P, or HE filter."	
Author: tharri02	Subject: Rectangle	Date: 4/23/2013 4:28:32 PM	
		ame as mixer except without respirator:	
	on for ground applications; s		
ADO separate section "Applicators must w	on for ground applications; s		
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This page contains no comments

Applicators using ENCLOSED CAB airblast sprayers

While inside the cab must wear:

- · Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- · Shoes plus socks

When entering or leaving the cab must also wear:

 Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber.

NOTE: Once inside the cab, applicator must remove gloves and store them in a chemical-resistant container such as a plastic bag.

· Aerial application:

Mixers, loaders, and other handlers must wear:

- · Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- · Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber
- Dust/Mist-filtering respirator or a NIOSH-approved respirator with any N, R, P, or HE filter

Applicators (Enclosed Cockpit)

While inside the cockpit must wear:

- · Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks

When entering or leaving the cockpit must also wear:

 Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber.

NOTE: Once inside the cockpit, applicator must remove gloves and store them in a chemical-resistant container such as a plastic bag.

Flaggers must wear:

- · Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- · Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Enfold (Version d) Page 5 of 21

Engineering Controls

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170-240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations Users should:

- . Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothes immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to fish, birds, mammals, and agratic invertebrates. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

This product is highly texic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

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"This pesticide is toxic to fish, birds, mammals, and aquatic invertebrates. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to interticial areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash water or instate.

This product is highly toxic to bees if exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or other plants, for up to 24 hours after application. To reduce potential exposure to pollinators that may be visiting the treatment area, do not apply this product or allow drift to blooming, pollen-shedding, or nectar producing parts of plants during this time period."

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CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION, LLC or Seller. To the extent permitted by applicable law, Buyer and User agree to hold SYNGENTA and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

SYNGENTA warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. To the extent permitted by applicable law: (1) this warranty does not extend to the use of the product contrary to label instructions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or SYNGENTA, and (2) Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, SYNGENTA MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS WARRANTED BY THIS LABEL.

To the extent permitted by applicable law, in no event shall SYNGENTA be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SYNGENTA AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF SYNGENTA OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.

SYNGENTA and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of SYNGENTA.

Enfold (Version d) Page 7 of 21

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Enfold must be used only in accordance with directions on this label or in separately published Syngenta supplemental labeling for this product.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber, or butyl rubber
- · Shoes plus socks
- · Protective eyewear

Enfold (Version d) Page 8 of 21

FAILURE TO FOLLOW DIRECTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN POOR INSECT CONTROL.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Enfold is a selective insecticide for use on herbaceous and woody ornamental plants grown outdoors (in containers or in the ground) in commercial nursery production. Woody ornamentals include (but are not limited to) shrubs, non-bearing fruit and nut trees, Christmas trees, forest seedlings, and shade trees.

Enfold controls the larval stages (worms/caterpillars) of listed lepidopteran species and suppresses Linomyza leafminer, Tetranychid mites and pear psylla. Enfold has contact activity, but is most efficacious when ingested by the pest. Shortly after exposure to Enfold, affected larvae are paralyzed, stop feeding, and subsequently die after 2-4 days.

- Apply Enfold to plant foliage when larvae first appear (immediately after egg hatch), but before populations reach damaging levels. Target Enfold applications at small (1/4 inch in length) larvae.
- Treatments must be made before larvae penetrate plant parts or before larvae begin webbing and sheltening.
- Thorough spray coverage is essential for optimum performance. Apply Enfold in sufficient water to ensure good coverage of all plant surfaces. The use of greater water volumes will generally result in better coverage, especially under adverse conditions (e.g., hot, dry) or when the plant canopy is dense.

Resistance Management

Enfold is a Group 6 insecticide (contains the active ingredient emamectin benzoate).

Because of the inherent risks of resistance development to any product, it is strongly advised that Enfold be used in a sound resistance management program. Treatment may not be effective against labeled pests if tolerant strains of insects or mites develop. When applying Enfold to plants that are hosts of labeled pests and these labeled pests have multiple generations per crop per year, use resistance management practices.

Resistance management practices may include, but are not limited to:

- · Rotating Enfold with other products with different modes of action
- Avoiding treatment of successive pest generations with Enfold
- Using labeled rates at the specified spray intervals
- Using non-chemical alternatives such as beneficial arthropods
- · Rotating susceptible to non-susceptible plants
- · Using various cultural practices

Enfold (Version d) Page 9 of 21

For additional information regarding the implementation of these or other resistance management practices, consult your local agricultural advisor or company representative.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

Application Prohibitions:

- Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- . State Restriction: Do not apply Enfold with aircraft in New York State.

Spray Equipment

Apply by ground, airblast sprayer or aircraft. Spray equipment configuration should be arranged to provide accurate, uniform, and thorough coverage of the target crop and minimize potential for spray drift. Use spray nozzles that provide medium to fine-sized droplets. To ensure accuracy, calibrate sprayer before each use. For spray equipment and calibration information, consult sprayer manufacturers and/or state recommendations. All ground and aerial application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers.

Spray Volume

- Applications using sufficient water volume for thorough and uniform coverage of the target crop provide the most effective pest control.
- Avoid application when uniform coverage is not possible or if excessive spray drift or inversion is possible.

SPRAY DRIFT

NOTE: When states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Spray Drift Precautions - Aircraft and Ground Application Equipment

Apply Enfold only when wind velocity favors on-target product deposition (approximately 3 to 10 mph).

- Do not apply with ground application equipment within 25 ft. of or with aircraft within 150 ft. of lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, marshes, pot holes, natural ponds, estuaries, or commercial fish farm ponds.
- Do not cultivate within 25 ft. of the aquatic area to allow growth of a vegetative filter strip.

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- Do not allow this product to drift onto non-target areas. Drift may result in illegal residues or injury to non-target species. Risk of exposure to sensitive areas can be reduced by applying this product when the wind direction is away from the sensitive area.
- . Do not apply when the weather conditions may cause drift:
 - Avoid application when the temperature is high and/or the humidity is low.
 These conditions increase the evaporation of spray droplets and the likelihood of drift to aquatic areas.
 - . Do not apply when wind speed or wind gusts are greater than 10 mph.
 - Do not apply when wind speed is below 2 mph because wind direction will vary and there is a high potential for inversion.

Spray Drift Precautions (Aerial Application)

Responsibility

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator.

The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all of these factors when making application decisions.

Drift Management Requirements

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target movement from aerial applications to non-target plants.

Outermost Nozzle Distance

The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed % the length of the wingspan or rotor.

Nozzle Direction

Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Maximum Wind Speed

Do not apply when wind speed is greater than 10 mph.

Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under undervorable

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environmental conditions. (See Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions sections.)

Controlling Droplet Size

Volume

Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

Pressure

Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

Number of Nozzles

Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

Nozzle Orientation

Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the air stream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

Nozzle Type

Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid-stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than % of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

· Application Height

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 ft. above the top of the target plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a cross wind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application must be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind

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direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

· Temperature and Humidity

To compensate for evaporation when applying Enfold in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets. Evaporation of droplets is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Enfold must not be applied during a temperature inversion because the potential for drift is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, and this causes small, suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds that are common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by temperatures that increase with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. Inversions begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator can also identify inversions. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates, indicates good vertical air mixing.

MIXING PROCEDURES

- 1. Thoroughly clean spray equipment before using this product.
- 2. Prepare no more spray mixture than is needed for the immediate application.
- 3. Keep product container tightly closed when not in use.
- 4. Agitate the spray solution before and during application.
- 5. Do not let the spray mixture stand overnight in the spray tank.
- Flush the spray equipment thoroughly following each use and apply rinsate to a previously treated area.

Mixing Instructions: Enfold Alone

- 1. Add 1/3 of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank.
- 2. With the agitator running, add Enfold into the spray tank.
- 3. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water.
- Begin application of the solution after Enfold has completely dispersed into the mix water.
- 5. Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been applied.

Note: Do not use liquid fertilizer as a carrier for Enfold.

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Enfold - Tank Mixtures

Compatibility

Enfold is compatible with most insecticide, fungicide, and foliar nutrient products. However, before tank mixing Enfold use a jar test, as described below, to test the physical compatibility of Enfold with tank mix partners.

- Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to 1 qt. of water. Add wettable powders and water-dispersible granular products first, then liquid flowables, and emulsifiable concentrates last.
- After thoroughly mixing, let the mixture stand for at least 5 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be remixed readily, it is physically compatible.
- If compatibility is acceptable, follow the instructions in Mixing Instructions: Enfold Tank Mixtures.

NOTE:

- If using Enfold in a tank mixture:
 - Do not mix with any product that prohibits such mixing.
 - Observe all directions for use, crop/sites, use rates, dilution ratios, precautions, and limitations that appear on the tank mix product label.
 - Do not exceed any labeled use rate.
 - Follow the most restrictive label precautions and limitations.
- Tank mixtures or other applications of products referenced on this label are permitted only in those states in which the referenced products are labeled.

Mixing Instructions: Enfold Tank Mixtures

- 1. Add 1/3 of the required amount of water to the mix tank.
- 2. Start the agitator running before adding any tank-mix partners.
- 3. When using Enfold in tank mixtures:
 - All products in water-soluble packaging should be added to the tank before any other tank-mix partner, including Enfold.
 - b. Allow the water-soluble packaging to completely dissolve and the product(s) to completely disperse before adding any other tank-mix partner to the tank.
 - c. Then add other tank-mix partners in this order: wettable powders, wettable granules (dry flowables), liquid flowables, liquids and emulsifiable concentrates. Always allow each tank mix partner to become fully dispersied before adding the next product.
- 4. Providesufficient agitation while adding the remainder of the water.
- 5. Maintain agitation until all the mixture has been applied.

Enfold (Version d) Page 14 of 21

USE DIRECTIONS

- · Location Prohibition: Do not use Enfold in greenhouses.
- Number of Applications: Do not apply more than 3 sequential applications of Enfold. Rotate to another insect control product with a different mode of action for at least two applications.
- Adjuvant Recommendation: Thorough spray coverage of plant foliage is
 essential for optimum control. To provide optimum coverage and insect control,
 the use of a penetrating type spray adjuvant such as horticultural spray oil (not a
 dormant oil) or a nonionic surfactant at the manufacturer's suggested rate is
 recommended. Do not use a sticker/binder type adjuvant or tank mix with
 products that contain a sticker/binder component in the formulation because this
 may reduce Enfold insect control.
- Application following failure of another insecticide: Do not apply Enfold following the failure of another product if the larvae are large (>1/4 inch long).

Plant Safety

NOTICE TO USER: Plant tolerance to Enfold has been found to be acceptable for many genera and species. Due to the large number of species and varieties of ornamentals and nursery plants, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to Enfold. The professional user should determine if Enfold can be used safely prior to commercial use. In a small area, test the recommended rates on a small number of plants for phytotoxicity prior to widespread use.

Tank Mixture: The safety of all potential tank mixes on all plants may not have been tested. Before applying any tank mixture not specifically recommended on this label, the safety to the target plants should be confirmed.

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Pest	oz. Product/A per Application	Instructions
Beel armyworm Cabbage looper Cabbage webworm Com serworm Cross-siriped cabbageworm Diamondback moth Fall armyworm Imported cabbageworm Southen armyworm Tobacco budworm Tobacco hornworm Tomato fluidworm Tornato fluidworm Tornato fluidworm Tornato pinworm Tomato pinworm Tomato pinworm Tolmato pinworm Tomato pinworm	2.4-4.8 oz/A	Apply when larvee are first observed. Application may be repeated at a 7- to 14-day interval to maintain control. Use 2.4 oz./A for low to moderate infestations and 4.6 oz./A for high infestations.
Alaila looper Appie pandemis Bagworm Bud moths: eyespotted turfled appie Cabbage looper Cankanvorm species Codling moth Cornmon winter moth European winter moth Fall webworm Fall webworm Fruitworms; chenry green species laconoble Genista caterpillar Gypay moth Hukony shauckworm Leafininers: Dillaior moth species tertillorm species tertillorm species tertillorm species tertillorm species tertillorm species tertillorm species Leafrollers: fitibert fruittree obliquebanded ornnivorous redbanded varlegated Leaser appleworm Lichomyze laefininera' Mimosa webworm Navel orangeworm Peach twig borer Ornnivorous leafter Orange leafter Orange leafter Orange leafter Orange leafter Orange leafter	3.2-4.8 oz/A	Apply when tervae are first observed. Application may be repeated at a 7- to 14-day interval to maintain control. Use 3.2 oz./A for low to moderate infestations and 4.8 oz./A for high infestations.

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Pa	go	16	of	21

Pecan serpentine leafminer		
Redhumped caterpillar		
Soybean looper	1	
Spider mites ^{2,3}		
Spruce budworm		
Tent Caterpillars:		
Eastern		
Forest		
Walnut caterpillar		

Enfold provides suppression of Liriomyza trifolii, Liriomyza sativae, and Liriomyza hudriobrensis populations. Suppression means either erratic control ranging from good to poor or consistent control at a level below that which is generally considered acceptable for commercial control.
Enfold provides suppression. Suppression means either erratic control ranging from good to poor or consistent control at a level below that which is generally considered acceptable for commercial control.
Refers to phytophagous mites in the Acari subfamily Tetranychinae.

Enfold Mixing Aid and Spray Volume Dilution Chart

Ounces of Enfold Added to Specified Spray Solution Mix Volumes Based on Listed Product Application Rate and Application Volume

Application Volume (Gallons Per Acre)	Application Rate (Ounces of Product Per Acre)	25 Gallons of Finished Spray	50 Gallons of Finished Spray	100 Gallons of Finished Spray
50	2.4	1.2	2.4	4.6
50	3.2	1.6	3.2	6.4
50	4.8	2.4	4.8	9.6
100	2.4	0.6	1.2	2.4
100	3.2	0.8	1.6	3.2
100	4.8	1.2	2.4	4.6
150	2.4	0.4	0.6	1.6
150	3.2	0.53	1.08	2.1
150	4.8	0.8	1.6	3.2
200	2.4	0.3	0.6	1.2
200	3.2	0.4	0.6	1.6
200	4.8	0.6	1.2	2.4
250	2.4	0.24	0.48	0.96
250	3.2	0.32	0.64	1.26
250	4.8	0.48	0.96	1.92
300	2.4	0.2	0.4	0.8
300	3.2	0.26	0.53	1.08
300	4.8	0.4	0.8	1.6

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1 ounce of Enfold = 9.5 teaspoons

Do not use household measuring utensils to measure Enfold.

Use Restrictions

- Allow a minimum of 7 days between applications.
- Do not apply more than 28.8 oz./A per year.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.

Pesticide Storage

Store in a cool, dry area under lock and key. Post as a pesticide storage area. Always store pesticides in the original container. Store away from food, pet food, feed, seed, fertilizers, and veterinary supplies. Place liquid formulations on lower shelves and dry formulations above.

Pesticide Disposal

Pesticide wastes may be hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

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For non-emergency (e.g., current product information) call Syngenta Crop Protection at 1-800-334-9481.

Manufactured for: Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC P.O. Box 18300 Greensboro, North Carolina 27419-8300

SCP

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(Non-detachable Container Label)

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

TOXIC TO FISH, MAMMALS, AND AQUATIC ORGANISMS

FOR RETAIL SALE TO AND USE ONLY BY CERTIFIED APPLICATORS OR PERSONS UNDER THEIR DIRECT SUPERVISION, AND ONLY FOR THOSE USES COVERED BY THE CERTIFIED APPLICATOR'S CERTIFICATION.

Enfold™

Insecticide

GROUP 6 INSECTICIDE

For control of listed lepidopterous larvae (worms/caterpillars) and suppression of leafminers and spider mites on outdoor-grown plants in commercial nursery production

Active Ingredient:

Emamectin benzoate (CAS No.	. 155569-91-8)	5.0%
Other Ingredients:		95.0%
Total:		100.0%

Enfold Insecticide is a soluble granule containing 5% emamectin benzoate.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use in booklet.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to supplemental labeling under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

EPA Reg. No. 100-XXXX

EPA Est. XXXXX

Product of XXXXX Formulated in XXXXX

SCP

Net Weight

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Refer to FIRST AID section in attached booklet for additional precautionary statements.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Prolonged or frequently repeated exposure may cause allergic skin reactions in some individuals.

This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.

Pesticide Storage

Store in a cool, dry area under lock and key. Post as a pesticide storage area. Always store pesticides in the original container. Store away from food, pet food, feed, seed, fertilizers, and veterinary supplies. Place liquid formulations on lower shelves and dry formulations above.

Pesticide Disposal

Pesticide wastes may be hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the riearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: empty the remaining

Author: therm02 Subject: Inserted Text. Date: 4/23/2013 4:39:03 PM

REPLACE WITH Enviro Hazards section

Environmental Hazarda

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This pesticide is toxic to fish, birds, mammals, and aquatic invertebrates. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash water or instate.

This product is highly toxic to bees if exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or other plants, for up to 24 hours after application. To reduce potential exposure to pollinators that may be visiting the treatment area, do not apply this product or allow drift to blooming, pollen-shedding, or nectar producing parts of plants during this time period."

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contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

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SCP

Enfold (draft new product) - pl - 5/13/11 000100-XXXXX.20110516.ENFOLD_NEW-PRODUCT_MAY2011.pdf

Enfold (draft new product-version b) CLEAN -- pl -- 9/21/11 000100-XXXXX.20110921.ENFOLD_NEW-PRODUCT-B_SEP2011.pdf

Enfold (draft new product-c) CLEAN - pl - 3/22/12 000100-XXXXX.20120322.ENFOLD_NEW_C_MAR2012.pdf

Enfold (draft new product-d) CLEAN - pl - 3/27/12 000100-XXXXX.20120327.ENFOLD_NEW_D_MAR2012.pdf



Re: emamectin - drinking water driver Rosanna Louie-Juzwiak to: Thomas Harris

10/16/2012 03:05 PM

Cc: Andrew Ertman, Barbara Madden, Dana Spatz, James Hetrick

From: To: Rosanna Louie-Juzwiak/DC/USEPA/US
Thomas Harris/DC/USEPA/US@EPA

Cc:

Andrew Ertman/DC/USEPA/US@EPA, Barbara Madden/DC/USEPA/US@EPA, Dana

Spatz/DC/USEPA/US@EPA, James Hetrick/DC/USEPA/US@EPA

Tom,

To confirm, the (outdoor) ornamentals use is still the driver exposure scenario, relative to the other uses. Although the rates are the same across several crops/uses, the exposure scenario modeled can impact the resulting EDWCs (refer to Table A1 in Appendix 1 of the drinking water assessment).

Please let me know if you have any other questions. Thanks, Rosanna

Rosanna Louie-Juzwiak

Tom, The driver for DW is determined bas...

10/15/2012 12:44:52 PM

From:

Rosanna Louie-Juzwiak/DC/USEPA/US

To: Cc: Thomas Harris/DC/USEPA/US@EPA
Andrew Ertman/DC/USEPA/US@EPA, Barbara Madden/DC/USEPA/US@EPA, Thomas

Harris/DC/USEPA/US@EPA, Dana Spatz/DC/USEPA/US@EPA

Date:

10/15/2012 12:44 PM

Subject:

Re: emamectin - drinking water driver

Tom,

The driver for DW is determined based on the use that would result in the highest concentration that could occur in drinking water.

I would need to look back at previously assessed uses, as there was an issue (subsequently reconciled) concerning the application rates for some of the previously assessed crops that were identified as the driver, relative to the last drinking water assessment that were in the files. Given that ornamentals are comparable to other rates, I'd like to confirm the other EDWCs, so I'll get back to you this week.

Finally, your question concerning the math pertains to a rounding issue. So, the seasonal value is actually correct, and each application rate only goes out to three decimal places.

Let me know if you have any other questions, Rosanna

Thomas Harris

Rosanna, I was looking through the emamectin...

10/11/2012 04:19:12 PM

From:

Thomas Harris/DC/USEPA/US

To:

Rosanna Louie-Juzwiak/DC/USEPA/US@EPA

Cc:

Andrew Ertman/DC/USEPA/US@EPA, Barbara Madden/DC/USEPA/US@EPA, John

Hebert/DC/USEPA/US@EPA

Date:

10/11/2012 04:19 PM

Subject:

emamectin - drinking water driver

Rosanna,

I was looking through the emamectin cucurbit/ornamental reviews and I have a question about the

drinking water memo (5/30/12 seems to be the latest version).

The memo states that the ornamentals are the drinking water driver. Why? The ornamental rate is 4.8 oz product/A/application with a max of 28.8 oz prod/A/year. This is the same as the currently registered Brassica vegetables (head/stem & leafy subgroups), fruiting vegetables, and leafy vegetables (ex. Brassica).

Then again, does it really matter that you've tagged ornamentals as the driver? The net a.i. rates you've used are 0.015 lb ai/A/application with a max of 0.094 lb a.i./A/year. Actually, I think that's a math error since I calculate the vegetables out to a max of 0.090 lb a.i./A/year. But is that tiny 0.004 difference resulting in worse DW numbers than the previously approved veggies? Note: The tree nuts has same individual rate (4.8 oz prod) but half the seasonal max (14.4 oz prod).

There's probably more to this than just the rates. Please let me know how the DW driver is determined.

Tom Harris EPA/OPPTS/OPP/RD/IRB voice: (703) 308-9423 fax: (703) 308-0029

harris.thomas@epa.gov

visit http://www.epa.gov/pesticides

NOR- Emameetin Ornam entals (ontdoor, commonal)

Donald Sipe, PretiFlaherty (on behalf of American Forest and Paper Association)

Richard Smead, Director, Navigant Consulting, Inc. (on behalf of America's Natural Gas Alliance) Andrew Soto, Senior Managing Counsel, American Gas Association

[FR Doc. 2012–20596 Filed 8–21–12; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL-9717-6]

Notice of Approval of Title V Operating Permit for Peabody Western Coal Company (Navajo Nation EPA No. NN– OP 08–010)

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of final action.

SUMMARY: This notice announces that the Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency ("NNEPA"), acting with authority from the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") delegated pursuant to 40 C.F.R. Part 71, has issued a federal Clean Air Act Title V operating permit to Peabody Western Coal Company ("Peabody") governing air emissions from Peabody's mining operation at the Kayenta Mine, Black Mesa Complex in Arizona on the reservation of the Navajo Nation.

DATES: NNEPA, acting as EPA's delegate, issued notice of a final permit decision on May 21, 2012. Certain portions of the permit became effective on April 14, 2011. All other provisions of the permit became effective on March 13, 2012 after the Environmental Appeals Board denied Peabody's petition for review. Pursuant to section 307(b)(1) of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 7607(b)(1), judicial review of this permit decision, to the extent it is available, may be sought by filing a petition for review in the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit by October 22, 2012.

ADDRESSES: The documents relevant to the above-referenced permits are available for public inspection during normal business hours at the following address: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105. To arrange for viewing of these documents call Roger Kohn at (415) 972–3973.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Roger Kohn, Air Division Permits Office, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105. Charlene Nelson, Navajo Nation Air Quality Control Program, Operating Permits Section, P.O. Box 529, Fort Defiance, AZ 86504.

Anyone who wishes to review the EPA Environmental Appeals Board decision described below can obtain it at http://www.epa.gov/eab/.

Notice of Final Action and Supplementary Information: NNEPA issued notice of a final revised permit decision to Peabody for its surface coal mining operations on the Navajo reservation, Title V Operating Permit No. NN-OP 08-010 ("Peabody permit"), on May 21, 2012. The Peabody revised permit was initially issued by NNEPA on April 14, 2011. EPA's Environmental Appeals Board ("EAB") received a petition for review by Peabody of this revised permit on May 16, 2011. On March 13, 2012, the EAB issued an order denying review of the petition. See In re Peabody Western Coal Company, CAA Appeal No. 11-01 (EAB March 13, 2012) (Order Denying Petition for Review). The petition challenged, among other things, NNEPA's use of tribal law in issuing the permit and inclusion in the permit for conditions III(B), IV(C), IV(D), IV(E), IV(G), IV(H), IV(I), IV(K), IV(L), and IV(Q) tribal law citations in parallel with the federally enforceable 40 C.F.R. Part 71 requirements. After the EAB's denial of review, Peabody filed a motion with the EAB for reconsideration, which was denied on April 17, 2012. Pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 71.11(l)(5) and 124.19(f)(1), final agency action by EPA has occurred because agency review procedures before the EAB have been exhausted and NNEPA has issued a final permit decision.

Dated: August 8, 2012.

Deborah Jordan,

Director, Air Division, Region IX.
[FR Doc. 2012–20654 Filed 8–21–12; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 8580–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0390; FRL-9358-2]

Pesticide Products; Receipt of Applications To Register New Uses

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces receipt of applications to register new uses for pesticide products containing currently registered active ingredients, pursuant to the provisions of section 3(c) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and

Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended. EPA is publishing this Notice of such applications, pursuant to section 3(c)(4) of FIFRA.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before September 21, 2012.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0390 by one of the following methods:

• Federal eRulemaking Portal: http://www.regulations.gov. Follow the online instructions for submitting comments. Do not submit electronically any information you consider to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute.

• Mail: OPP Docket, Environmental Protection Agency Docket Center (EPA/DC), Mail Code: 28221T, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20460-0001.

• Hand Delivery: To make special arrangements for hand delivery or delivery of boxed information, please follow the instructions at http://www.epa.gov/dockets/contacts.htm.

Additional instructions on commenting or visiting the docket, along with more information about dockets generally, is available at http://www.epa.gov/dockets.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: A contact person is listed at the end of each registration application summary and may be contacted by telephone or email. The mailing address for each contact person listed is Registration Division (7505P), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20460–0001.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this action apply to me?

You may be potentially affected by this action if you are an agricultural producer, food manufacturer, or pesticide manufacturer. Potentially affected entities may include, but are not limited to:

- Crop production (NAICS code 111).
- Animal production (NAICS code 112).
- Food manufacturing (NAICS code 311).
- Pesticide manufacturing (NAICS code 32532).

This listing is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather provides a guide for readers regarding entities likely to be affected by this action. Other types of entities not listed in this unit could also be affected. The North American

Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes have been provided to assist you and others in determining whether this action might apply to certain entities. If you have any questions regarding the applicability of this action to a particular entity, consult the person listed under FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT.

B. What should I consider as I prepare my comments for EPA?

1. Submitting CBI. Do not submit this information to EPA through regulations.gov or email. Clearly mark the part or all of the information that you claim to be CBI. For CBI information in a disk or CD-ROM that you mail to EPA, mark the outside of the disk or CD-ROM as CBI and then identify electronically within the disk or CD-ROM the specific information that is claimed as CBI. In addition to one complete version of the comment that includes information claimed as CBI, a copy of the comment that does not contain the information claimed as CBI must be submitted for inclusion in the public docket. Information so marked will not be disclosed except in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR part 2.

2. Tips for preparing your comments. When submitting comments, remember

i. Identify the document by docket ID number and other identifying information (subject heading, Federal Register date and page number). If you are commenting on a docket that addresses multiple products, please indicate to which registration number(s) your comment applies. If you are commenting on a docket that addresses multiple products, please indicate to which registration number(s) your comment applies.

ii. Follow directions. The Agency may ask you to respond to specific questions or organize comments by referencing a Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) part

or section number.

iii. Explain why you agree or disagree; suggest alternatives and substitute language for your requested changes.

iv. Describe any assumptions and provide any technical information and/

or data that you used.

v. If you estimate potential costs or burdens, explain how you arrived at your estimate in sufficient detail to allow for it to be reproduced.

vi. Provide specific examples to illustrate your concerns and suggest

alternatives.

vii. Explain your views as clearly as possible, avoiding the use of profanity or personal

threats.

viii. Make sure to submit your comments by the comment period deadline identified.

II. Registration Applications for New

EPA received applications as follows to register pesticide products containing currently registered active ingredients pursuant to the provisions of section 3(c) of FIFRA, and is publishing this Notice of such applications pursuant to section 3(c)(4) of FIFRA. Notice of receipt of these applications does not imply a decision by the Agency on the applications.

1. Registration File Symbol: 100– RURR. Docket Number: EPA-HQ-OPP-2011–0665. *Applicant:* Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC., P.O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419-8300. Active ingredient: Emamectin benzoate. Product Type: Insecticide. Proposed Uses: Outdoor commercial ornamental nursery production. Contact: Thomas Harris, (703) 308-9423, email address:

harris.thomas@epa.gov.

2. Registration Numbers: 100-526, 100-541, and 100-603. Docket Number: EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0301. Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC., P.O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419-8300. Active ingredient: Simazine. Product Type: Herbicide. Proposed Uses: Citrus fruits (crop group 10), pome fruits (crop group 11), stone fruits (crop group 6) and tree nuts (crop group 14, except almond hulls). Contact: Hope Johnson, (703) 305-5410, email address: johnson.hope@epa.gov.

3. Registration Numbers: 100-902 and 100-904. Docket Number: EPA-HQ-OPP-2011-0665. Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC., P.O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419-8300. Active ingredient: Emamectin benzoate. Product Type: Insecticide. Proposed Uses: Vegetable, cucurbit, group 9. Contact: Thomas Harris, (703) 308-9423, email address:

harris.thomas@epa.gov.

4. Registration Numbers: 264-748 and 264-752. Docket Number: EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0427. Applicant: Bayer CropScience LP., P.O. Box 12014, 2 T. W. Alexander Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709. Active ingredient: Tebuconazole. Product Type: Fungicide. Proposed Use: Fruiting vegetables (group 8-10). Contact: Heather Garvie, (703) 308-0034, email address: garvie.heather@epa.gov.

5. Registration Numbers: 352–594, 352–597, 352–638, and 352–640. *Docket* Number: EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0420 Applicant: DuPont Crop Protection, Stine-Haskell Research Center, P.O. Box 30, Newark, NJ 19714-0030. Active ingredient: Indoxacarb. Product Type:

Insecticide. Proposed Uses: Dry bean, snap bean, small fruit vine climbing (subgroup 13-07F), low growing berry (subgroup 13-07H). Contact: Julie Chao, (703) 308-8735, email address: chao.julie@epa.gov.

6. Registration Numbers: 400-461, 400-466, and 400-487. Docket Number: EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0515. Applicant: Chemtura Corporation, 199 Benson Road, Middlebury, CT 06749. Active ingredient: Diflubenzuron. Product Type: Insecticide. Proposed Use: Citrus (crop group 10-09). Contact: Autumn Metzger, (703) 305-5314, email address: metzger.autumn@epa.gov.

7. Řegistration File Šymbol: 524– ANO. Docket Number: EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0545. Applicant: Monsanto, 1300 I St., NW., Suite 450 East, Washington, DC 20005. Active ingredient: Dicamba. Product Type: Herbicide. Proposed Use: Dicamba-tolerant MON 87708 Soybeans. Contact: Michael Walsh, (703) 308-2972, email address:

walsh.michael@epa.gov.

8. Registration Numbers: 5481–219 and 5481-430. Docket Number: EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-00203. Applicant: Amvac Chemical Company, 4695 MacArthur Court, Suite 1200, Newport Beach, CA 92660-1706. Active ingredient: 1-Naphthalenacetic Acid. Product Type: Fungicide. Proposed Uses: Avocado, mamey sapote, mango, rambutan; and pome fruit group 11-10. Contact: Rosemary Kearns, (703) 305-5611, email address:

kearns.rosemary@epa.gov. 9. Registration Numbers: 5481–433 and 5481-533. Docket Number: EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0203. Applicant: Amvac Chemical Company, 4695 MacArthur Court, Suite 1200, Newport Beach, CA 92660-1706. Active ingredient: 1-Naphthalenacetic Acid, Ethyl Ester. Product Type: Fungicide. Proposed Uses: Avocado, mamey sapote, mango, rambutan; and pome fruit group 11-10. Contact: Rosemary Kearns, (703) 305-5611, email address:

kearns.rosemary@epa.gov.

10. Registration Number: 5481–541. Docket Number: EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0203. Applicant: Amvac Chemical Company, 4695 MacArthur Court, Suite 1200, Newport Beach, CA 92660-1706. Active ingredient: 1-Naphthalenacetic Acid, Sodium Salt. Product Type: Fungicide. Proposed Uses: Avocado, mamey sapote, mango, rambutan; and pome fruit group 11-10. Contact: Rosemary Kearns, (703) 305-5611, email address: kearns.rosemary@epa.gov.

11. Registration File Symbol: 7969-GUL. Docket Number: EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0492. Applicant: BASF Corporation, P.O. Box 13528, 26 Davis Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC

27709. Active ingredient: Dicamba. Product Type: Herbicide. Proposed Uses: Dicamba-tolerant MON 87708 Soybeans; and conventional crops, including asparagus, corn (field, seed, silage, and popcorn), cotton (conventional), grass grown for seed, proso millet, pasture hay, rangeland, farmstead (non-cropland), farmstead turf (non-cropland), Conservation Reserve Program, small grains (barley, oats, triticale, and wheat), sorghum, soybean (conventional), sugarcane, and sod farms. Contact: Michael Walsh, (703) 308-2972, email address: walsh.michael@epa.gov.

12. Registration Numbers: 7969–185, 7969–186, 7969–247, 7969–258, 7969–289, and 7969–291. Docket Number: EPA-HQ-OPP-2012–0549. Applicant: BASF Corporation, P.O. Box 13528, 26 Davis Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709. Active ingredient: Pyraclostrobin. Product Type: Fungicide. Proposed Use: Sugarcane. Contact: Dominic Schuler, (703) 347–0260, email address: schuler.dominic@epa.gov.

13. Registration Numbers: 59639-154 and 59639-166. Docket Number: EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0419. Applicant: Valent U.S.A. Corporation, 1600 Riviera Ave., Suite 200, Walnut Creek, CA 94596. Active ingredient: Imazosulfuron. Product Type: Herbicide. Proposed Uses: Melons (cantaloupe, citron melon, muskmelon, watermelon); and vegetables, tuberous and corm (arracacha, arrowroot, Chinese artichoke, Jerusalem artichoke, edible Canna, bitter cassava, sweet cassava, chayote (root), chufa, dasheen, ginger, leren, potato, sweet potato, tanier, turmeric, yam bean, and true yam). Contact: Mindy Ondish, (703) 605-0723, email address: ondish.mindy@epa.gov.

14. Registration Number: 62719–407. Docket Number: EPA–HQ–OPP–2012–0480. Applicant: Dow AgroSciences LLC., 9330 Zionsville Road, Indianapolis, IN 46268. Active ingredient: Myclobutanil. Product Type: Fungicide. Proposed Use: Formulation use into fungicide products. Contact: Marcel Howard, (703) 305–6784, email address: howard.marcel@epa.gov.

15. Registration Number: 62719–410. Docket Number: EPA–HQ–OPP–2012–0480. Applicant: Dow AgroSciences LLC, 9330 Zionsville Road, Indianapolis, IN 46268. Active ingredient: Myclobutanil. Product Type: Fungicide. Proposed Use: Grass grown for hay and forage. Contact: Marcel Howard, (703) 305–6784, email address: howard.marcel@epa.gov.

16. Registration Numbers: 63588-91, 63588-92, and 63588-93. Docket

Number: EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0439. Applicant: K-I Chemical U.S.A., Inc., c/o

Landis International, Inc., 3185 Madison Highway, P.O. Box 5126, Valdosta, GA 31603–5126. Active ingredient: Pyroxasulfone. Product Type: Herbicide. Proposed Use: Wheat. Contact: Michael Walsh, (703) 308–2972, email address: walsh.michael@epa.gov.

17. Registration Numbers: 63588–91, 63588–92, and 63588–93. Docket Number: EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0514. Applicant: K-I Chemical U.S.A., Inc., c/o

Landis International, Inc., 3185 Madison Highway, P.O. Box 5126, Valdosta, GA 31603–5126. Active ingredient: Pyroxasulfone. Product Type: Herbicide. Proposed Use: Cotton. Contact: Michael Walsh, (703) 308–2972, email address: walsh.michael@epa.gov.

18. Registration Numbers: 66330–64 and 66330–65. Docket Number: EPA–HQ–OPP–2012–0576. Applicant: Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC., P.O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419–8300. Active ingredient: Fluoxastrobin. Product Type: Fungicide. Proposed Uses: Melon, subgroup 9A; and sorghum. Contact: Heather Garvie, (703) 308–0034, email address:

garvie.heather@epa.gov.
19. Registration File Symbol: 70506—EOA. Docket Number: EPA—HQ—OPP—2012—0431. Applicant: United
Phosphorus, Inc., 630 Freedom Business
Center, Suite 402, King of Prussia, PA
19406. Active ingredient: Endothall
(dipotassium salt). Product Type:
Herbicide. Proposed Use: Apples.
Contact: Grant Rowland, (703) 347—0254, email address:
rowland.grant@epa.gov.

List of Subjects

Environmental protection, Pesticides and pest.

Dated: August 14, 2012.

Daniel J. Rosenblatt,

Acting Director, Registration Division, Office of Pesticide Programs.

[FR Doc. 2012–20666 Filed 8–21–12; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

Notice of Agreement Filed

The Commission hereby gives notice of the filing of the following agreement under the Shipping Act of 1984. Interested parties may submit comments on the agreement to the Secretary, Federal Maritime Commission, Washington, DC 20573, within ten days of the date this notice appears in the Federal Register. A copy of the

agreement is available through the Commission's Web site (www.fmc.gov) or by contacting the Office of Agreements at (202) 523–5793 or tradeanalysis@fmc.gov.

Agreement No.: 012084–001. Title: HLAG/Maersk Line Gulf-South America Slot Charter Agreement. Parties: A.P. Moller-Maersk A/S and

Hapag-Lloyd AG.

Filing Party: Wayne R. Rohde, Esq.; Cozen O'Connor; 1627 I Street NW., Suite 1100; Washington, DC 20006– 4007.

Synopsis: The amendment would increase the amount of space to be chartered, provide for a new initial term of the agreement, and restates the agreement to correct a pagination error. The parties have requested expedited review.

By Order of the Federal Maritime Commission.

Dated: August 17, 2012.

Karen V. Gregory,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2012–20652 Filed 8–21–12; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 6730–01–P

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

Ocean Transportation Intermediary License Applicants

The Commission gives notice that the following applicants have filed an application for an Ocean Transportation Intermediary (OTI) license as a Non-Vessel-Operating Common Carrier (NVO) and/or Ocean Freight Forwarder (OFF) pursuant to section 40901 of the Shipping Act of 1984 (46 U.S.C. 40101). Notice is also given of the filing of applications to amend an existing OTI license or the Qualifying Individual (QI) for a licensee.

Interested persons may contact the Office of Ocean Transportation Intermediaries, Federal Maritime Commission, Washington, DC 20573, by telephone at (202) 523–5843 or by email at OTI@fmc.gov.

Anselm K. Nwankwo dba Anze Global Logistics (NVO & OFF), 45 Harrison Street #A, Roslindale, MA 02131. Officer: Anselm K. Nwankwo, Sole Proprietor (Qualifying Individual), Application Type: New NVO & OFF License.

Armada AVS Corp (NVO), 709 E.
Walnut Street Carson, CA 90746.
Officers: Marina Agueeva, Secretary
(Qualifying Individual), Vadim
Kornilov, President. Application
Type: New NVO License.
Horizon Lines of Guam, LLC (NVO),

4064 Colony Road Suite 200,



FW: Revised Enfold labels- 100-RURR

tom.parshley

to:

Thomas Harris

03/28/2012 01:06 PM

Cc:

Data.Mgmt Hide Details

From: <tom.parshley@syngenta.com>

To: Thomas Harris/DC/USEPA/US@EPA

Cc: <Data.Mgmt@syngenta.com>

2 Attachments



000100-XXXXX.20120327.ENFOLD_NEW_D_MAR2012-HI.pdf



000100-XXXXX.20120327.ENFOLD NEW D MAR2012.pdf

Tom: as we discussed this morning, Syngenta noticed one other very minor change that needed to be made. Syngenta wishes the product's official name to be just Enfold. So we have deleted the word "Insecticide" from the product name throughout the label. "Insecticide" will still appear as a descriptor on the labeling front panel though. This label will supercede any previously submitted labeling. Thanks for your understanding.

Tom Parshley

From: Laird Patsy (ext) USGR

Sent: Tuesday, March 27, 2012 4:11 PM

To: Parshley Tom USGR

Subject: Revised Enfold labels

Tom,

I have removed "Insecticide" throughout the label. See if this works for you.

Patsy

This message may contain confidential information. If you are not the designated recipient, please notify the sender immediately, and delete the original and any copies. Any use of the message by you is prohibited.

(Booklet)

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE TOXIC TO FISH, MAMMALS, AND AQUATIC ORGANISMS

FOR RETAIL SALE TO AND USE ONLY BY CERTIFIED APPLICATORS OR PERSONS UNDER THEIR DIRECT SUPERVISION, AND ONLY FOR THOSE USES COVERED BY THE CERTIFIED APPLICATOR'S CERTIFICATION.

Enfold™

Insecticide

GROUP 6 INSECTICIDE

For control of listed lepidopterous larvae (worms/caterpillars) and suppression of leafminers and spider mites on outdoor-grown plants in commercial nursery production

Active Ingredient:

Emamectin benzoate (CAS No. 155569-91	8)5.0%
Other Ingredients:	95.0%
Total:	100.0%

Enfold is a soluble granule containing 5% emamectin benzoate.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use in booklet.

EPA Reg. No. 100-XXXX

EPA Est. XXXXX

Product of XXXXX
Formulated in XXXXX

SCP

Net Weight



Enfold Insecticide - 100-RURR; revised draft labeling - OPP Decision Number D-449308

tom.parshley to: Thomas Harris

Cc: steve.cosky, fred.pearson, Data.Mgmt

09/28/2011 10:04 AM

History:

This message has been forwarded.

Tom: Attached are clean and highlighted label copy for the subject pending action that have been updated to add a dilution chart for the use directions. After filing the application, Syngenta realized that a dilution chart for users should have been included in the directions for use. The enclosed labeling reflects this revision. This chart does not change any of the rates for the uses on the labeling, rather it is meant to aid users. Please substitute the enclosed labeling for the labeling originally filed with the e-submission on May 17, 2011. This is a R230 PRIA action with a 15 month due date. Please let me know if there are any questions concerning this submission.

Best regards,

Tom

This message may contain confidential information. If you are not the designated recipient, please notify the sender immediately, and delete the original and any copies. Any use of the message by you is prohibited.

000100-XXXXX.20110921.ENFOLD_NEW-PRODUCT-B_SEP2011-HI.pdf

000100-XXXXX.20110921.ENFOLD_NEW-PRODUCT-B_SEP2011.pdf

(Booklet)

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

TOXIC TO FISH, MAMMALS, AND AQUATIC ORGANISMS

FOR RETAIL SALE TO AND USE ONLY BY CERTIFIED APPLICATORS OR PERSONS UNDER THEIR DIRECT SUPERVISION, AND ONLY FOR THOSE USES COVERED BY THE CERTIFIED APPLICATOR'S CERTIFICATION.

Enfold[™] Insecticide

GROUP 6 INSECTICIDE

For control of listed lepidopterous larvae (worms/caterpillars) and suppression of leafminers and spider mites on outdoor-grown plants in commercial nursery production

Active Ingredient:

Emamectin benzoate (CAS No. 155569-	91-8)5.0%
Other Ingredients:	95.0%
Total:	100.0%

Enfold Insecticide is a soluble granule containing 5% emamectin benzoate.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use in booklet.

EPA Reg. No. 100-XXXX

EPA Est. XXXXX

Product of XXXXX
Formulated in XXXXX

SCP

Net Weight

	FIRST AID
if swallowed	 Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If in eyes	 Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
lf on skin or clothing	 Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled	 Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Early signs of intoxication include dilation of pupils, muscular incoordination, and muscular tremors. Vomiting within one-half hour of exposure can minimize toxicity following accidental ingestion of the product; rapidly after exposure (< 15 minutes), administer repeatedly medical charcoal in a large quantity of water or ipecac.

If toxicity from exposure has progressed to cause severe vomiting, the extent of resultant fluid and electrolyte imbalance should be gauged. Appropriate supportive parenteral fluid replacement therapy should be given, along with other required supportive measures (such as maintenance of blood pressure levels and proper respiratory functionality) as indicated by clinical signs, symptoms, and measurements.

In severe cases, observations should continue for at least several days until clinical condition is stable and normal. Since emamectin benzoate is believed to enhance GABA activity in animals, it is probably wise to avoid drugs that enhance GABA activity (barbiturates, benzodiazepines, valproic acid) in patients with potentially toxic emamectin benzoate exposure.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

HOT LINE NUMBER

For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal)
Or Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident)
Call
1-800-888-8372

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Prolonged or frequently repeated exposure may cause allergic skin reactions in some individuals.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Ground Application (except airblast sprayers):

Applicators, mixers, loaders, and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks

Airblast Application:

Mixers, loaders, and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks

Applicators using OPEN CAB airblast sprayers must wear:

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks

Applicators using ENCLOSED CAB airblast sprayers

While inside the cab must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks

When entering or leaving the cab must also wear:

 Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber.

NOTE: Once inside the cab, applicator must remove gloves and store them in a chemical-resistant container such as a plastic bag.

Aerial application:

Mixers, loaders, and other handlers must wear:

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber
- Dust/Mist-filtering respirator or a NIOSH-approved respirator with any N, R, P, or HE filter

Applicators (Enclosed Cockpit)

While inside the cockpit must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks

When entering or leaving the cockpit must also wear:

 Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber.

NOTE: Once inside the cockpit, applicator must remove gloves and store them in a chemical-resistant container such as a plastic bag.

Flaggers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170-240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothes immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to fish, birds, mammals, and aquatic invertebrates. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION, LLC or Seller. To the extent permitted by applicable law, Buyer and User agree to hold SYNGENTA and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

SYNGENTA warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. To the extent permitted by applicable law: (1) this warranty does not extend to the use of the product contrary to label instructions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or SYNGENTA, and (2) Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, SYNGENTA MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS WARRANTED BY THIS LABEL.

To the extent permitted by applicable law, in no event shall SYNGENTA be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SYNGENTA AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF SYNGENTA OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.

SYNGENTA and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of SYNGENTA.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Enfold Insecticide must be used only in accordance with directions on this label or in separately published Syngenta supplemental labeling for this product.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber, or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

FAILURE TO FOLLOW DIRECTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN POOR INSECT CONTROL.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Enfold Insecticide is a selective insecticide for use on herbaceous and woody ornamental plants grown outdoors (in containers or in the ground) in commercial nursery production. Woody ornamentals include (but are not limited to) shrubs, non-bearing fruit and nut trees, Christmas trees, forest seedlings, and shade trees.

Enfold Insecticide controls the larval stages (worms/caterpillars) of listed lepidopteran species and suppresses Liriomyza leafminer, Tetranychid mites and pear psylla. Enfold Insecticide has contact activity, but is most efficacious when ingested by the pest. Shortly after exposure to Enfold Insecticide, affected larvae are paralyzed, stop feeding, and subsequently die after 2-4 days.

- Apply Enfold Insecticide to plant foliage when larvae first appear (immediately after egg hatch), but before populations reach damaging levels. Target Enfold Insecticide applications at small (1/4 inch in length) larvae.
- Treatments must be made before larvae penetrate plant parts or before larvae begin webbing and sheltering.
- Thorough spray coverage is essential for optimum performance. Apply Enfold Insecticide in sufficient water to ensure good coverage of all plant surfaces. The use of greater water volumes will generally result in better coverage, especially under adverse conditions (e.g., hot, dry) or when the plant canopy is dense.

Resistance Management

Enfold Insecticide is a Group 6 insecticide (contains the active ingredient emamectin benzoate).

Because of the inherent risks of resistance development to any product, it is strongly advised that Enfold Insecticide be used in a sound resistance management program. Treatment may not be effective against labeled pests if tolerant strains of insects or mites develop. When applying Enfold Insecticide to plants that are hosts of labeled pests and these labeled pests have multiple generations per crop per year, use resistance management practices.

Resistance management practices may include, but are not limited to:

- Rotating Enfold Insecticide with other products with different modes of action
- Avoiding treatment of successive pest generations with Enfold Insecticide
- Using labeled rates at the specified spray intervals
- Using non-chemical alternatives such as beneficial arthropods
- Rotating susceptible to non-susceptible plants

Using various cultural practices

For additional information regarding the implementation of these or other resistance management practices, consult your local agricultural advisor or company representative.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

Application Prohibitions:

- Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- State Restriction: Do not apply Enfold Insecticide with aircraft in New York State.

Spray Equipment

Apply by ground, airblast sprayer or aircraft. Spray equipment configuration should be arranged to provide accurate, uniform, and thorough coverage of the target crop and minimize potential for spray drift. Use spray nozzles that provide medium to fine-sized droplets. To ensure accuracy, calibrate sprayer before each use. For spray equipment and calibration information, consult sprayer manufacturers and/or state recommendations. All ground and aerial application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers.

Spray Volume

- Applications using sufficient water volume for thorough and uniform coverage of the target crop provide the most effective pest control.
- Avoid application when uniform coverage is not possible or if excessive spray drift or inversion is possible.

SPRAY DRIFT

NOTE: When states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Spray Drift Precautions – Aircraft and Ground Application Equipment

Apply Enfold Insecticide only when wind velocity favors on-target product deposition (approximately 3 to 10 mph).

 Do not apply with ground application equipment within 25 ft. of or with aircraft within 150 ft. of lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, marshes, pot holes, natural ponds, estuaries, or commercial fish farm ponds.

- Do not cultivate within 25 ft. of the aquatic area to allow growth of a vegetative filter strip.
- **Do not** allow this product to drift onto non-target areas. Drift may result in illegal residues or injury to non-target species. Risk of exposure to sensitive areas can be reduced by applying this product when the wind direction is away from the sensitive area.
- Do not apply when the weather conditions may cause drift:
 - Avoid application when the temperature is high and/or the humidity is low.
 These conditions increase the evaporation of spray droplets and the likelihood of drift to aquatic areas.
 - Do not apply when wind speed or wind gusts are greater than 10 mph.
 - Do not apply when wind speed is below 2 mph because wind direction will vary and there is a high potential for inversion.

Spray Drift Precautions (Aerial Application)

Responsibility

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all of these factors when making application decisions.

Drift Management Requirements

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target movement from aerial applications to non-target plants.

Outermost Nozzle Distance

The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.

Nozzle Direction

Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Maximum Wind Speed

Do not apply when wind speed is greater than 10 mph.

Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide

sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions. (See **Wind**, **Temperature and Humidity**, and **Temperature Inversions** sections.)

Controlling Droplet Size

Volume

Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

Pressure

Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

Number of Nozzles

Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

Nozzle Orientation

Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the air stream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

Nozzle Type

Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid-stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than ¾ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 ft. above the top of the target plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a cross wind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions. (See **Wind**, **Temperature and Humidity**, and **Temperature Inversions** sections.)

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Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a cross wind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application must be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **NOTE**: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

To compensate for evaporation when applying Enfold Insecticide in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets. Evaporation of droplets is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Enfold Insecticide must not be applied during a temperature inversion because the potential for drift is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, and this causes small, suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds that are common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by temperatures that increase with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. Inversions begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator can also identify inversions. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates, indicates good vertical air mixing.

MIXING PROCEDURES

- 1. Thoroughly clean spray equipment before using this product.
- 2. Prepare no more spray mixture than is needed for the immediate application.
- 3. Keep product container tightly closed when not in use.
- 4. Agitate the spray solution before and during application.
- 5. Do not let the spray mixture stand overnight in the spray tank.
- 6. Flush the spray equipment thoroughly following each use and apply rinsate to a previously treated area.

Mixing Instructions: Enfold Insecticide Alone

- 1. Add 1/3 of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank.
- 2. With the agitator running, add Enfold Insecticide into the spray tank.
- 3. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water.

- 4. Begin application of the solution after Enfold Insecticide has completely dispersed into the mix water.
- 5. Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been applied.

Note: Do not use liquid fertilizer as a carrier for Enfold Insecticide.

Enfold Insecticide - Tank Mixtures

Compatibility

Enfold Insecticide is compatible with most insecticide, fungicide, and foliar nutrient products. However, before tank mixing Enfold Insecticide use a jar test, as described below, to test the physical compatibility of Enfold Insecticide with tank mix partners.

- 1. Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to 1 qt. of water. Add wettable powders and water-dispersible granular products first, then liquid flowables, and emulsifiable concentrates last.
- 2. After thoroughly mixing, let the mixture stand for at least 5 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be remixed readily, it is physically compatible.
- 3. If compatibility is acceptable, follow the instructions in **Mixing Instructions**: Enfold Insecticide Tank Mixtures.

NOTE:

- If using Enfold Insecticide in a tank mixture:
 - Do not mix with any product that prohibits such mixing.
 - Observe all directions for use, crop/sites, use rates, dilution ratios, precautions, and limitations that appear on the tank mix product label.
 - Do not exceed any labeled use rate.
 - Follow the most restrictive label precautions and limitations.
- Tank mixtures or other applications of products referenced on this label are permitted only in those states in which the referenced products are labeled.

Mixing Instructions: Enfold Insecticide Tank Mixtures

- 1. Add 1/3 of the required amount of water to the mix tank.
- Start the agitator running before adding any tank-mix partners.
- 3. When using Enfold Insecticide in tank mixtures:
 - a. All products in water-soluble packaging should be added to the tank before any other tank-mix partner, including Enfold Insecticide.
 - b. Allow the water-soluble packaging to completely dissolve and the product(s) to completely disperse before adding any other tank-mix partner to the tank.

- c. Then add other tank-mix partners in this order: wettable powders, wettable granules (dry flowables), liquid flowables, liquids and emulsifiable concentrates. Always allow each tank mix partner to become fully dispersed before adding the next product.
- 4. Provide sufficient agitation while adding the remainder of the water.
- 5. Maintain agitation until all the mixture has been applied.

USE DIRECTIONS

- Location Prohibition: Do not use Enfold Insecticide in greenhouses.
- Number of Applications: Do not apply more than 3 sequential applications of Enfold Insecticide. Rotate to another insect control product with a different mode of action for at least two applications.
- Adjuvant Recommendation: Thorough spray coverage of plant foliage is essential for optimum control. To provide optimum coverage and insect control, the use of a penetrating type spray adjuvant such as horticultural spray oil (not a dormant oil) or a nonionic surfactant at the manufacturer's suggested rate is recommended. Do not use a sticker/binder type adjuvant or tank mix with products that contain a sticker/binder component in the formulation because this may reduce Enfold Insecticide insect control.
- Application following failure of another insecticide: Do not apply Enfold Insecticide following the failure of another product if the larvae are large (>1/4 inch long).

Plant Safety

NOTICE TO USER: Plant tolerance to Enfold Insecticide has been found to be acceptable for many genera and species. Due to the large number of species and varieties of ornamentals and nursery plants, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to Enfold Insecticide. The professional user should determine if Enfold Insecticide can be used safely prior to commercial use. In a small area, test the recommended rates on a small number of plants for phytotoxicity prior to widespread use.

Tank Mixture: The safety of all potential tank mixes on all plants may not have been tested. Before applying any tank mixture not specifically recommended on this label, the safety to the target plants should be confirmed.

Pest	oz. Product/A per Application	Instructions
Beet armyworm Cabbage looper Cabbage webworm Corn earworm Cross-striped cabbageworm Diamondback moth Fall armyworm Imported cabbageworm Southern armyworm Tobacco budworm Tobacco hornworm Tomato hornworm Tomato fruitworm Tomato pinworm Yellowstriped armyworm	2.4-4.8 oz./A	Apply when larvae are first observed. Application may be repeated at a 7- to 14-day interval to maintain control. Use 2.4 oz./A for low to moderate infestations and 4.8 oz./A for high infestations.
Alfalfa looper Apple pandemis Bagworm Bud moths: eyespotted tufted apple Cabbage looper Cankerworm species Codling moth Common winter moth European winter moth Fall webworm Filbertworm Fruitworms: cherry green species laconobia Genista caterpillar Gypsy moth Hickory shuckworm Leafminers: blister moth species tentiform species Leafrollers: filbert fruittree obliquebanded omnivorous redbanded variegated Lesser appleworm Liriomyza leafminers¹ Mimosa webworm Navel orangeworm Peach twig borer Omnivorous leaftier Orange tortrix Oriental fruit moth	3.2-4.8 oz./A	Apply when larvae are first observed. Application may be repeated at a 7- to 14-day interval to maintain control. Use 3.2 oz./A for low to moderate infestations and 4.8 oz./A for high infestations.

Pecan serpentine leafminer	
Redhumped caterpillar	
Soybean looper	
Spider mites ^{2,3}	
Spruce budworm	
Tent Caterpillars:	
Eastern	
Forest	
Walnut caterpillar	

¹ Enfold Insecticide provides suppression of *Liriomyza trifolii*, *Liriomyza sativae*, and *Liriomyza hudriobrensis* populations. Suppression means either erratic control ranging from good to poor or consistent control at a level below that which is generally considered acceptable for commercial control.

³ Refers to phytophagous mites in the Acari subfamily Tetranychinae.

Enfold Insecticide Mixing Aid and Spray Volume Dilution Chart

Ounces of Enfold Insecticide Added to Specified Spray Solution Mix Volumes Based on Listed Product Application Rate and Application Volume

Application Volume (Gallons Per Acre)	Application Rate (Ounces of Product Per Acre)	25 Gallons of Finished Spray	50 Gallons of Finished Spray	100 Gallons of Finished Spray
50	2.4	1.2	2.4	4.8
50	3.2	1.6	3.2	6.4
50	4.8	2.4	4.8	9.6
100	2.4	0.6	1.2	2.4
100	3.2	0.8	1.6	3.2
100	4.8	1.2	2.4	4.8
150	2.4	0.4	0.8	1.6
150	3.2	0.53	1.06	2.1
150	4.8	0.8	1.6	3.2
200	2.4	0.3	0.6	1.2
200	3.2	0.4	0.8	1.6
200	4.8	0.6	1.2	2.4
250	2.4	0.24	0.48	0.96
250	3.2	0.32	0.64	1.28
250	4.8	0.48	0.96	1.92
300	2.4	0.2	0.4	0.8
300	3.2	0.26	0.53	1.06
300	4.8	0.4	0.8	1.6

² Enfold Insecticide provides suppression. Suppression means either erratic control ranging from good to poor or consistent control at a level below that which is generally considered acceptable for commercial control.

1 ounce of Enfold = 9.5 teaspoons

Do not use household measuring utensils to measure Enfold Insecticide.

Use Restrictions

- Allow a minimum of 7 days between applications.
- Do not apply more than 28.8 oz./A per season.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.

Pesticide Storage

Store in a cool, dry area under lock and key. Post as a pesticide storage area. Always store pesticides in the original container. Store away from food, pet food, feed, seed, fertilizers, and veterinary supplies. Place liquid formulations on lower shelves and dry formulations above.

Pesticide Disposal

Pesticide wastes may be hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

Enfold[™], the ALLIANCE FRAME, the SYNGENTA Logo and the PURPOSE ICON are Trademarks of a Syngenta Group Company

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For non-emergency (e.g., current product information) call Syngenta Crop Protection at 1-800-334-9481.

Manufactured for: Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC P.O. Box 18300 Greensboro, North Carolina 27419-8300

SCP

(Non-detachable Container Label)

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

TOXIC TO FISH, MAMMALS, AND AQUATIC ORGANISMS

FOR RETAIL SALE TO AND USE ONLY BY CERTIFIED APPLICATORS OR PERSONS UNDER THEIR DIRECT SUPERVISION, AND ONLY FOR THOSE USES COVERED BY THE CERTIFIED APPLICATOR'S CERTIFICATION.

Enfold[™] Insecticide

GROUP 6 INSECTICIDE

For control of listed lepidopterous larvae (worms/caterpillars) and suppression of leafminers and spider mites on outdoor-grown plants in commercial nursery production

Active Ingredient:

 Emamectin benzoate (CAS No. 155569-91-8)
 5.0%

 Other Ingredients:
 95.0%

 Total:
 100.0%

Enfold Insecticide is a soluble granule containing 5% emamectin benzoate.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use in booklet.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to supplemental labeling under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

EPA Reg. No. 100-XXXX

EPA Est. XXXXX

Product of XXXXX
Formulated in XXXXX

SCP

Net Weight

Refer to FIRST AID section in attached booklet for additional precautionary statements.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Prolonged or frequently repeated exposure may cause allergic skin reactions in some individuals.

This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.

Pesticide Storage

Store in a cool, dry area under lock and key. Post as a pesticide storage area. Always store pesticides in the original container. Store away from food, pet food, feed, seed, fertilizers, and veterinary supplies. Place liquid formulations on lower shelves and dry formulations above.

Pesticide Disposal

Pesticide wastes may be hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

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Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Enfold™ and the SYNGENTA Logo are Trademarks of a Syngenta Group Company.

©2011 Syngenta

Manufactured for: Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC P.O. Box 18300 Greensboro, North Carolina 27419-8300

SCP

Enfold (draft new product) – pl – 5/13/11 000100-XXXXX.20110516.ENFOLD_NEW-PRODUCT_MAY2011.pdf

Enfold (draft new product-version b) CLEAN – pl – 9/21/11 000100-XXXXX.20110921.ENFOLD_NEW-PRODUCT-B_SEP2011.pdf







head's up: emamectin ornamental 100-RURR - what analysis needed

Thomas Harris o Dana Spatz, Paula Deschamp

06/14/2011 05:19 PM

Cc: Meredith Laws, Rosanna Louie-Juzwiak

Head's up:

I just received a somewhat odd new product 100-RURR. In lieu of a team meeting, I thought we could discuss how to handle this via email.

This is an e-submission so all material is in Documentum under 100-RURR. This will be the first outdoor foliar use on commercial ornamentals (RUP, no greenhouse, no residential use). The A.l. is currently registered for foliar application to field crops (RUP), as a cockraoch bait (RUP professional use crack /crevice), and as a tree injection (RUP). Actually, there's nothing unusual about the proposed product; the issue is how do we review this?

Here's the application letter:



Cover-Enfold-Insecticide_A10324A--5-17-2011.pdf

Since the CSF is equal to another product there is no prod chem or acute tox (just cite from 100-904). The only data submitted with this application are three environmental fate studies. The registrant seeks to have us reduce the half-life from current 579 days and redo the ground and surface water exposure. But this in turn could affect the dietary risk assessment. We might also want to do an occupational exposure assessment (although I suspect it's similar to field crops; HED can decide).

>>>> What analyses do we need to do for this new product?

I've already sent DPs to HED (DP 390788) and EFED (DP 390789). If you need any other DPs just let me know.

Tom Harris
EPA/OCSPP/OPP/RD/IRB
voice: (703) 308-9423
fax: (703) 308-0029
harris.thomas@epa.gov
visit http://www.epa.gov/pesticides

Summary Report

Registration #	Name	Status	Restricted Use Product	Company #	Company Name	Percent Active Ingredient	Active Ingredient
100-902	EMAMECTIN BENZOATE TECHNICAL	Conditionally Registered (19- May-1999)	N	100	SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION, LLC	97	Emamectin benzoate
100-903	DENIM INSECTICIDE	Conditionally Registered (19- May-1999)	Y	100	SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION, LLC	2.15	Emamectin benzoate
100-904	PROCLAIM INSECTICIDE	Conditionally Registered (19- May-1999)	Y	100	SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION, LLC	5	Emamectin benzoate
100-1245	EMAMECTIN 5SG MG	Conditionally Registered (05-Apr- 2006)	N	100	SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION, LLC	5	Emamectin benzoate
100-1270	EMAMECTIN BENZOATE TECHNICAL II	Conditionally Registered (19- Dec-2007)	N	100	SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION, LLC	97	Emamectin benzoate
100-1290	OPTIGARD COCKROACH BAIT	Conditionally Registered (26-Jun- 2008)	N	100	SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION, LLC	.1	Emamectin benzoate
100-1309	EMAMECTIN BENZOATE 4.0% TREE INJECTION	Conditionally Registered (11-Jul- 2009)	Y	100	SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION, LLC	4	Emamectin benzoate

JACKETS (Fileroom Document Tracking System)

Requested Jackets Report

(New Requests)

13-Jun-2011

12:24 PM Adams, Teretha

Requested by:

Harris, Thomas

Agency: EPA Office: OSCPP Program: OPP

Division: RD Branch: IRB

Requested on

13-Jun-2011 at 12:24 PM

Barcode:

21369

Page 1 of 1

Group Num: 241398

Jacket

Regulatory

Total # of jackets requested :

Vol/Tot Barcode Case File #

Location

Status

Under Review (19-May-2011)

9290819 100-RURR

1/1 File Rm: 67 / A / 01 / 1

Completed:

Harris, Thomas

21-Day Screen Completed by Contractor

21-Day Expires on ______ 6 - 8 - 1/

Jacket # 100 - RURR
MRID# 484801

Content Screen: Recommend to Pass/Fail

86-5 Review: Pass/Fail/NA See Page 3

Overall Status: Recommend to Pass/Fail

Transfer This Jacket to:

Stephen Schaible

PM 1

To the Document Center (ITRMD)

*Please transfer jacket/mini-jacket to the Product Manager Team circled below:

Minor Use Section: PM -5

Insecticide Branch: PM -10 PM-13

Herbicide Branch: PM-23 PM-25

Fungicide Branch: PM-20 PM-21 PM-22

Insect/Rodent Branch: PM-1 PM-7

*Reminder to PM – If applicable, pick-up data from the Screening Room.

Processed by RD's Completeness Check Team

(Team Member Signature) (Date)

JACKETS (Fileroom Document Tracking System)

Requested Jackets Report

(New Requests)

27-May-2011 11:24 AM

Smith, Angela

Requested by:

Eagle, Venus

Agency: EPA Office: OSCPP Program: OPP

Division: RD Branch: IRB

Requested on

27-May-2011 at 11:24 AM

Barcode:

20512

Page 1 of 1

Group Num: 240152

Jacket Regulatory Barcode Case File #

Vol/Tot

Location

Status

9290819 100-RURR

1/1

File Rm: 67 / A / 01 / 1

Under Review (19-May-2011)

Total # of jackets requested :

Completed:

Eagle, Venus

Completion of 21-Day Content Screen

PM- 7

EPA Reg. #(File Symbol) 100-RURR

Decision # D 449308

Data package delivered to you on (date).

Jacket/Mini-jacket will be transferred to you today. (Pick up from Document Center)

Thank you,



Registration Division's 21-Day Content Team

E-SUBMISSION
Regt 100-RURR

Memorandum

Date: 05/25/11
To: PM 1 , Regulatory Manager
From: Information Services Branch, ITRMD
Your receipt of this data submission is not an indication that MRIDs for the enclosed studies have been posted to OPPIN.
We expect that it will be approximately 5 days from the above date before the study-level data is available in OPPIN.
If you have any questions about this process, please contact Teresa Downs (305-5363).
This is a: fully accepted submission partially accepted submission rejected submission



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

May 25, 2011

OFFICE OF PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

BUNNIE KONAT SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION, LLC D/B/A SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION, INC. PO Box 18300 GREENSBORO, NC 27419-8300

Report of Analysis for Compliance with PR Notice 86-5

Thank you for your submittal of 18-MAY-11. Our staff has completed a preliminary analysis of the material. The results are provided as follows:

Your submittal was found to be in full compliance with the standards for submission of data contained in PR Notice 86-5. A copy of your bibliography is enclosed, annotated with Master Record ID's (MRIDs) assigned to each document submitted. Please use these numbers in all future references to these documents. Thank you for your cooperation. If you have any questions concerning this data submission, please raise them with the cognizant Product Manager, to whom the data have been released.



Thomas J. Parshley
Senior Regulatory Product Manager
Syngenta Regulatory Affairs
Professional Products
(336) 632-7207 (phone)
(336) 632-5688 (fax)
tom.parshley@syngenta.com

Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC P.O. Box 18300 Greensboro, NC 27419-8300 www.syngenta.com

VIA FEDEX / ELECTRONIC SUBMISSION

CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS INFORMATION ENCLOSED

May 17, 2011

Document Processing Desk (E-SUB) (APPL) (REG-FEE)
Office of Pesticide Programs (7504P)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
2777 South Crystal Drive
Room S-4900, One Potomac Yard
Arlington, VA 22202-4501

Attention:

Mr. Tom Harris, PM Team 1, Insecticide Branch

Registration Division

SUBJECT:

APPLICATION FOR NEW PRODUCT REGISTRATION:

Enfold™ Insecticide, EPA FILE SYMBOL 100-XXXX

PRIA ACTION CODE R230

E-SUBMISSION

Dear Mr Harris:

Syngenta herein submits an application for a new end-use product registration for the subject product for use in outdoor field and container ornamentals.

Enfold [Insecticide] is the same formulation as Proclaim Insecticide, EPA Reg. No. 100-xxx, but is for outdoor containerized and field grown ornamentals.

Enclosed please find the following information which is being provided in support of this application for registration for the subject product being filed as an electronic submission:

- ▶ PRIA II Category R230 prepayment
- > Application for Pesticide Registration (EPA Form 8570-1)
- > Two (2) Confidential Statement of Formula (Basic & Alternate) (EPA Form 8570-4)
- PDF version of proposed product labeling
- > Two (2) Certification with Respect to Data Citation (EPA Form 8570-34)
- Data matrices for the technical emamectin benzoate as well as for the product specific data (EPA Form 8570-35)
- > Transmittal document
- > Three (3) Data Volumes: New aerobic soil metabolism studies (see explanation below).

NEW DATA FOR REFINEMENT OF ECOLOGICAL & DIETARY RISK ASSESSMENTS

Emamectin benzoate-based end-use products (Proclaim®, Denim®) are registered for a variety of agricultural crop uses. Syngenta is requesting registration for a new Section 3 use for field grown ornamental plants and anticipates that the Agency will evaluate this new use pattern with respect to ground and surface water exposure.

There is currently one accepted emamectin benzoate aerobic soil metabolism study (MRID 43404303); the half-life in this study was 193 days. As per EPA guidance for selecting modeling input parameters (PRZM/EXAMS), when only a single half-life value is available for aerobic soil



Mr. Tom Harris May 17, 2011 – E-Sub Application for New Product Registration for Enfold Insecticide Page 2 of 2

metabolism the single value should be multiplied by 3; thus, the EPA is presently using a half-life value of 579 days to determine the model input value for emamectin benzoate:

193-day half-life from the single aerobic soil metabolism study x 3 = half-life of 579 days

To refine this half-life value input to the exposure modeling and to provide additional information related to the degradation of emamectin benzoate in the environment, Syngenta is submitting 3 aerobic soil metabolism reports that include 7 additional half-life values. By using a total of 8 half-life values, Syngenta determined the half-life input for exposure modeling could be reduced considerably.

Use of the additional aerobic soil metabolism data will result in more accurate risk assessments for current uses of emamectin benzoate as well as the proposed use on ornamentals.

Fees for Services

Enfold is the same formulation as Proclaim as noted above. However, the non-food outdoor use for ornamentals is new for emamectin benzoate. Consequently the appropriate PRIA category for this registration is R230, with a 15-month review timeline and a prepaid fee of \$23,969.

If there are any questions concerning matters contained in this submission, please do not hesitate to contact myself at either 336-632-7207 or by e-mail at tom.parshley@syngenta.com. Also, you may contact my regulatory assistant Pat Eay at 336-632-6746 or by e-mail at pat.eay@syngenta.com.

Sincerely.

Thomas J. Parshley

Thomas Saidley

Senior Regulatory Product Manager for Lawn and Garden

Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC

Enclosed information (Forms, transmittal, and data on CD)

VOLUME 1 OF 4 OF SUBMISSION (TRANSMITTAL DOCUMENT)

Name and Address of Submitter 1.

Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC P.O. Box 18300 Greensboro, NC 27419

2. Regulatory Action in Support of which this Package is Submitted

Application for New Product Registration: Enfold Insecticide, EPA File Symbol No. 100-XXXX.

3. **Transmittal Date**

05/17/2011

List of Submitted Studies 4.

MRID NUMBER			EPA GUIDELINE NUMBER
48480100	1 OF 4	Transmittal Document	N/A
48480101	2 OF 4	Emamectin Benzoate - Aerobic Soil Metabolism of 14C-NOA426007 and 14C- NOA422390, , (423374)	835.4100
48480102	3 OF 4	Route and Rate of Degradation of NOA426007 in Three Soils, Under Aerobic Laboratory Conditions, at 20°C, , (MK244_50274)	835.4100
48480103	Rate of Degradation of [14C]Emaimectin Benzoate B1a (14C-NOA426007) in One Soil Under Various Laboratory Conditions a 20°C (Including Addendum to the Report), (MK244 50275)		835.4100

COMPANY OFFICIAL THOMAS J. PARSHLEY

(NAME)

Thomas Starteley (SIGNATURE)

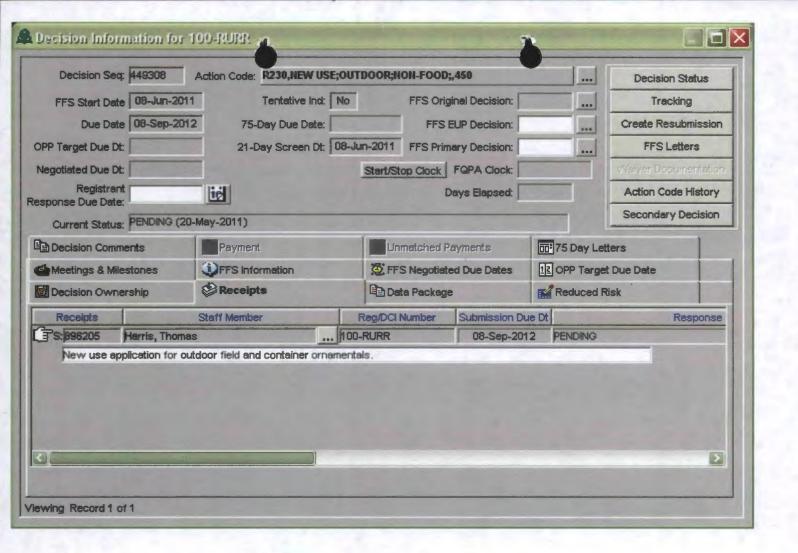
COMPANY NAME:

SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION, LLC

COMPANY CONTACT: THOMAS J. PARSHLEY

(NAME)

(336) 632-7207 (PHONE)



NEW APPLICATIONS

DATE: 5/18/2011
FILE NUMBER: 100-RURR
FEP (OPPIN ENTRY) GM/LU MAY 19 2011
(Initial & date)
FILE ROOM:
(Initial & date)
SIG:
(Initial & date)
FILE ROOM:
(Initial & date)
ASSIGN TO PM/ (NO DATA)
JACKET TO SHELF (DATA)



UM ED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

April 28, 2011

OFFICE OF PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

OPP Decision Number: D-447325

EPA File Symbol or Registration Number: 13283-14 Product Name: RAINBOW FIRE ANT KILLER EPA Application Receipt Date: 04-Apr-2011 EPA Waiver Request Receipt Date: 04-Apr-2011

EPA Company Number: 13283

Company Name: RAINBOW TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

KIM DAVIS REGWEST COMPANY, LLC RAINBOW TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION 8203 WEST 20TH STREET, SUITE A GREELEY, CO 80634-4696

SUBJECT: Approval of Waiver Request

Dear Registrant:

The Office of Pesticide Programs has approved your request for 75% waiver of the pesticide registration fee associated with the action referenced above. The decision review period for this action will begin on the date of this letter.

The Action has been identified as Action Code: R340

NON-FAST-TRACK (INCLUDES CHANGES TO PRECAUTIONARY LABEL STATEMENTS; SOURCE CHANGES TO AN UNREGISTERED SOURCE);

If you have any questions, please contact the Pesticide Registration Service Fee Ombudsman, at (703) 308-9362.

Sincerely,

Oscar Morales, Director

Information Technology & Resources Management Division

Office of Pesticide Programs

Mulltaly for

PRIA 2 – 21 Day Content Screen Review Worksheet (EPA/OPP Use Only) 3/23/09 Start Date: 5-18-11

PA	Reg. Number: 100 - RURR EPA Receipt Date:	5-	18-	11		
	Items for Review			Yes	No	N/A
1	Application Form (EPA Form 8570-1)(link to form) signed & coincluding package type	omplete		X		
2	Confidential Statement of Formula all boxes completed, form s dated (EPA Form 8570-4) (Link to form)	igned, a	nd	X		
2	a) All inerts (link to http://www.epa.gov/opprd001/inerts/), including fragrances, approved for the proposed uses (see Footnote A)	yes	no			
3	Certification with Respect to Citation of Data (EPA Form 8570 form) completed and signed (N/A if 100% repack))-34) (L	ink to	×	x	
	Certificate and data matrix consistent			×		
	If applicant is relying on data that are compensable, is the offer to pay statement included. (see Footnote B)	yes	no			
	If applicable, is there a letter of Authorization for exclusive use or	nlv.				
4	Formulator's Exemption Statement (EPA Form 8570-27) (Link completed and signed (N/A if source is unregistered or applicant of technical)	to form	-			X
	Data Matrix (EPA Form 8570-35) (Link to form) both internal arcopies (PR 98-5) (Link to PR 98-5) completed and signed (N/A if repack)		nal	X		
5	a) Selective Method (Fee category experts use)	yes	no			
	b) Cite-All (Fee category experts use)					
	c) Applicant owns all data (Fee category experts use)					

7	Is the data package consistent with PR Notice 86-5 (link to PRN 86-5)	X	
8	Notice of Filing (link to http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/regulating/tolerance_petitions.htm) included with petitions (link to http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/regulating/tolerances.htm)		×
9	If applicable for conventional applications, reduced risk rationale (link to http://www.epa.gov/opprd001/workplan/reducedrisk.html)		X
	Required Data (link to http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/regulating/data_requirements.htm) and/or data waivers. See Footnote C.		X
	a) List study (or studies) not included with application		
10			

Comments:

ILLEGIBILITY ISSUES WITH THE STUDIES SUBMITTED. SINCE IT IS AN ESUBMISSION, THE REGISTRANT HAS AGREED TO SEND AN ELECTRONIC VERSION OF THE CORRECTED STUDY TO G. MCCAHN.

THE JACKET PASSES, AND THE 86-5 PROCESS WILL CONTINUE IN OPPIN AS A FULLY ACCEPTED SUBMISSION. STUDY IS MARKED AS "FAIL" IN DOCUMENTUM. AA 5/24/11

NON-FOOD USE PRODUCT

MRID 484801

* N/A – Not Applicable

Footnotes

A. During the 21 day initial content review, all CSFs will be reviewed to determine whether all inerts listed, including fragrances, are approved for the proposed uses. If an unapproved inert is identified, the applicant must either 1) resolve the inert issue by, for example, removing the inert, substituting it with an approved inert, submitting documentation that EPA approved the inert for the proposed pesticidal uses, correcting mistakes on the CSF, etc. or 2) provide the data to support OPP approval of the inert or 3) withdraw the application. Removing or substituting an inert ingredient will require a new CSF and may require submission of data. All information, forms, data and documentation resolving the inert issue must have been received by the Agency or the application withdrawn within the 21 day period, otherwise, the Agency will reject the application as described below.

To successfully complete this aspect of the 21 day initial content screen, applicants are strongly encouraged to verify that all inert ingredients have been approved for the application's uses even if a product is currently registered by consulting the inert Web

site [link to http://www.epa.gov/opprd001/inerts/lists.html] and if the inert is not approved, to obtain the necessary inert approval prior to submitting an application to register a pesticide product containing that inert ingredient. Some inert ingredients are no longer approved for food uses or certain types of uses. The name and/or CAS number on a CSF must match the name and CAS number on this web site. Simple typographical errors in the name or CAS number have resulted in processing delays.

If an inert is not listed on the inert ingredient web site and the applicant believes that the inert has been approved, the applicant should contact the Inert Ingredient Assessment Branch (IIAB) at inertsbranch@epa.gov and resolve the issue. Copies of the correspondence with IIAB resolving the issue should accompany the application. All new inerts except PIP inerts are reviewed by IIAB. The IIAB should also be contacted for any questions on what supporting data needs to be submitted for and the Agency's inert review process. Questions on PIP inerts should be directed to the Chief of Microbial Pesticides Branch [Link to http://www.epa.gov/oppbppd1/biopesticides/contacts_bppd.htm].

When a brand, trade, or proprietary name of an inert ingredient is listed on a CSF, additional information such as an alternate name of the inert, CAS number or other information [link to http://www.epa.gov/opprd001/inerts/tips.pdf] must also be included to enable the Agency to determine if it has been approved. Each component of an inert mixture (including a fragrance) must be identified. In some cases, the supplier of the mixture or fragrance may need to provide this information to the Agency. Prior to the Agency's receipt of an application, applicants must arrange with a proprietary mixture or fragrance supplier to provide the component information to the Agency or promptly upon EPA's request. If the inert ingredients in a proprietary blend (including fragrances) cannot or are not identified or provided within the 21-day content review period, the Agency will reject the application.

During the 21 day content review, applicants should submit information to the individual identified by the Agency when the applicant is informed of an unapproved inert.

Unapproved Inerts Identified on CSFs

All applications except conventional new products and PIPs

Once an unapproved inert is identified on a CSF, the Agency will contact the applicant with the following options:

- Correct the application by, for instance, correcting the inert's identity or CAS
 number, providing documentation that the inert has been approved, or
 removing the unapproved inert from the CSF or replacing it with one that is
 approved for the application's uses; or
- Submit the information and data needed for the Agency to approve the unapproved inert. If this option is selected and implemented, the Agency may request an extension in the PRIA decision review timeframe to accommodate the inert review/approval process;

3. Withdraw the application (the Agency retains 25% of the full fee for the fee category estimated); or

If none of these options is selected and implemented by the applicant within the 21 day content review period, the Agency will reject the application and retain 25% of the full fee of the category identified.

Conventional New Product Applications

When the Registration Division identifies an unapproved inert on a CSF with an application for a new product that the applicant has not identified as requiring an inert approval (R311, R312 or R313), it will contact the applicant with the following options:

- 1. Correct the application by, for instance, correcting the inert's identity or CAS number, providing documentation that the inert has been approved, or removing the unapproved inert from the CSF or replacing it with one that is approved for the application's uses; or
- 2. Submit the information and data needed for the Agency to approve the unapproved inert, including any required petition to establish or amend a tolerance or exemption from a tolerance. (This option may change the PRIA category for the application, which could require a longer decision review time and a larger fee. If additional fees are due, they must be received by the Agency within the 21 day content review period.)
- 3. Withdraw the application (the Agency retains 25% of the full fee for the fee category estimated); or

If none of the above options is selected and implemented during the 21-day content-review period, the Agency will reject the application and retain 25% of the appropriate fee for the new product-inert approval category.

PIP Applications

When the Biopesticide and Pollution Prevention Division identifies an unapproved inert on a PIP CSF and a request to approve the inert does not accompany the application, it will contact the applicant with the following options:

- 1. Correct the application by, for instance, correcting the spelling or name of the inert to that in 40 CFR 174, or providing documentation that the inert has been approved; or
- 2. Submit the information and data needed for the Agency to approve the unapproved inert. If an inert ingredient tolerance exemption petition is required, the petition must be received by the Agency and the B903 fee paid within the 21 day period. If this option is selected and implemented, the Agency will discuss harmonizing the timeframe for both actions.

3. Withdraw the application (the Agency retains 25% of the full fee for the fee category estimated); or

If none of the above options is selected and implemented during the 21 day content review period, the Agency will reject the application and retain 25% of the fee.

- B. A policy on documentation of offers to pay is still being developed, however, for a me-too or fast track (similar/identical) new product, R300 or A530, an application without the necessary authorizations of offers to pay will be placed into either R301 or A531. The Agency recommends that authorizations of offers to pay be submitted with other PRIA applications to avoid delays in the Agency's decision.
- C. Biopesticide applicants are advised to contact the Agency and discuss study waivers prior to submitting their application to the Agency. Documentation of such discussions should be submitted with the study waiver.



FW: Regarding Application for Registration of 100-RURR

pat.eay to: Anthony Ashe

Cc: tom.parshley

05/24/2011 10:19 AM

Good Morning Anthony,

Thank you for your email referencing a deficiency associated with our submission in support of our Application for Registration for Enfold Insecticide, EPA File Symbol No. 100-RURR, and the deficiencies in our study assigned to MRID 48480103.

We are currently addressing to correct this deficiency and will be resubmitting the revised study this week. A full and revised version will be provided electronically on CD and will be FedEx to Ms. Geri McCann and Teresa Downs as stated below.

We thank you for bringing this to our attention and we apologize for all the inconveniences.

Best Regards,

Pat Eay Administrative Assistant Syngenta Crop Protection, Inc. P.O. Box 18300 Greensboro, NC 27419 336-632-6746 336-632-5688 Fax

----Original Message----

From: Ashe.Anthony@epamail.epa.gov [mailto:Ashe.Anthony@epamail.epa.gov]

Sent: Tuesday, May 24, 2011 9:07 AM To: Parshley Tom USGR; Eay Pat USGR

Subject: Regarding Application for Registration of 100-RURR

Hello,

This message is being sent regarding deficiencies in one of the studies submitted. These issues require attention before the application process can be completed. In volume 4 (MRID 48480103), pages 58, 98, 100, 124, 124, 125, 132, and 137 have illegible portions. Please make your best attempt to deliver a clear copy, but if the copy submitted is the best available, please mark it as such (with a stamp or a signed "best available copy" statement) and resubmit. Because your studies were submitted electronically, a full and revised version of only that study should be resubmitted through the same process, to the attention of Geri McCann and Teresa Downs. Additionally, please inform me of your intent to resolve these issues, so I can move the application process forward in as timely a manner as possible. Feel free to contact me with any questions, and thank you for your attention to this matter.

Anthony H Ashe MacFadden Contractor (703)305-0073 any copies. Any use of the message by you is prohibited.



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

May 20, 2011

OFFICE OF PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

OPP Decision Number: D-449308

EPA File Symbol or Registration Number: 100-RURR

Product Name: Emamectin Benzoate EPA Receipt Date: 18-May-2011 EPA Company Number: 100

Company Name: SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION, LLC

BUNNIE KONAT SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION, LLC D/B/A SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION, INC. PO Box 18300 GREENSBORO, NC 27419-8300

SUBJECT: Receipt of Registration Application Subject to Registration Service Fee

Dear Registrant:

The Office of Pesticide Programs has received your application and certification of payment. If you submitted data with this application, the results of the PRN-86-5 screen will be communicated separately. During the administrative screen, the Office of Pesticide Programs has determined that this Action is subject to a Pesticide Registration Service Fee as defined in the Pesticide Registration Improvement Act.

The Action has been identified as Action Code: R230

NEW USE; OUTDOOR; NON-FOOD;

No additional payment is due at this time.

If you have any questions, please contact the Pesticide Registration Service Fee Ombudsman at (703) 308-9362.

Sincerely,

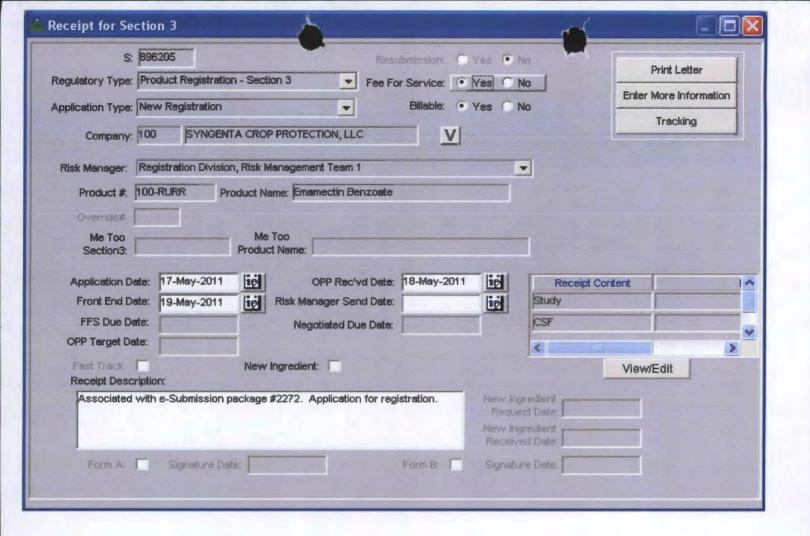
Front End Processing Staff

Information Technology & Resources Management Division

Fee for Service

{896205&~

This package includes the following	for Division
New RegistrationAmendment	O AD O BPPD O RD
Studies? □ Fee Waiver?□ volpay % Reduction:	Risk Mgr. 1
Receipt No. S- EPA File Symbol/Reg. No. Pin-Punch Date:	896205 100-RURR 5/18/2011
This item is NOT subject t	o FFS action.
Action Code: Requested: R230 Granted: R230 Amount Due: \$ 23,365.22	Parent/Child Decisions:
Inert Cleared for Intended Use Reviewer:	Uncleared Inert in Product Date: 5-20-11



From:

paygovadmin@mail.doc.twai.gov

To: Subject: Eav Pat USGR

Date:

Pay.Gov Payment Confirmation Friday, May 13, 2011 3:17:08 PM

THIS IS AN AUTOMATED MESSAGE. PLEASE DO NOT REPLY.

Your transaction has been successfully completed.

Transaction Summary

Application Name: PRIA Service Fees Pay.gov Tracking ID: 253BO9FB Agency Tracking ID: 74201179628

Transaction Type: Sale

Transaction Date: May 13, 2011 3:16:56 PM

Account Holder Name: Janis McFarland Transaction Amount: \$23,969.00 Billing Address: P.O. Box 18300

City: Greensboro State/Province: NC Zip/Postal Code: 27419

Country: USA Card Type: Visa

Card Number: **********6187

Decision Number:

Registration Number: 100-xxxx

Company Name: Syngenta Crop Protection

Company Number: 100 Action Code: R230 5-17-2011 Tom Parshely
ENFOLD Insecticde 100-xxxx

Emamectic Benzoate

Use in Outdoor Field and Container

Ornamentals

R230, 15 months, \$23,969



Thomas J. Parshley
Senior Regulatory Product Manager
Syngenta Regulatory Affairs
Professional Products
(336) 632-7207 (phone)
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tom.parshley@syngenta.com

Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC P.O. Box 18300 Greensboro, NC 27419-8300 www.syngenta.com

VIA FEDEX / ELECTRONIC SUBMISSION

CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS INFORMATION ENCLOSED

May 17, 2011

Document Processing Desk (E-SUB) (APPL) (REG-FEE)
Office of Pesticide Programs (7504P)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
2777 South Crystal Drive
Room S-4900, One Potomac Yard
Arlington, VA 22202-4501

Attention:

Mr. Tom Harris, PM Team 1, Insecticide Branch

Registration Division

SUBJECT:

APPLICATION FOR NEW PRODUCT REGISTRATION:

Enfold™ Insecticide, EPA FILE SYMBOL 100-XXXX RURR

PRIA ACTION CODE R230

E-SUBMISSION

Dear Mr Harris:

Syngenta herein submits an application for a new end-use product registration for the subject product for use in outdoor field and container ornamentals.

Enfold [Insecticide] is the same formulation as Proclaim Insecticide, EPA Reg. No. 100-xxx, but is for outdoor containerized and field grown ornamentals.

Enclosed please find the following information which is being provided in support of this application for registration for the subject product being filed as an electronic submission:

- PRIA II Category R230 prepayment
- > Application for Pesticide Registration (EPA Form 8570-1)
- > Two (2) Confidential Statement of Formula (Basic & Alternate) (EPA Form 8570-4)
- PDF version of proposed product labeling
- > Two (2) Certification with Respect to Data Citation (EPA Form 8570-34)
- Data matrices for the technical emamectin benzoate as well as for the product specific data (EPA Form 8570-35)
- > Transmittal document
- > Three (3) Data Volumes: New aerobic soil metabolism studies (see explanation below).

NEW DATA FOR REFINEMENT OF ECOLOGICAL & DIETARY RISK ASSESSMENTS

Emamectin benzoate-based end-use products (Proclaim®, Denim®) are registered for a variety of agricultural crop uses. Syngenta is requesting registration for a new Section 3 use for field grown omamental plants and anticipates that the Agency will evaluate this new use pattern with respect to ground and surface water exposure.

There is currently one accepted emamectin benzoate aerobic soil metabolism study (MRID 43404303); the half-life in this study was 193 days. As per EPA guidance for selecting modeling input parameters (PRZM/EXAMS), when only a single half-life value is available for aerobic soil

E-SUBMISSION

syngenta

Mr. Tom Harris May 17, 2011 – E-Sub Application for New Product Registration for Enfold Insecticide Page 2 of 2

metabolism the single value should be multiplied by 3; thus, the EPA is presently using a half-life value of 579 days to determine the model input value for emamectin benzoate:

- 193-day half-life from the single aerobic soil metabolism study x 3 = half-life of 579 days

To refine this half-life value input to the exposure modeling and to provide additional information related to the degradation of emamectin benzoate in the environment, Syngenta is submitting 3 aerobic soil metabolism reports that include 7 additional half-life values. By using a total of 8 half-life values, Syngenta determined the half-life input for exposure modeling could be reduced considerably.

Use of the additional aerobic soil metabolism data will result in more accurate risk assessments for current uses of emamectin benzoate as well as the proposed use on ornamentals.

Fees for Services

Enfold is the same formulation as Proclaim as noted above. However, the non-food outdoor use for ornamentals is new for emamectin benzoate. Consequently the appropriate PRIA category for this registration is R230, with a 15-month review timeline and a prepaid fee of \$23,969.

If there are any questions concerning matters contained in this submission, please do not hesitate to contact myself at either 336-632-7207 or by e-mail at tom.parshley@syngenta.com. Also, you may contact my regulatory assistant Pat Eay at 336-632-6746 or by e-mail at pat.eay@syngenta.com.

Sincerely,

Thomas J. Parshley

Thomas Standbey

Senior Regulatory Product Manager for Lawn and Garden

Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC

Enclosed information (Forms, transmittal, and data on CD)

⊕EPA	Environmental	Protection		X	Registration Amendment Other		OPP Identifier Number
- 10	-	pplication	for Pesticide - Se	ction			
1. Company/Product N		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	2. EPA Produc Mr. Tom Harri	ct Mana		3. Pi	roposed Classification
4. Company/Product (I			PM#				None X Restricted
Enfold™ Insectic		4-1	PM Team 1	D - 1	No control de	20. 50	CDA 0 - 1 - 0 (-) (0) (1-) (1)
		de)	6. Expedited my product is sim EPA Reg. No.				FRA Section 3(c)(3) (b)(i), nd labeling to:
Check	k if this is a new address		Product Name				
			Section - II	-			
Amendment - E: Resubmission in Notification - Ex	n response to Agency letter d	ated		Agency 'Me Too	inted labels in letter dated o" Application Explain below		to
Child-Resistant Packagin Yes*	g Unit Packaging Yes		Section - III Water Soluble Pack Yes	aging	2.		letal
No	X No		x No				lastic lass
*Certification must	If "Yes" Unit Packaging wgt	No. per . Container	If "Yes" Unit Packaging wgt.	No. per contain		P	aper httner (Specify) Plastic tube
Location of Net Cont X Label	tents Information Container		Retail Container .2 oz.) and 1.4 lb. (22	2.5 oz.)		On Label	pel Directions ing accompanying product
6. Manner in Which La	bel is Affixed to Product		r glued for tubes	х	uter box is pa	reprinted	
			Section - IV				
Contact Point (Com Name Thomas J. Parshle	plete items directly below for By		<i>f individual to be contac</i> Title Senior Reg. Produ				e No. (Include Area Code)
I certify that the state	ements I have made on this fany knowingly false or mislea	Certification and all atta	on achments thereto are tru	ie, accu	rate and com		6. Date Application Received (Stamped)
2. Signature Homas Parsiley			Title ulatory Product Ma	nager	, Lawn & C	Sardens	
4. Typed Name Thomas J. Parshley			Date 17, 2011				

EPA Form 8570-1 (Rev. 8-94) Previous editions are obsolete.

VOLUME 1 OF 4 OF SUBMISSION (TRANSMITTAL DOCUMENT)

1. Name and Address of Submitter

Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC P.O. Box 18300 Greensboro, NC 27419

2. Regulatory Action in Support of which this Package is Submitted

Application for New Product Registration: Enfold Insecticide, EPA File Symbol No. 100-XXXX.

3. Transmittal Date

05/17/2011

4. List of Submitted Studies

MRID NUMBER			EPA GUIDELINE NUMBER
48480100	1 OF 4	Transmittal Document	N/A
48480101	2 OF 4	Emamectin Benzoate - Aerobic Soil Metabolism of 14C-NOA426007 and 14C- NOA422390, , (423374)	835.4100
48480102	3 OF 4	Route and Rate of Degradation of NOA426007 in Three Soils, Under Aerobic Laboratory Conditions, at 20°C, , (MK244_50274)	835.4100
Benzoate B1a (14C-N Soil Under Various La		Rate of Degradation of [14C]Emamectin Benzoate B1a (14C-NOA426007) in One Soil Under Various Laboratory Conditions at 20°C (Including Addendum to the Report),, (MK244_50275)	835.4100

COMPANY OFFICIAL THOMAS J. PARSHLEY

(NAME)

Thomas Sandyley
(SIGNATURE)

COMPANY NAME:

SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION, LLC

COMPANY CONTACT: THOMAS J. PARSHLEY

(NAME)

(336) 632-7207 (PHONE)



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY 401 M STREET, S.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

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Management Division (2137), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401						
Certification	with Respect t	o Citation of Data				
Applicant's/Registrant's Name, Address, and Telephone Number Syngenta Crop Protection, PO Box 18300, Greensboro	o, NC 27419	EPA Registration Number/File Symbol 100-1270				
Active Ingredient(s) and/or representative test compound(s) Emamectin Benzoate		Date May 17, 2011				
General Use Pattem(s) (list all those claimed for this product using 40 CFI Terrestrial Uses	R Part 158)	Product Name Emamectin Benzoate Technical				
NOTE: If your product is a 100% repackaging of another purchased EPA-form. You must submit the Formulator's Exemption Statement (EPA Form		labeled for all the same uses on your label, you do not need to submit this				
I am responding to a Data-Call-in Notice, and have included with this purpose).	is form a list of co	mpanies sent offers of compensation (the Data Matrix form should be used for				
SECTION I: METHOD	OF DATA SUPPO	RT (Check one method only)				
I am using the cite-all method of support, and have included with the form a list of companies sent offers of compensation (the Data Mate form should be used for this purpose).	rix meth	using the selective method of support (or cite-all option under the selective od), and have included with this form a completed list of data requirements Data Matrix form must be used).				
SECTION	II: GENERAL O	FER TO PAY				
[Required if using the cite-all method or when using the cite-all option under	er the selective me	thod to satisfy one or more data requirements]				
☐ I hereby offer and agree to pay compensation, to other persons, with	th regard to the ap	proval of this application to the extent required by FIFRA.				
SEC	TION III: CERTIF	ICATION				
registration, the form for reregistration, or the Data-Call-In response. In acthis application is supported by all data in the Agency's files that (1) conce	Idition, if the cite-a m the properties o ald be required to I	all-In response is supported by all data submitted or cited in the application for Il option or cite-all option under the selective method is indicated in Section I, r effects of this product or an identical or substantially similar product, or one be submitted under the data requirements in effect on the date of approval of lar composition and uses.				
I certify that for each exclusive use study cited in support of this reg permission of the original data submitter to cite that study.	istration or reregis	tration, that I am the original data submitter or that I have obtained the written				
have obtained the permission of the original data submitter to use the study study; (d) the study is in the public literature; or (e) I have notified in writing	y in support of this the company that	not an exclusive use study, either: (a) I am the original data submitter; (b) I application; (c) all periods of eligibility for compensation have expired for the submitted the study and have offered (i) to pay compensation to the extent to determine the amount and terms of compensation, if any, to be paid for the				
sections 3(c)(1)(F) and/or 3(c)(2)(B) of FIFRA are available and will be sub request, I understand that the Agency may initiate action to deny, cancel or	mitted to the Ager r suspend the regi	iffers to pay compensation and evidence of their delivery in accordance with accordance with accordance acc				
or misleading statement may be punishable by fine or imprisonment						
Signature Date	40.0	Typed or Printed Name and Title				
Komas Sauddey						

EPA Form 8570-34 (9-97) Electronic and Paper versions available. Submit only Paper version.





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Management Division (2137), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency,	401 M Street, S.W., W	ashington, DC 20460. Do not send the completed form to this address.					
Certificatio	on with Respect to	o Citation of Data					
Applicant's/Registrant's Name, Address, and Telephone Number Syngenta Crop Protection, PO Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419 EPA Registration Number/File Symbol 100-XXXX							
Active Ingredient(s) and/or representative test compound(s) Emamectin Benzoate		Date May 17, 2011					
General Use Pattem(s) (list all those claimed for this product using 40 Terrestrial Uses	CFR Part 158)	Product Name ENFOLD INSECTICIDE					
NOTE : If your product is a 100% repackaging of another purchased E form. You must submit the Formulator's Exemption Statement (EPA F		labeled for all the same uses on your label, you do not need to submit this					
I am responding to a Data-Call-in Notice, and have included wit this purpose).	th this form a list of cor	npanies sent offers of compensation (the Data Matrix form should be used for					
SECTION I: METHO	OD OF DATA SUPPO	RT (Check one method only)					
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SECTI	ION II: GENERAL OF	FER TO PAY					
[Required if using the cite-all method or when using the cite-all option u	under the selective me	thod to satisfy one or more data requirements]					
☐ I hereby offer and agree to pay compensation, to other persons	s, with regard to the ap	proval of this application to the extent required by FIFRA.					
S	SECTION III: CERTIFI	CATION					
registration, the form for reregistration, or the Data-Call-In response. In this application is supported by all data in the Agency's files that (1) con	n addition, if the cite-al ncern the properties or would be required to b	III-In response is supported by all data submitted or cited in the application for I option or cite-all option under the selective method is indicated in Section I, reffects of this product or an identical or substantially similar product, or one be submitted under the data requirements in effect on the date of approval of ar composition and uses.					
I certify that for each exclusive use study cited in support of this permission of the original data submitter to cite that study.	registration or reregist	tration, that I am the original data submitter or that I have obtained the written					
have obtained the permission of the original data submitter to use the s study; (d) the study is in the public literature; or (e) I have notified in writing	study in support of this iting the company that	ot an exclusive use study, either: (a) I am the original data submitter; (b) I application; (c) all periods of eligibility for compensation have expired for the submitted the study and have offered (i) to pay compensation to the extent to determine the amount and terms of compensation, if any, to be paid for the					
I certify that in all instances where an offer of compensation is resections 3(c)(1)(F) and/or 3(c)(2)(B) of FIFRA are available and will be request, I understand that the Agency may initiate action to deny, cancel the compensation of the compens	submitted to the Agen	ffers to pay compensation and evidence of their delivery in accordance with cy upon request. Should I fail to produce such evidence to the Agency upon stration of my product in conformity with FIFRA.					
I certify that the statements I have made on this form and al or misleading statement may be punishable by fine or imprisonme		e true, accurate, and complete. I acknowledge that any knowingly false plicable law.					
Signature Da	ate	Typed or Printed Name and Title					
Thomas Standiley 5-	-17-2011	Thomas Parshley, Senior Regulatory Manager Professional Products – Lawn & Garden					

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DATA MATRIX Reg. No: 100-1270 Page 1 of 24 Date: 5/16/2011 Syngenta Crop Protection, P.O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419 Product: EMAMECTIN BENZOATE TECHNICAL II Ingredient: Emamectin Benzoate Guideline Reference Number Name MRID Submitter **Notes** Status Cite-All Cite-All (AHE AGRICULTURAL HAN PER Cite-All Cite-All Cite-All (ART AGRICULTURAL REE PER Cite-All Cite-All (FES FIFRA ENDANGERED PER Cite-All Cite-All OUTDOOR RESIDENT PER Cite-All Cite-All (ORE Cite-All RESIDENTIAL EXPOS PER Cite-All Cite-All Cite-All (REJ SPRAY DRIFT TF Cite-All Cite-All (SDT PER Cite-All 830.1550 Product identity and compostition 47002101 SYNGENTA OWN 830.1550 Product identity and compostition 47002102 SYNGENTA OWN 830.1600 Description of materials used to produce the product 47002102 **SYNGENTA** OWN 830,1620 Description of production process 47002102 SYNGENTA OWN 47002102 **SYNGENTA** OWN 830,1670 Discussion of formation of impurities



Thomas J. Parshley, NAFTA Senior Regulatory Product Manager

47002101

SYNGENTA

Date: 5/16/2011

OWN

830,1700

Preliminary analysis

(2)

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	DATA MATRIX				
Date: 5/16/2011 Syngenta Crop Protection, P.O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419		Reg. No: 100-1270			Page 2 of 24
		Product: EMAMECTIN BENZOATE TECHNICAL			
Ingredient: Emamectin Benz	zoate				
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes
830.1700	Preliminary analysis	47002102	SYNGENTA	OWN	
830.1750	Certified limits	47002102	SYNGENTA	OWN	
830.1800	Enforcement analytical method	47002102	SYNGENTA	OWN	
830.6302	Color	47002103	SYNGENTA	OWN	
830.6303	Physical state	47002103	SYNGENTA	OWN	
830.6304	Odor	47002103	SYNGENTA	OWN	He control
830.6313	Stability to normal and elevated temperatures, metals,	47002103	SYNGENTA	OWN	
830.6314	Oxidation/reduction: chemical incompatibility	47002103	SYNGENTA	OWN	
830.6315	Flammability	47002103	SYNGENTA	OWN	
830.6316	Explodability	47002103	SYNGENTA	OWN	
830.6317	Storage Stability	47002103	SYNGENTA	OWN	
830.6319	Miscibility	47002103	SYNGENTA	OWN	

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	DATA MATRIX				
Date: 5/16/2011		Reg. No:	100-1270		Page 3 of 24
Syngenta Crop Protection, F	P.O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419	Product:	EMAMECTIN BEI	NZOATE TE	CHNICAL II
Ingredient: Emamectin Benz	zoate				
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes
830.6320	Corrosion characteristics	47002103	SYNGENTA	OWN	
830.6321	Dielectric breakdown voltage	47002103	SYNGENTA	OWN	
830.7000	рН	47002103	SYNGENTA	OWN	
830.7050	UV/Visible absorption	47002103	SYNGENTA	OWN	
830.7100	Viscosity	47002103	SYNGENTA	OWN	
830.7200	Melting point/melting range	47002103	SYNGENTA	OWN	
830.7220	Boiling point/boiling range	47002103	SYNGENTA	OWN	
830.7300	Density/relative density/bulk density	47002103	SYNGENTA	OWN	
830.7370	Dissociation constants in water	47002103	SYNGENTA	OWN	
830.7550	Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water), shake falsk met	47002103	SYNGENTA	OWN	
830.7840	Water salubility: column elution method, shake flask	47002103	SYNGENTA	OWN	
830.7950	Water solubility, Vapor pressure	47002103	SYNGENTA	OWN	



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	DATA MATRIX					
Date: 5/16/2011		Reg. No:	100-1270		Page 4 of 24	
Syngenta Crop Protection, F	P.O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419	Product: EMAMECTIN BENZOATE TECHNIC				
Ingredient: Emamectin Benz	zoate					
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes	
850 Series	Ecological Effects	47767401	SYNGENTA	OWN		
870.1100	Acute oral toxicity	47002104	SYNGENTA	OWN		
870.1100	Acute oral toxicity	47002105	SYNGENTA	OWN		
870.1100	Acute oral toxicity	47153906	SYNGENTA	OWN		
870.1100	Acute oral toxicity	47153907	SYNGENTA	OWN		
870.1100	Acute oral toxicity	47309303	SYNGENTA	OWN		
870.1200	Acute dermal toxicity	47002106	SYNGENTA	OWN		
870.1200	Acute dermal toxicity	47153907	SYNGENTA	OWN	-	
870.1200	Acute dermal toxicity	47153908	SYNGENTA	OWN		
870.1200	Acute dermal toxicity	47309304	SYNGENTA	OWN		
870.1300	Acute inhalation toxicity	47002107	SYNGENTA	OWN		
870.1300	Acute inhalation toxicity	47153907	SYNGENTA	OWN		

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	DATA MATRIX				
Date: 5/16/2011		Reg. No:	100-1270		Page 5 of 24
Syngenta Crop Protection, F	P.O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419	Product:	EMAMECTIN BEN	NZOATE TE	CHNICAL II
Ingredient: Emamectin Benz	zoate				
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes
870.1300	Acute inhalation toxicity	47309305	SYNGENTA	OWN	
870.2400	Acute eye irritation	47002108	SYNGENTA	OWN	
870.2400	Acute eye irritation	47153907	SYNGENTA	OWN	
870.2400	Acute eye irritation	47153909	SYNGENTA	OWN	
870.2400	Acute eye irritation	47309306	SYNGENTA	OWN	
870.2500	Acute dermal irritation	47002109	SYNGENTA	OWN	
870.2500	Acute dermal irritation	47153907	SYNGENTA	OWN	
870.2500	Acute dermal irritation	47153910	SYNGENTA	OWN	
870.2500	Acute dermal irritation	47309307	SYNGENTA	OWN	
870.2600	Skin sensitization	47002110	SYNGENTA	OWN	
870.2600	Skin sensitization	47153907	SYNGENTA	OWN	
870.2600	Skin sensitization	47153911	SYNGENTA	OWN	

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	DATA MATRIX					
Date: 5/16/2011		Reg. No:	100-1270		Page 6 of 24	
Syngenta Crop Protection, P	O.O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419	Product: EMAMECTIN BENZOATE TECHNICAL				
Ingredient: Emamectin Benz	zoate					
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes	
870.2600	Skin sensitization	47309308	SYNGENTA	OWN		
870.3100	90-Day oral toxicity	42743620	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
870.3100	90-Day oral toxicity	42743621	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
870.3100	90-Day oral toxicity	42743622	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
870.3100	90-Day oral toxicity	42743623	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
870.3100	90-Day oral toxicity	42794201	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
870.3100	90-Day oral toxicity	43868103	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
870.3150	Subchronic nonrodent oral toxicity - 90-day	42743620	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
870.3150	Subchronic nonrodent oral toxicity - 90-day	42743621	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
870.3150	Subchronic nonrodent oral toxicity - 90-day	42743622	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
870.3150	Subchronic nonrodent oral toxicity - 90-day	42743623	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
870.3150	Subchronic nonrodent oral toxicity - 90-day	42794201	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		

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	DATA MATRIX					
Date: 5/16/2011		Reg. No:	100-1270		Page 7 of 24	
Syngenta Crop Protection, P	O.O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419	Product: EMAMECTIN BENZOATE TECHNICAL				
Ingredient: Emamectin Benz	zoate					
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes	
870.3150	Subchronic nonrodent oral toxicity - 90-day	43868103	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
870.3200	Repeated dose dermal toxicity - 21/28 day	42743625	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
870.3200	Repeated dose dermal toxicity - 21/28 day	44007902	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
870.3700	Prenatal developmental toxicity study	42743631	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
870.3700	Prenatal developmental toxicity study	42743632	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
870.3700	Prenatal developmental toxicity study	42743634	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
870.3700	Prenatal developmental toxicity study	42743635	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
870.3700	Prenatal developmental toxicity study	42743636	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
870.3800	Reproduction and fertility effects	42743633	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
870.3800	Reproduction and fertility effects	42851511	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
870.4100	Chronic toxicity	42743624	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
870.4100	Chronic toxicity	42851510	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		

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	DATA MATRIX				
Date: 5/16/2011		Reg. No:	Reg. No: 100-1270		
Syngenta Crop Protection, F	P.O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419	Product:	EMAMECTIN BEN	ZOATE TE	CHNICAL II
Ingredient: Emamectin Benz	zoate				
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes
870.4100	Chronic toxicity	42868902	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
870.4100	Chronic toxicity	43868104	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
870.4200	Carcinogenicity	43868104	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
870.4200	Carcinogenicity	43868105	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
870.5000	Genetic Toxicity tests	42743637	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
870.5000	Genetic Toxicity tests	42743638	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
870.5000	Genetic Toxicity tests	42743639	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
870.5000	Genetic Toxicity tests	42851512	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
870.5000	Genetic Toxicity tests	42851513	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
870.5000	Genetic Toxicity tests	42851514	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
870.5000	Genetic Toxicity tests	42851515	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
870.5000	Genetic Toxicity tests	42851516	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	

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	DATA MATRIX				
Date: 5/16/2011		Reg. No:	100-1270		Page 9 of 24
Syngenta Crop Protection, F	P.O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419	Product:	CHNICAL II		
Ingredient: Emamectin Benz	zoate				
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes
870.5000	Genetic Toxicity tests	42851517	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
870.5100	Bacterial reverse mutation test	47002111	SYNGENTA	OWN	
870.6100	Acute and 28-day delayed neurotoxicity of organopho	42743611	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
870.6100	Acute and 28-day delayed neurotoxicity of organopho	42743614	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
870.6100	Acute and 28-day delayed neurotoxicity of organopho	42743626	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
870.6100	Acute and 28-day delayed neurotoxicity of organopho	42743627	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
870.6200	Neurotoxicity screening battery	42743618	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
870.6200	Neurotoxicity screening battery	42743619	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
870.6200	Neurotoxicity screening battery	42743624	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
870.6200	Neurotoxicity screening battery	42743628	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
870.6200	Neurotoxicity screening battery	42743629	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
870.6200	Neurotoxicity screening battery	42743630	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	

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	DATA MATRIX					
Date: 5/16/2011		Reg. No:	100-1270		Page 10 of 24	
Syngenta Crop Protection, P	O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419	Product: EMAMECTIN BENZOATE TECHNICAL				
Ingredient: Emamectin Benz	zoate					
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes	
870.6200	Neurotoxicity screening battery	42851503	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
870.6200	Neurotoxicity screening battery	42851504	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
870.6200	Neurotoxicity screening battery	42851505	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
870.6200	Neurotoxicity screening battery	42851506	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
870.6200	Neurotoxicity screening battery	42851507	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
870.6200	Neurotoxicity screening battery	42851508	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
870.6200	Neurotoxicity screening battery	42851509	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
870.6200	Neurotoxicity screening battery	42851510	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
870.6200	Neurotoxicity screening battery	42868902	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
870.6200	Neurotoxicity screening battery	43868104	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
870.7485	Metabolism and pharmacokinetics	42743640	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
870.7485	Metabolism and pharmacokinetics	42743641	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		

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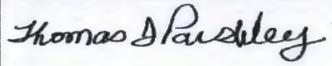
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	DATA MATRIX				
Date: 5/16/2011		Reg. No:	100-1270		Page 11 of 24
Syngenta Crop Protection, F	P.O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419	Product:	EMAMECTIN BEN	ZOATE TE	CHNICAL II
Ingredient: Emamectin Benz	zoate				
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes
870.7485	Metabolism and pharmacokinetics	44030601	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
870.7600	Dermal penetration	43850113	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
810.1000	Product Performance. Overview, Definitions and Gen	47153901	SYNGENTA	OWN	
810.1000	Product Performance. Overview, Definitions and Gen	47153902	SYNGENTA	OWN	
810.1000	Product Performance. Overview, Definitions and Gen	47465501	SYNGENTA	OWN	
810.1000	Product Performance. Overview, Definitions and Gen	47691001	SYNGENTA	OWN	
810.1000	Product Performance. Overview, Definitions and Gen	47878901	SYNGENTA	OWN	
810.3000	General Considerations for Efficacy of Invertebrate C	47153901	SYNGENTA	OWN	
810.3000	General Considerations for Efficacy of Invertebrate C	47153902	SYNGENTA	OWN	
810.3500	Premise Treatments	47153901	SYNGENTA	OWN	
810.3500	Premise Treatments	47153902	SYNGENTA	OWN	
810.3500	Premise Treatments	47153903	SYNGENTA	OWN	



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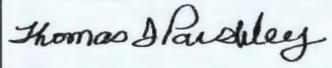
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	DATA MATRIX	100			
Date: 5/16/2011 Syngenta Crop Protection, P.O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419		Reg. No:	100-1270		Page 12 of 24
		Product: EMAMECTIN BENZOATE TECHNIC			
Ingredient: Emamectin Benz	zoate				
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes
850.4400	Aquatic plant toxicity test using Lemna spp. Tiers I an	43850108	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
850.4400	Aquatic plant toxicity test using Lemna spp. Tiers I an	43850109	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
850.5400	Algal toxicity, Tiers 1 and 2	43850108	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
850.5400	Algal toxicity, Tiers 1 and 2	43850109	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
875.2100	Foliar dislodgeable residue dissipation	43850126	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
875.2100	Foliar dislodgeable residue dissipation	44007903	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
875.2200	Soil residue dissipation	43850126	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
875.2200	Soil residue dissipation	44007903	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
875.2400	Dermal exposure	43850126	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
875.2400	Dermal exposure	43943301	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
875.2600	Biological Monitoring	43943301	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
850.3020	Honey bee acute contact toxicity	42851530	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	

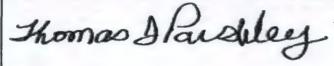


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	DATA MATRIX				
Date: 5/16/2011 Syngenta Crop Protection, P.O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419		Reg. No:	Reg. No: 100-1270		
		Product: EMAMECTIN BENZOATE TECHNICAL II			
Ingredient: Emamectin Benz	zoate				
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes
850.3030	Honey bee toxicity of residues on foliage	43393006	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
161-1	Hydrolysis - laboratory	42743642	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
161-2	Photodegradation in water - laboratory	43404301	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
161-2	Photodegradation in water - laboratory	43850114	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
161-3	Photodegradation in soil - laboratory	43404302	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
161-3	Photodegradation in soil - laboratory	44010001	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
161-4	Photodegradation in Air	44007906	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	1
161-4	Photodegradation in Air	44007907	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
162-1	Aeroic Soil metabolism	43235101	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
162-1	Aeroic Soil metabolism	43404303	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
162-1	Aeroic Soil metabolism	43850115	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
162-1	Aeroic Soil metabolism	44007905	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	



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Date: 5/16/2011 Syngenta Crop Protection, P.O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419		Reg. No:	Reg. No: 100-1270		
		Product: EMAMECTIN BENZOATE TECHNICAL I			
Ingredient: Emamectin Benz	zoate				
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes
162-1	Aeroic Soil metabolism	44010001	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
162-2	Anaerobic Soil Metabolism	43850116	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
163-1	Leaching and adsorption/desorption - laboratory	42743643	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
163-1	Leaching and adsorption/desorption – laboratory	43850117	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
164-1	Soil dissipation - field	43404304	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
164-1	Soil dissipation – field	43850118	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
171-11	Crop field trials	44715103	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1000	Background	44715103	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1000	Background	46587001	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1000	Background	46587002	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1000	Background	47723501	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1300	Nature of the residue plants, livestock	42851522	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	

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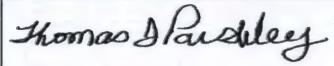


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		Product: EMAMECTIN BENZOATE TECHNICA			
Ingredient: Emamectin Benz	zoate				
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes
860.1300	Nature of the residue – plants, livestock	42868904	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
860.1300	Nature of the residue – plants, livestock	43404307	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
860.1300	Nature of the residue plants, livestock	43850121	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
860.1300	Nature of the residue – plants, livestock	43850122	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
860.1300	Nature of the residue plants, livestock	43850123	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
860.1300	Nature of the residue – plants, livestock	43850124	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
860.1300	Nature of the residue – plants, livestock	43850125	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
860.1300	Nature of the residue – plants, livestock	44007904	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
860.1300	Nature of the residue – plants, livestock	44007906	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
860.1300	Nature of the residue – plants, livestock	44007907	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
860.1300	Nature of the residue – plants, livestock	44300102	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
860.1300	Nature of the residue – plants, livestock	44300107	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	



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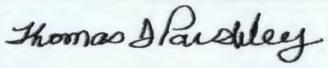


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		Product: EMAMECTIN BENZOATE TECHNICAL			
Ingredient: Emamectin Benz	zoate				
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes
860.1300	Nature of the residue – plants, livestock	44313201	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
860.1300	Nature of the residue plants, livestock	44596301	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1300	Nature of the residue plants, livestock	44883710	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1300	Nature of the residue plants, livestock	44883711	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1300	Nature of the residue – plants, livestock	44883712	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1300	Nature of the residue plants, livestock	44883713	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1300	Nature of the residue – plants, livestock	44883714	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1300	Nature of the residue - plants, livestock	45209801	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1340	Residue analytical method	42851520	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
860.1340	Residue analytical method	42851521	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
860.1340	Residue analytical method	42868903	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
860.1340	Residue analytical method	43393011	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	



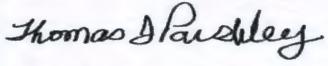
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		Product: EMAMECTIN BENZOATE TECHNICAL			
Ingredient: Emamectin Benz	zoate				
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes
860.1340	Residue analytical method	43393012	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
860.1340	Residue analytical method	43415301	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
860.1340	Residue analytical method	43850121	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
860.1340	Residue analytical method	43850122	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
860.1340	Residue analytical method	44030602	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
860.1340	Residue analytical method	44300101	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
860.1340	Residue analytical method	44300103	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
860.1340	Residue analytical method	44300106	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
860.1340	Residue analytical method	44596301	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1340	Residue analytical method	44795001	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1340	Residue analytical method	44883707	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1340	Residue analytical method	44883708	SYNGENTA	OWN	



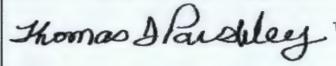
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		Product: EMAMECTIN BENZOATE TECHNICAL			
Ingredient: Emamectin Benz	zoate				
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes
860.1340	Residue analytical method	44883709	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1340	Residue analytical method	44883715	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1340	Residue analytical method	44883716	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1340	Residue analytical method	45209801	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1340	Residue analytical method	45209802	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1340	Residue analytical method	45209803	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1340	Residue analytical method	45899801	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1340	Residue analytical method	48170001	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1340	Residue analytical method	48170002	SYNGENTA	OWN	7
860.1380	Storage stability data	46734701	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1380	Storage stability data	47296001	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1380	Storage stability data	48193601	SYNGENTA	OWN	



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		Product: EMAMECTIN BENZOATE TECHNICAL II			
Ingredient: Emamectin Benz	zoate				
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes
860.1500	Crop field trials	44715103	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1500	Crop field trials	45209802	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1500	Crop field trials	45209803	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1500	Crop field trials	46587001	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1500	Crop field trials	46587002	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1500	Crop field trials	46783701	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1500	Crop field trials	47002101	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1500	Crop field trials	47243301	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1500	Crop field trials	47723501	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1520	Processed food/feed	46587002	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1520	Processed food/feed	46783701	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1850	Confined accumulation in rotational crops	43850119	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	

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	DATA MATRIX				
Date: 5/16/2011 Syngenta Crop Protection, P.O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419		Reg. No:	Reg. No: 100-1270		
		Product:	CHNICAL II		
Ingredient: Emamectin Benz	zoate				
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes
850.1010	Aquatic invertigrate acute toxicity test, freshwater dap	42743603	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
850.1010	Aquatic invertigrate acute toxicity test, freshwater dap	44007901	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
850.1025	Oyster acute toxicity test (shell deposition)	43393001	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
850.1025	Oyster acute toxicity test (shell deposition)	43393002	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
850.1025	Oyster acute toxicity test (shell deposition)	43393003	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
850.1025	Oyster acute toxicity test (shell deposition)	44007912	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
850.1025	Oyster acute toxicity test (shell deposition)	44007913	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
850.1025	Oyster acute toxicity test (shell deposition)	44007914	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
850.1035	Mysid acute toxicity test	43393001	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
850.1035	Mysid acute toxicity test	43393002	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
850.1035	Mysid acute toxicity test	43393003	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
850.1035	Mysid acute toxicity test	44007912	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	

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	DATA MATRIX				
Date: 5/16/2011 Syngenta Crop Protection, P.O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419		Reg. No:	Reg. No: 100-1270		
		Product: EMAMECTIN BENZOATE TECHNICAL II			
Ingredient: Emamectin Benz	zoate				
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes
850.1035	Mysid acute toxicity test	44007913	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
850.1035	Mysid acute toxicity test	44007914	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
850.1045	Penaeid acute toxicity test	43393001	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
850.1045	Penaeid acute toxicity test	43393002	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
850.1045	Penaeid acute toxicity test	43393003	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
850.1045	Penaeid acute toxicity test	44007912	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
850.1045	Penaeid acute toxicity test	44007913	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
850.1045	Penaeid acute toxicity test	44007914	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
850.1055	Bivalve acute toxicity test (embryo larval)	43393001	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
850.1055	Bivalve acute toxicity test (embryo larval)	43393002	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
850.1055	Bivalve acute toxicity test (embryo larval)	43393003	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
850.1055	Bivalve acute toxicity test (embryo larval)	44007912	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	

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	DATA MATRIX				
Date: 5/16/2011 Syngenta Crop Protection, P.O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419		Reg. No:	Reg. No: 100-1270		
		Product: EMAMECTIN BENZOATE TECHNICAL II			
Ingredient: Emamectin Benz	zoate				
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes
850.1055	Bivalve acute toxicity test (embryo larval)	44007913	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
850.1055	Bivalve acute toxicity test (embryo larval)	44007914	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
850.1075	Fish acute toxicity test, freshwater and marine	42743602	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
850.1075	Fish acute toxicity test, freshwater and marine	42851529	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
850.1075	Fish acute toxicity test, freshwater and marine	43393001	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
850.1075	Fish acute toxicity test, freshwater and marine	43393002	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
850.1075	Fish acute toxicity test, freshwater and marine	43393003	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
850.1075	Fish acute toxicity test, freshwater and marine	43850106	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
850.1075	Fish acute toxicity test, freshwater and marine	44007912	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
850.1075	Fish acute toxicity test, freshwater and marine	44007913	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
850.1075	Fish acute toxicity test, freshwater and marine	44007914	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	

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43393004

MERCK & CO., INC.

Date: 5/16/2011

OWN

850.1300

Daphnid chronic toxicity test

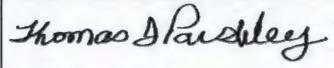


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	DATA MATRIX				
Date: 5/16/2011 Syngenta Crop Protection, P.O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419		Reg. No:	Reg. No: 100-1270		
		Product: EMAMECTIN BENZOATE TECHNICAL			
Ingredient: Emamectin Benz	zoate				
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes
850.1300	Daphnid chronic toxicity test	43850107	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
850.1300	Daphnid chronic toxicity test	44305601	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
850.1300	Daphnid chronic toxicity test	45833001	SYNGENTA	OWN	
850.1350	Mysid chronic toxicity test	43393004	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
850.1350	Mysid chronic toxicity test	43850107	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
850.1350	Mysid chronic toxicity test	44305601	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
850.1350	Mysid chronic toxicity test	45833001	SYNGENTA	OWN	
850.1400	Fish early-life stage toxicity test	43393004	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
850.1400	Fish early-life stage toxicity test	43850107	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
850.1400	Fish early-life stage toxicity test	44305601	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
850.1400	Fish early-life stage toxicity test	45833001	SYNGENTA	OWN	
850.1710	Oyster BCF	43393005	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	



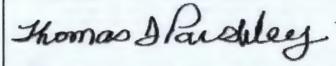
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	DATA MATRIX					
Date: 5/16/2011	Date: 5/16/2011		Reg. No: 100-1270			
Syngenta Crop Protection, P.O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419		Product: EMAMECTIN BENZOATE TECHNICAL II				
Ingredient: Emamectin Benz	zoate					
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes	
850.1730	Accumulation in fish — waiver	43393005	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
850.1850	Aquatic organism accumulation	43393005	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	9	
850.2100	Avian acute oral toxicity test	42743601	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
850.2100	Avian acute oral toxicity test	42868905	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
850.2200	Avian dietary toxicity test	42851527	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
850.2200	Avian dietary toxicity test	42851528	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
850.2300	Avian reproduction test	43850104	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
850.2300	Avian reproduction test	43850105	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
850.2300	Avian reproduction test	44007910	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
850.2300	Avian reproduction test	44007911	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	1	



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DATA MATRIX		
Date: 5/16/2011	Reg. No: 100-1270	Page 1 of 24
Syngenta Crop Protection, P.O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419	Product: EMAMECTIN BENZO	DATE TECHNICAL II

Ingredient: Emamectin Benzoate Guideline Reference Number Name MRID Submitter Status **Notes** -SUBMISSION AGRICULTURAL HAN PER AGRICULTURAL REE PER FIFRA ENDANGERED PER OUTDOOR RESIDENT PER RESIDENTIAL EXPOS PER SPRAY DRIFT TF PER SYNGENTA OWN **SYNGENTA** OWN **SYNGENTA** OWN **SYNGENTA** OWN **SYNGENTA** OWN **SYNGENTA** OWN

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Thomas J. Parshley, NAFTA Senior Regulatory Product Manager

Date: 5/16/2011

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	DATA MATRIX				
Date: 5/16/2011 Syngenta Crop Protection, P.O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419		Reg. No: 100-1270			Page 2 of 24
		Product:	CHNICAL II		
Ingredient: Emamectin Benzoate					
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	1
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
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	DATA MATRIX				
Date: 5/16/2011		Reg. No: 100-1270 Page 3		Page 3 of 24	
Syngenta Crop Protection, P.O. Box	(18300, Greensboro, NC 27419	Product:	EMAMECTIN BEN	NZOATE TE	CHNICAL II
Ingredient: Emamectin Benzoate					
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	

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	DATA MATRIX				
Date: 5/16/2011	ate: 5/16/2011		Reg. No: 100-1270		
Syngenta Crop Protection, P.O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419		Product:	CHNICAL II		
Ingredient: Emamectin Benzoate					
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
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			SYNGENTA	OWN	
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			SYNGENTA	OWN	

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	DATA MATRIX				
Date: 5/16/2011 Syngenta Crop Protection, P.O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419		Reg. No: 100-1270			Page 5 of 24
		Product:	CHNICAL II		
Ingredient: Emamectin Benzoate					4
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
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DATA MATRIX Page 6 of 24 Reg. No: 100-1270 Date: 5/16/2011 Syngenta Crop Protection, P.O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419 Product: EMAMECTIN BENZOATE TECHNICAL II Ingredient: Emamectin Benzoate Notes Guideline Reference Number MRID Submitter Status Name SYNGENTA OWN MERCK & CO., INC. OWN OWN MERCK & CO., INC. MERCK & CO., INC. OWN MERCK & CO., INC. OWN

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	DATA MATRIX				
Date: 5/16/2011		Reg. No: 100-1270 Product: EMAMECTIN BENZOATE TECI		Page 7 of 24	
Syngenta Crop Protection, P.O. Box	18300, Greensboro, NC 27419			CHNICAL II	
Ingredient: Emamectin Benzoate					
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	1
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	

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	DATA MATRIX				
Date: 5/16/2011 Syngenta Crop Protection, P.O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419		Reg. No: 100-1270			Page 8 of 24
		Product:	CHNICAL II		
Ingredient: Emamectin Benzoate					
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	

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	DATA MATRIX				
Date: 5/16/2011 Syngenta Crop Protection, P.O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419		Reg. No: 100-1270			Page 9 of 24
		Product:	ZOATE TE	CHNICAL II	
Ingredient: Emamectin Benzoate					
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	1

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	DATA MATRIX				
Date: 5/16/2011 Syngenta Crop Protection, P.O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419		Reg. No: 100-1270			Page 10 of 24
		Product:	CHNICAL II		
Ingredient: Emamectin Benzoate					
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	1
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	

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	DATA MATRIX						
Date: 5/16/2011		Reg. No: 100-1270 Page		Page 11 of 24			
Syngenta Crop Protection, P.O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419		Product: EMAMECTIN BENZOATE TECHNICAL II					
Ingredient: Emamectin Benzoate							
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes		
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN			
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN			
			SYNGENTA	OWN			
			SYNGENTA	OWN			
			SYNGENTA	OWN			
			SYNGENTA	OWN			
			SYNGENTA	OWN			
			SYNGENTA	OWN			
			SYNGENTA	OWN			
			SYNGENTA	OWN			
			SYNGENTA	OWN			
			SYNGENTA	OWN			

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	DATA MATRIX					
Date: 5/16/2011		Reg. No: 100-1270		Page 12 of 24		
Syngenta Crop Protection, P.O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419		Product: EMAMECTIN BENZOATE TECHNICAL II				
Ingredient: Emamectin Benzoate						
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		

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Thomas J. Parshley, NAFTA Senior Regulatory Product Manager

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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

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	DATA MATRIX					
Date: 5/16/2011		Reg. No: 100-1270		Page 13 of 24		
Syngenta Crop Protection, P.O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419		Product: EMAMECTIN BENZOATE TECHNICAL II				
Ingredient: Emamectin Benzoate						
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		

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	DATA MATRIX					
Date: 5/16/2011		Reg. No: 100-1270		Page 14 of 24		
Syngenta Crop Protection, P.O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419		Product: EMAMECTIN BENZOATE TECHNICAL II				
Ingredient: Emamectin Benzoate						
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
			SYNGENTA	OWN		
			SYNGENTA	OWN		
			SYNGENTA	OWN	5 V	
			SYNGENTA	OWN		
			SYNGENTA	OWN		
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		

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	DATA MATRIX				
Date: 5/16/2011				Page 15 of 24	
Syngenta Crop Protection, P.O. Box 18300, Gre	eensboro, NC 27419			CHNICAL II	
Ingredient: Emamectin Benzoate					
Guideline Reference Number N	lame	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	

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	DATA MATRIX				
Date: 5/16/2011		Reg. No: 100-1270		Page 16 of 24	
Syngenta Crop Protection, P.O. Box	18300, Greensboro, NC 27419	Product:	CHNICAL II		
Ingredient: Emamectin Benzoate					
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	

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	DATA MATRIX				
Date: 5/16/2011		Reg. No: 100-1270 Page 1		Page 17 of 24	
Syngenta Crop Protection, P.O. Box	x 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419 Product: EMAMECTIN BENZOATI		ZOATE TE	CHNICAL II	
Ingredient: Emamectin Benzoate					
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	

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	DATA MATRIX				
Date: 5/16/2011		Reg. No: 100-1270		Page 18 of 24	
Syngenta Crop Protection, P.O. Box	18300, Greensboro, NC 27419	Product:	EMAMECTIN BEN	NZOATE TE	CHNICAL II
Ingredient: Emamectin Benzoate					
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	6
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	

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	DATA MATRIX						
Date: 5/16/2011	Reg. No: 100-1270		Reg. No: 100-1270 Page 19		Page 19 of 24		
Syngenta Crop Protection, P.O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419 Product: EMAMECTIN BENZOATE TECHNICAL II							
Ingredient: Emamectin Benzoate							
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes		
			SYNGENTA	OWN			
			SYNGENTA	OWN			
			SYNGENTA	OWN			
			SYNGENTA	OWN			
			SYNGENTA	OWN			
			SYNGENTA	OWN			
			SYNGENTA	OWN			
			SYNGENTA	OWN			
			SYNGENTA	OWN			
			SYNGENTA	OWN			
			SYNGENTA	OWN	77		
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN			

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	DATA MATRIX					
Date: 5/16/2011		Reg. No: 100-1270		Page 20 of 24		
Syngenta Crop Protection, P.O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419		Product: EMAMECTIN BENZOATE TECHNICAL II				
Ingredient: Emamectin Benzoate						
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		

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	DATA MATRIX				
Date: 5/16/2011	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Reg. No: 100-1270			Page 21 of 24
Syngenta Crop Protection, P.O. Box	Product:	EMAMECTIN BENZ	ZOATE TE	CHNICAL II	
Ingredient: Emamectin Benzoate					-
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	

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	DATA MATRIX				
Date: 5/16/2011		Reg. No: 100-1270		Page 22 of 24	
Syngenta Crop Protection, P.O. Box	18300, Greensboro, NC 27419	Product:	EMAMECTIN BEN	ZOATE TE	CHNICAL II
Ingredient: Emamectin Benzoate					
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	1
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	

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Syngenta Crop Protection, P.O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419 Product: EMAMECTIN BENZOATE TECHNICAL Ingredient: Emamectin Benzoate		DATA MATRIX				
Ingredient: Emamectin Benzoate Status Notes	Date: 5/16/2011 Syngenta Crop Protection, P.O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419		Reg. No: 100-1270			Page 23 of 24
Name MRID Submitter Status Notes			Product: EMAMECTIN BENZOATE TECHNICAL II			
MERCK & CO., INC. OWN MERCK & CO., INC. OWN SYNGENTA OWN MERCK & CO., INC. OWN	Ingredient: Emamectin Benzoate					
MERCK & CO., INC. OWN SYNGENTA OWN MERCK & CO., INC. OWN	Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes
SYNGENTA OWN MERCK & CO., INC. OWN MERCK & CO., INC. OWN MERCK & CO., INC. OWN SYNGENTA OWN MERCK & CO., INC. OWN MERCK & CO., INC. OWN MERCK & CO., INC. OWN				MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
MERCK & CO., INC. OWN MERCK & CO., INC. OWN MERCK & CO., INC. OWN SYNGENTA OWN MERCK & CO., INC. OWN MERCK & CO., INC. OWN MERCK & CO., INC. OWN				MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
MERCK & CO., INC. OWN MERCK & CO., INC. OWN SYNGENTA OWN MERCK & CO., INC. OWN MERCK & CO., INC. OWN				SYNGENTA	OWN	
MERCK & CO., INC. OWN SYNGENTA OWN MERCK & CO., INC. OWN MERCK & CO., INC. OWN				MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
SYNGENTA OWN MERCK & CO., INC. OWN MERCK & CO., INC. OWN				MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
MERCK & CO., INC. OWN MERCK & CO., INC. OWN				MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
MERCK & CO., INC. OWN				SYNGENTA	OWN	
				MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
MERCK & CO., INC. OWN				MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
				MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
SYNGENTA OWN				SYNGENTA	OWN	
MERCK & CO., INC. OWN				MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	

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	DATA MATRIX				
Date: 5/16/2011		Reg. No: 100-1270		Page 24 of 24	
Syngenta Crop Protection, P.O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419		Product:	EMAMECTIN BEN	ZOATE TE	CHNICAL II
Ingredient: Emamectin Benzoate					
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	-
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	

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	DATA MATRIX				
Date: 5/16/2011		Reg. No: 100-XXXX			Page 1 of 6
Syngenta Crop Protection, P	Product: E	infold			
Ingredient: Emamectin Benz	zoate				
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes
Cite-All	Cite-All	Cite-All (AHE	AGRICULTURAL HAN	PER	
Cite-All	Cite-All	Cite-All (ART	AGRICULTURAL REE	PER	
Cite-All	Cite-All	Cite-All (FES	FIFRA ENDANGERED	PER	
Cite-All	Cite-All	Cite-All (ORE	OUTDOOR RESIDENT	PER	
Cite-All	Cite-All	Cite-All (REJ	RESIDENTIAL EXPOS	PER	
Cite-All	Cite-All	Cite-All (SDT	SPRAY DRIFT TF	PER	
830.0000	Product identity and composition	42743644	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
830.0000	Product identity and composition	43824001	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
830.0000	Product identity and composition	43824002	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	1
830.0000	Product identity and composition	44883705	SYNGENTA	OWN	
830.1600	Description of materials used to produce the product	44883701	SYNGENTA	OWN	
830.1620	Description of production process	44883701	SYNGENTA	OWN	

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	DATA MATRIX				
Date: 5/16/2011 Syngenta Crop Protection, P.O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419		Reg. No: 100-XXXX			Page 2 of 6
		Product: Enfold			
Ingredient: Emamectin Benz	zoate				
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes
830.1650	Description of Formulation process	44883701	SYNGENTA	OWN	
830.1750	Certified limits	43824001	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
830.1800	Enforcement analytical method	43824001	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
830.1800	Enforcement analytical method	44007908	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
830.1800	Enforcement analytical method	44007909	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
830.6313	Stability to normal and elevated temperatures, metals,	43850103	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
830.7000	рН	44883702	SYNGENTA	OWN	
830.7550	Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water), shake falsk met	44883703	SYNGENTA	OWN	
830.7560	Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water), generator colu	44883703	SYNGENTA	OWN	
830.7570	Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water), estimation by li	44883703	SYNGENTA	OWN	
830.7840	Water salubility: column elution method, shake flask	44883704	SYNGENTA	OWN	
830.7860	Water solubility: generator column method	44883704	SYNGENTA	OWN	

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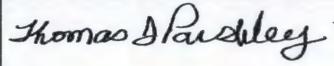
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	DATA MATRIX				
Date: 5/16/2011	Date: 5/16/2011		Reg. No: 100-XXXX		
Syngenta Crop Protection, F	P.O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419	Product:	Enfold		
Ingredient: Emamectin Benz	zoate				
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes
870.1100	Acute oral toxicity	43824003	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
870.1200	Acute dermal toxicity	43824004	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
870.2400	Acute eye irritation	42743615	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
870.2400	Acute eye irritation	43824005	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
870.2500	Acute dermal irritation	42743616	MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
860.1000	Background	46587001	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1000	Background	46587002	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1000	Background	47723501	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1300	Nature of the residue plants, livestock	44596301	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1300	Nature of the residue plants, livestock	44883710	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1300	Nature of the residue plants, livestock	44883711	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1300	Nature of the residue – plants, livestock	44883712	SYNGENTA	OWN	



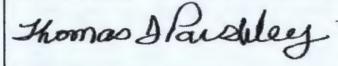
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	DATA MATRIX				The state of the s
Date: 5/16/2011		Reg. No:	100-XXXX		Page 4 of 6
Syngenta Crop Protection, P	O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419	Product:	Enfold		
Ingredient: Emamectin Benz	zoate				
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes
860.1300	Nature of the residue – plants, livestock	44883713	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1300	Nature of the residue plants, livestock	44883714	SYNGENTA	OWN	1
860.1300	Nature of the residue plants, livestock	45209801	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1340	Residue analytical method	44596301	SYNGENTA	OWN	4
860.1340	Residue analytical method	44795001	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1340	Residue analytical method	44883707	SYNGENTA	OWN	0
860.1340	Residue analytical method	44883708	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1340	Residue analytical method	44883709	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1340	Residue analytical method	44883715	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1340	Residue analytical method	44883716	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1340	Residue analytical method	45209801	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1340	Residue analytical method	45209802	SYNGENTA	OWN	



Thomas J. Parshley, NAFTA Senior Regulatory Product Manager

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	DATA MATRIX				
Date: 5/16/2011		Reg. No:	100-XXXX		Page 5 of 6
Syngenta Crop Protection, P	Enfold				
Ingredient: Emamectin Benz	oate				Sec. 1
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes
860.1340	Residue analytical method	45209803	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1340	Residue analytical method	45899801	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1380	Storage stability data	46734701	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1380	Storage stability data	48193601	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1500	Crop field trials	45209802	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1500	Crop field trials	45209803	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1500	Crop field trials	46587001	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1500	Crop field trials	46587002	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1500	Crop field trials	46783701	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1500	Crop field trials	47243301	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1500	Crop field trials	47723501	SYNGENTA	OWN	
860.1520	Processed food/feed	46587002	SYNGENTA	OWN	

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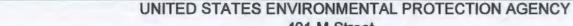
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	DATA MATRIX					
Date: 5/16/2011		Reg. No:	100-XXXX		Page 6 of 6	
Syngenta Crop Protection, P	yngenta Crop Protection, P.O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419		Product: Enfold			
Ingredient: Emamectin Benz	zoate					
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Submitter Status		
860.1520	Processed food/feed	46783701	SYNGENTA	OWN		
850.1300	Daphnid chronic toxicity test	45833001	SYNGENTA	OWN		
850.1350	Mysid chronic toxicity test	45833001	SYNGENTA	OWN	11	
850.1400	Fish early-life stage toxicity test	45833001	SYNGENTA	OWN		

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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

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	DATA MATRIX					
Date: 5/16/2011		Reg. No:	100-XXXX		Page 1 of 6	
Syngenta Crop Protection, P.O. Box	18300, Greensboro, NC 27419	Product:	Enfold			
Ingredient: Emamectin Benzoate						
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes	
			AGRICULTURAL HAN	PER		
			AGRICULTURAL REE	PER		
			FIFRA ENDANGERED	PER		
			OUTDOOR RESIDENT	PER		
			RESIDENTIAL EXPOS	PER		
			SPRAY DRIFT TF	PER		
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
			SYNGENTA	OWN		
			SYNGENTA	OWN	1	
			SYNGENTA	OWN		

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	DATA MATRIX					
Date: 5/16/2011		Reg. No: 100-XXXX		Page 2 of 6		
Syngenta Crop Protection, P.O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419		Product: Enfold				
Ingredient: Emamectin Benzoate						
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes	
			SYNGENTA	OWN		
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN		
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Date: 5/16/2011		Reg. No: 100-XXXX			Page 3 of 6
Syngenta Crop Protection, P.O. Bo	x 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419	Product:	Enfold		
Ingredient: Emamectin Benzoate			100		
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes
			MERCK & CO., INC.	OWN	
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	DATA MATRIX				
Date: 5/16/2011		Reg. No: 100-XXXX		Page 4 of 6	
Syngenta Crop Protection, P.O. Box	18300, Greensboro, NC 27419	Product: Enfold			
Ingredient: Emamectin Benzoate			The second		
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes
			SYNGENTA	OWN .	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	1
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
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			SYNGENTA	OWN	-

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	DATA MATRIX				
Date: 5/16/2011 Syngenta Crop Protection, P.O. Box 18300, Greensboro, NC 27419		Reg. No: 100-XXXX		Page 5 of 6	
		Product: Enfold			
Ingredient: Emamectin Benzoate					
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes
			SYNGENTA	OWN	1/
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
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	DATA MATRIX				
Date: 5/16/2011		Reg. No: 100-XXXX		Page 6 of 6	
Syngenta Crop Protection, P.O. Box	18300, Greensboro, NC 27419	Product: Enfold			
Ingredient: Emamectin Benzoate					+
Guideline Reference Number	Name	MRID	Submitter	Status	Notes
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	
			SYNGENTA	OWN	

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Thomas J. Parshley, NAFTA Senior Regulatory Product Manager

(Booklet)

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

TOXIC TO FISH, MAMMALS, AND AQUATIC ORGANISMS

FOR RETAIL SALE TO AND USE ONLY BY CERTIFIED APPLICATORS OR PERSONS UNDER THEIR DIRECT SUPERVISION, AND ONLY FOR THOSE USES COVERED BY THE CERTIFIED APPLICATOR'S CERTIFICATION.

Enfold[™]
Insecticide

GROUP 6 INSECTICIDE

For control of listed lepidopterous larvae (worms/caterpillars) and suppression of leafminers and spider mites on outdoor-grown plants in commercial nursery production

Active Ingredient:

Emamectin benzoate (CAS No. 155569-91	-8)5.0%
Other Ingredients:	95.0%
Total:	100.0%

Enfold Insecticide is a soluble granule containing 5% emamectin benzoate.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use in booklet.

EPA Reg. No. 100-XXXX

EPA Est. XXXXX

Product of XXXXX
Formulated in XXXXX

SCP

Net Weight

E-SUBMISSION

	FIRST AID
If swallowed	 Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If in eyes	 Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
lf on skin or clothing	 Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
lf inhaled	 Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Early signs of intoxication include dilation of pupils, muscular incoordination, and muscular tremors. Vomiting within one-half hour of exposure can minimize toxicity following accidental ingestion of the product; rapidly after exposure (< 15 minutes), administer repeatedly medical charcoal in a large quantity of water or ipecac.

If toxicity from exposure has progressed to cause severe vomiting, the extent of resultant fluid and electrolyte imbalance should be gauged. Appropriate supportive parenteral fluid replacement therapy should be given, along with other required supportive measures (such as maintenance of blood pressure levels and proper respiratory functionality) as indicated by clinical signs, symptoms, and measurements.

In severe cases, observations should continue for at least several days until clinical condition is stable and normal. Since emamectin benzoate is believed to enhance GABA activity in animals, it is probably wise to avoid drugs that enhance GABA activity (barbiturates, benzodiazepines, valproic acid) in patients with potentially toxic emamectin benzoate exposure.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.



HOT LINE NUMBER

For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal)
Or Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident)
Call

1-800-888-8372

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Prolonged or frequently repeated exposure may cause allergic skin reactions in some individuals.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Ground Application (except airblast sprayers):

Applicators, mixers, loaders, and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks

Airblast Application:

Mixers, loaders, and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks

Applicators using OPEN CAB airblast sprayers must wear:

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks

Applicators using ENCLOSED CAB airblast sprayers

While inside the cab must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks

When entering or leaving the cab must also wear:

 Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber.

NOTE: Once inside the cab, applicator must remove gloves and store them in a chemical-resistant container such as a plastic bag.

Aerial application:

Mixers, loaders, and other handlers must wear:

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber
- Dust/Mist-filtering respirator or a NIOSH-approved respirator with any N, R, P, or HE filter

Applicators (Enclosed Cockpit)

While inside the cockpit must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks

When entering or leaving the cockpit must also wear:

 Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber.

NOTE: Once inside the cockpit, applicator must remove gloves and store them in a chemical-resistant container such as a plastic bag.

Flaggers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170-240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothes immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to fish, birds, mammals, and aquatic invertebrates. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION, LLC or Seller. To the extent permitted by applicable law, Buyer and User agree to hold SYNGENTA and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

SYNGENTA warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. To the extent permitted by applicable law: (1) this warranty does not extend to the use of the product contrary to label instructions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or SYNGENTA, and (2) Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, SYNGENTA MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS WARRANTED BY THIS LABEL.

To the extent permitted by applicable law, in no event shall SYNGENTA be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SYNGENTA AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF SYNGENTA OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.

SYNGENTA and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of SYNGENTA.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Enfold Insecticide must be used only in accordance with directions on this label or in separately published Syngenta supplemental labeling for this product.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber, or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

FAILURE TO FOLLOW DIRECTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN POOR INSECT CONTROL.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Enfold Insecticide is a selective insecticide for use on herbaceous and woody ornamental plants grown outdoors (in containers or in the ground) in commercial nursery production. Woody ornamentals include (but are not limited to) shrubs, non-bearing fruit and nut trees, Christmas trees, forest seedlings, and shade trees.

Enfold Insecticide controls the larval stages (worms/caterpillars) of listed lepidopteran species and suppresses Liriomyza leafminer, Tetranychid mites and pear psylla. Enfold Insecticide has contact activity, but is most efficacious when ingested by the pest. Shortly after exposure to Enfold Insecticide, affected larvae are paralyzed, stop feeding, and subsequently die after 2-4 days.

- Apply Enfold Insecticide to plant foliage when larvae first appear (immediately after egg hatch), but before populations reach damaging levels. Target Enfold Insecticide applications at small (1/4 inch in length) larvae.
- Treatments must be made before larvae penetrate plant parts or before larvae begin webbing and sheltering.
- Thorough spray coverage is essential for optimum performance. Apply Enfold Insecticide in sufficient water to ensure good coverage of all plant surfaces. The use of greater water volumes will generally result in better coverage, especially under adverse conditions (e.g., hot, dry) or when the plant canopy is dense.

Resistance Management

Enfold Insecticide is a Group 6 insecticide (contains the active ingredient emamectin benzoate).

Because of the inherent risks of resistance development to any product, it is strongly advised that Enfold Insecticide be used in a sound resistance management program. Treatment may not be effective against labeled pests if tolerant strains of insects or mites develop. When applying Enfold Insecticide to plants that are hosts of labeled pests and these labeled pests have multiple generations per crop per year, use resistance management practices.

Resistance management practices may include, but are not limited to:

- Rotating Enfold Insecticide with other products with different modes of action
- Avoiding treatment of successive pest generations with Enfold Insecticide
- Using labeled rates at the specified spray intervals
- Using non-chemical alternatives such as beneficial arthropods
- Rotating susceptible to non-susceptible plants

Using various cultural practices

For additional information regarding the implementation of these or other resistance management practices, consult your local agricultural advisor or company representative.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

Application Prohibitions:

- Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- State Restriction: Do not apply Enfold Insecticide with aircraft in New York State.

Spray Equipment

Apply by ground, airblast sprayer or aircraft. Spray equipment configuration should be arranged to provide accurate, uniform, and thorough coverage of the target crop and minimize potential for spray drift. Use spray nozzles that provide medium to fine-sized droplets. To ensure accuracy, calibrate sprayer before each use. For spray equipment and calibration information, consult sprayer manufacturers and/or state recommendations. All ground and aerial application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers.

Spray Volume

- Applications using sufficient water volume for thorough and uniform coverage of the target crop provide the most effective pest control.
- Avoid application when uniform coverage is not possible or if excessive spray drift or inversion is possible.

SPRAY DRIFT

NOTE: When states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Spray Drift Precautions - Aircraft and Ground Application Equipment

Apply Enfold Insecticide only when wind velocity favors on-target product deposition (approximately 3 to 10 mph).

 Do not apply with ground application equipment within 25 ft. of or with aircraft within 150 ft. of lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, marshes, pot holes, natural ponds, estuaries, or commercial fish farm ponds.

- Do not cultivate within 25 ft. of the aquatic area to allow growth of a vegetative filter strip.
- Do not allow this product to drift onto non-target areas. Drift may result in illegal residues or injury to non-target species. Risk of exposure to sensitive areas can be reduced by applying this product when the wind direction is away from the sensitive area.
- Do not apply when the weather conditions may cause drift:
 - Avoid application when the temperature is high and/or the humidity is low.
 These conditions increase the evaporation of spray droplets and the likelihood of drift to aquatic areas.
 - Do not apply when wind speed or wind gusts are greater than 10 mph.
 - Do not apply when wind speed is below 2 mph because wind direction will vary and there is a high potential for inversion.

Spray Drift Precautions (Aerial Application)

Responsibility

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all of these factors when making application decisions.

Drift Management Requirements

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target movement from aerial applications to non-target plants.

Outermost Nozzle Distance

The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.

Nozzle Direction

Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Maximum Wind Speed

Do not apply when wind speed is greater than 10 mph.

Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide

sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions. (See **Wind**, **Temperature and Humidity**, and **Temperature Inversions** sections.)

Controlling Droplet Size

Volume

Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

Pressure

Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

Number of Nozzles

Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

Nozzle Orientation

Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the air stream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

Nozzle Type

Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid-stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 ft. above the top of the target plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a cross wind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application must be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **NOTE**: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

To compensate for evaporation when applying Enfold Insecticide in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets. Evaporation of droplets is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Enfold Insecticide must not be applied during a temperature inversion because the potential for drift is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, and this causes small, suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds that are common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by temperatures that increase with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. Inversions begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator can also identify inversions. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates, indicates good vertical air mixing.

MIXING PROCEDURES

- 1. Thoroughly clean spray equipment before using this product.
- 2. Prepare no more spray mixture than is needed for the immediate application.
- 3. Keep product container tightly closed when not in use.
- 4. Agitate the spray solution before and during application.
- 5. Do not let the spray mixture stand overnight in the spray tank.
- 6. Flush the spray equipment thoroughly following each use and apply rinsate to a previously treated area.

Mixing Instructions: Enfold Insecticide Alone

- 1. Add 1/3 of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank.
- 2. With the agitator running, add Enfold Insecticide into the spray tank.
- 3. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water.

- 4. Begin application of the solution after Enfold Insecticide has completely dispersed into the mix water.
- 5. Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been applied.

Note: Do not use liquid fertilizer as a carrier for Enfold Insecticide.

Enfold Insecticide - Tank Mixtures

Compatibility

Enfold Insecticide is compatible with most insecticide, fungicide, and foliar nutrient products. However, before tank mixing Enfold Insecticide use a jar test, as described below, to test the physical compatibility of Enfold Insecticide with tank mix partners.

- 1. Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to 1 qt. of water. Add wettable powders and water-dispersible granular products first, then liquid flowables, and emulsifiable concentrates last.
- 2. After thoroughly mixing, let the mixture stand for at least 5 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be remixed readily, it is physically compatible.
- 3. If compatibility is acceptable, follow the instructions in Mixing Instructions: Enfold Insecticide Tank Mixtures.

NOTE:

- If using Enfold Insecticide in a tank mixture:
 - Do not mix with any product that prohibits such mixing.
 - Observe all directions for use, crop/sites, use rates, dilution ratios, precautions, and limitations that appear on the tank mix product label.
 - Do not exceed any labeled use rate.
 - Follow the most restrictive label precautions and limitations.
- Tank mixtures or other applications of products referenced on this label are permitted only in those states in which the referenced products are labeled.

Mixing Instructions: Enfold Insecticide Tank Mixtures

- 1. Add 1/3 of the required amount of water to the mix tank.
- 2. Start the agitator running before adding any tank-mix partners.
- 3. When using Enfold Insecticide in tank mixtures:
 - a. All products in water-soluble packaging should be added to the tank before any other tank-mix partner, including Enfold Insecticide.
 - b. Allow the water-soluble packaging to completely dissolve and the product(s) to completely disperse before adding any other tank-mix partner to the tank.

- c. Then add other tank-mix partners in this order: wettable powders, wettable granules (dry flowables), liquid flowables, liquids and emulsifiable concentrates. Always allow each tank mix partner to become fully dispersed before adding the next product.
- 4. Provide sufficient agitation while adding the remainder of the water.
- 5. Maintain agitation until all the mixture has been applied.

USE DIRECTIONS

- Location Prohibition: Do not use Enfold Insecticide in greenhouses.
- Number of Applications: Do not apply more than 3 sequential applications of Enfold Insecticide. Rotate to another insect control product with a different mode of action for at least two applications.
- Adjuvant Recommendation: Thorough spray coverage of plant foliage is
 essential for optimum control. To provide optimum coverage and insect control,
 the use of a penetrating type spray adjuvant such as horticultural spray oil (not a
 dormant oil) or a nonionic surfactant at the manufacturer's suggested rate is
 recommended. Do not use a sticker/binder type adjuvant or tank mix with
 products that contain a sticker/binder component in the formulation because this
 may reduce Enfold Insecticide insect control.
- Application following failure of another insecticide: Do not apply Enfold Insecticide following the failure of another product if the larvae are large (>1/4 inch long).

Plant Safety

NOTICE TO USER: Plant tolerance to Enfold Insecticide has been found to be acceptable for many genera and species. Due to the large number of species and varieties of ornamentals and nursery plants, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to Enfold Insecticide. The professional user should determine if Enfold Insecticide can be used safely prior to commercial use. In a small area, test the recommended rates on a small number of plants for phytotoxicity prior to widespread use.

Tank Mixture: The safety of all potential tank mixes on all plants may not have been tested. Before applying any tank mixture not specifically recommended on this label, the safety to the target plants should be confirmed.

Pest	oz. Product/A per Application	Instructions
Beet armyworm Cabbage looper	2.4-4.8 oz./A	Apply when larvae are first observed. Application may be repeated at a 7- to 14-day
Cabbage webworm Corn earworm		interval to maintain control.
Cross-striped cabbageworm		Use 2.4 oz./A for low to moderate infestations
Diamondback moth		and 4.8 oz./A for high infestations.
Fall armyworm		•
Imported cabbageworm		
Southern armyworm		
Tobacco budworm Tobacco hornworm		
Tomato hornworm		
Tomato fruitworm		
Tomato pinworm		
Yellowstriped armyworm		
Alfalfa looper	3.2-4.8 oz./A	Apply when larvae are first observed.
Apple pandemis		Application may be repeated at a 7- to 14-day
Bagworm		interval to maintain control.
Bud moths:		
eyespotted		Use 3.2 oz./A for low to moderate infestations
tufted apple		and 4.8 oz./A for high infestations.
Cabbage looper Cankerworm species		
Codling moth		
Common winter moth		
European winter moth		
Fall webworm		
Filbertworm		
Fruitworms:		
cherry green species		
laconobia		
Genista caterpillar		
Gypsy moth		
Hickory shuckworm		
Leafminers:		
blister moth species		
tentiform species _eafrollers:		
filbert		
fruittree		
obliquebanded		
omnivorous		
redbanded		
variegated		
esser appleworm		
Liriomyza leafminers ¹ Mimosa webworm		
Navel orangeworm		
Peach twig borer		
Omnivorous leaftier		
Orange tortrix		
Oriental fruit moth		
Pear psylla ²		
Pecan bud moth		the state of the s
Pecan casebearer species		

Pecan serpentine leafminer		
Redhumped caterpillar		
Soybean looper		
Spider mites ^{2,3}		
Spruce budworm		
Tent Caterpillars:	-	
Eastern		
Forest		
Walnut caterpillar		

Enfold Insecticide provides suppression. Suppression means either erratic control ranging from good to poor or consistent control at a level below that which is generally considered acceptable for commercial control.

Refers to phytophagous mites in the Acari subfamily Tetranychinae.

Use Restrictions

- Allow a minimum of 7 days between applications.
- Do not apply more than 28.8 oz./A per season.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.

Pesticide Storage

Store in a cool, dry area under lock and key. Post as a pesticide storage area. Always store pesticides in the original container. Store away from food, pet food, feed, seed, fertilizers, and veterinary supplies. Place liquid formulations on lower shelves and dry formulations above.

Pesticide Disposal

Pesticide wastes may be hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two

Enfold Insecticide provides suppression of *Liriomyza trifolii, Liriomyza sativae*, and *Liriomyza hudriobrensis* populations. Suppression means either erratic control ranging from good to poor or consistent control at a level below that which is generally considered acceptable for commercial control.

more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

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For non-emergency (e.g., current product information) call Syngenta Crop Protection at 1-800-334-9481.

Manufactured for: Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC P.O. Box 18300 Greensboro, North Carolina 27419-8300

SCP

(Non-detachable Container Label)

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

TOXIC TO FISH, MAMMALS, AND AQUATIC ORGANISMS

FOR RETAIL SALE TO AND USE ONLY BY CERTIFIED APPLICATORS OR PERSONS UNDER THEIR DIRECT SUPERVISION, AND ONLY FOR THOSE USES COVERED BY THE CERTIFIED APPLICATOR'S CERTIFICATION.

Enfold[™]
Insecticide

GROUP 6 INSECTICIDE

For control of listed lepidopterous larvae (worms/caterpillars) and suppression of leafminers and spider mites on outdoor-grown plants in commercial nursery production

Active Ingredient:

 Emamectin benzoate (CAS No. 155569-91-8)
 5.0%

 Other Ingredients:
 95.0%

 Total:
 100.0%

Enfold Insecticide is a soluble granule containing 5% emamectin benzoate.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use in booklet.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to supplemental labeling under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

EPA Reg. No. 100-XXXX

EPA Est. XXXXX

Product of XXXXX
Formulated in XXXXX

SCP

Net Weight

Refer to FIRST AID section in attached booklet for additional precautionary statements.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Prolonged or frequently repeated exposure may cause allergic skin reactions in some individuals.

This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.

Pesticide Storage

Store in a cool, dry area under lock and key. Post as a pesticide storage area. Always store pesticides in the original container. Store away from food, pet food, feed, seed, fertilizers, and veterinary supplies. Place liquid formulations on lower shelves and dry formulations above.

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begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

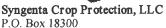
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Manufactured for: Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC P.O. Box 18300 Greensboro, North Carolina 27419-8300

SCP

Enfold (draft new product) – pl – 5/13/11 000100-XXXXX.20110516.ENFOLD_NEW-PRODUCT_MAY2011.pdf



Greensboro, NC 27419-8300

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Fed Ex - E-Submission

May 17, 2011

Document Processing Desk (E-SUB) (APPL) (REG-FEE) Office of Pesticide Program (7504P)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Room S-4900, One Potomac Yard
2777 South Crystal Drive
Arlington, VA 22202-4501

Attn:

FRONT END SCREEN

SUBJECT:

ELECTRONIC SUBMISSION ENCLOSED

NEW PRODUCT APPLICATION:

ENFOLD Insecticide

EPA File Symbol No.: 100-XXXX

Dear Front End Screen:

Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC herein respectfully submits a new product application via electronic submission. One (1) CD is enclosed, containing a WinZip file with one XML file and 16 PDF files of data volumes and required forms.

If you have any questions about the electronic package, please contact my Administrative Assistant, Pat Eay at 336-632-6746 or pat.eay@syngenta.com and for e-submission technical questions, please contact Kimberly Clark at 336-632-2065 or by email at kimberly.clark@syngenta.com. All other regulatory correspondence should be addressed to Thomas J. Parshley via the contact information noted in the submission letter.

Kind Regards,

Homas Daudley

Thomas J. Parshley

Sr. Regulatory Product Manager

Professional Products - Lawn & Garden

336-632-7207